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THE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1867),

WITH APPENDICES.

108775

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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THE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1867).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES, MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

May it please your Excellency,

I.—1. We, the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, submit to your Excellency this our Thirty-fourth Report.

II.—2. On the 31st of December, 1866, we had 6,453 schools, in operation, which had on their rolls, for the year then ended 910,819 children; with an average daily attendance, for the same period, of 316,225 children. At the close of the year 1867, the number of schools in operation was 6,520. The *total number of children on the rolls* within the year was 913,198,* and the *average daily attendance* of children for the year was 321,683. Number of schools in operation.

3. As compared with the year 1866, there is an increase of 67 in the number of schools in operation for the year 1867. The increase in the total number of pupils on rolls is 2,379; and the increase in the average daily attendance is 5,458. Increase in schools, and attendance.

4. We have in course of erection 81 National *School-houses*, which will contain 125 separate *school-rooms*. When these 81 buildings shall have been completed, they will afford accommodation to 10,510 children. Of the above 81 school-houses, the erection of 43 was sanctioned during the year 1867. Schools in course of erection.

5. There were 14 vested schools opened during the year, towards the erection of which grants had been made, and 1 suspended school was re-opened. These are included in the 6,520 schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867, and their names will be found inserted in a list in the Appendix. Vested schools opened, &c.

* (I.) By the *total number of children on rolls* is meant the gross aggregate of distinct individual children whose names have appeared on the school-rolls within the year.

(II.) By the *average daily attendance* of children for the year is meant the *mean* or average of the numbers found in *actual* attendance—not on rolls merely, but present in their classes, from day to day throughout the year.

Number of schools struck off roll.

6. The number of schools struck off our roll, during the year 1867, was 73. Of these, 70 had been previously in operation, the remaining 3 being merely cases in which grants for building were cancelled. A list of the schools struck off is given in the Appendix, with the reasons for their having been removed from our roll.

Suspended schools.

7. The number of schools in the "suspended list," at the close of the year, was 71, of which 5 were suspended during the year 1867. Many of these suspended schools are from time to time re-opened, as the causes for their suspension are removed.

Number of schools in operation, and number of children on rolls from 1833 to 1867.

8. The following Table exhibits the number of National Schools in operation, together with the number of children on the rolls, as specified in our several Reports, to the 31st of December, 1867:—

No. and Date of Report.	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of Children on the Rolls for:	
No. 1, 31st December, 1833, . .	789	Half-year ended 30th Sept.,	107,042
No. 2, 31st March, 1835, . .	1,106	,,	145,521
No. 3, do. 1836, . .	1,181	,,	153,707
No. 4, do. 1837, . .	1,300	,,	166,929
No. 5, do. 1838, . .	1,384	,,	169,548
No. 6, 31st December, 1839, . .	1,581	,,	192,971
No. 7, do. 1840, . .	1,978	,,	232,560
No. 8, do. 1841, . .	2,337	,,	281,849
No. 9, do. 1842, . .	2,721	,,	319,792
No. 10, do. 1843, . .	2,912	,,	355,320
No. 11, do. 1844, . .	3,153	,,	395,550
No. 12, do. 1845, . .	3,426	,,	432,844
No. 13, do. 1846, . .	3,637	,,	456,410
No. 14, do. 1847, . .	3,825	,,	402,632
No. 15, do. 1848, . .	4,109	,,	507,469
No. 16, do. 1849, . .	4,321	,,	480,623
No. 17, do. 1850, . .	4,547	,,	511,239
No. 18, do. 1851, . .	4,704	,,	520,401
No. 19, do. 1852, . .	4,875	,,	544,604
No. 20, do. 1853, . .	5,023	,,	550,631
No. 21, do. 1854, . .	5,178	,,	551,110
No. 22, do. 1855, . .	5,124	,,	535,905
No. 23, do. 1856, . .	5,245	31 Dec.,	560,134
No. 24, do. 1857, . .	5,337	Year ended 31st December,	776,473*
No. 25, do. 1858, . .	5,408	,,	803,610
No. 26, do. 1859, . .	5,496	,,	806,510
No. 27, do. 1860, . .	5,632	,,	804,000
No. 28, do. 1861, . .	5,830	,,	803,364
No. 29, do. 1862, . .	6,010	,,	812,527
No. 30, do. 1863, . .	6,163	,,	840,569
No. 31, do. 1864, . .	6,263	,,	870,401
No. 32, do. 1865, . .	6,372	,,	922,084
No. 33, do. 1866, . .	6,453	,,	910,819
No. 34, do. 1867, . .	6,520	,,	913,198

* In this year, 1857, the Commissioners for the first time thought it right to ascertain and record the *total number of children* appearing on the rolls within the *entire* year. Hence the large increase in the number of children in the above table for year 1857 and subsequent years, as compared with the year 1856.

9. The number of applications for grants to new schools in the year 1867 was 235. To 194 of these we promised the required assistance, either for building or for salaries and requisites. The remaining 41 applications were rejected for various reasons, of which official records are kept. Applications for grants to new schools.

10. The annexed Tabular Return of the 194 Schools added to our list during the Year 1867, shows the Number in each Province, with the Nature of the Aid Granted. Return of new schools in 1867, arranged in provinces.

Province.	Salary and Requisites.	Towards Building and Furnishing Schools.	Total.
Ulster, . .	50	7	57
Munster, . .	23	49	72
Leinster, . .	27	5	32
Connaught, ..	27	6	33
Total, . .	127	67*	194

11. The 194 schools specified in the preceding Table, are under the management of 149 individuals, several having more than one school under their care. The following Table shows the Number of these schools under the management of Patrons of each religious denomination—distinguishing lay from clerical:— Number and religious denominations of the Patrons or Managers of the new schools added in 1867.

Religious Denominations.	Clerical.		Lay.		Total.	
	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.
Established Church, .	19	22	20	22	39	44
Roman Catholics, . .	89	125	6	9	95	134
Presbyterians, . .	7	8	5	5	12	13
Other Persuasions, . .	2	2	1	1	3	3
Total, . .	117	157	32	37	149	194

12. The following Summary exhibits the Total Number of National Schools in each Province on the 31st December, 1867, distinguishing those Schools which were in operation, those to which building grants had been promised, and those upon the suspended list:— Number of Schools in each province, distinguishing Operation, Building, and Suspended Schools.

Summary.

Province.	Schools in Operation List on 31st Dec., 1867.	Schools to which there are outstanding Building Grants.	Suspended.	Total Number of Schools in connexion, on the 31st Dec., 1867.
Ulster, . .	2,406	16	26	2,448
Munster, . .	1,592	78	19	1,689
Leinster, . .	1,480	8	17	1,505
Connaught, .	1,042	23	9	1,074
Total, . .	6,520	125	71	6,716

* That is, 67 *schools* as distinguished from *school-houses*;—there being sometimes two schools, male and female, in the same house.

Number of vested schools.

III.—13. At the termination of the year 1867, we had on our list, vested either in Trustees or in our Board, or secured by bond, 1,218 school-houses, containing 1,864 rooms, accommodating distinct schools. The number of these schools vested in trustees was 1,032: the number vested in our Board in its corporate capacity (including 148 assigned) was 737: the number for which we held bonds for the observance of our rules was 95.

14. The following Table shows the counties and provinces in which the vested schools and houses are situated, distinguishing the number held under each kind of security:—

Vested schools, in counties and provinces.

TABLE showing the Number of Vested School-houses in each County and Province, with the Number of separate Schools held in those Houses.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	No. of School-houses Vested.					No. of Separate Schools held in Vested Houses.				
	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.
ULSTER:										
Antrim,	17	10	25	2	54	30	13	33	3	79
Armagh,	8	.	12	2	22	14	.	18	4	36
Cavan,	4	5	22	.	31	7	10	38	.	55
Donegal,	34	7	46	2	89	39	7	53	2	101
Down,	7	2	24	5	38	12	2	35	7	56
Fermanagh,	8	7	14	7	36	10	7	16	7	40
Londonderry,	8	3	22	.	33	14	4	32	.	50
Monaghan,	10	.	16	2	28	12	.	23	2	37
Tyrone,	20	12	33	5	70	26	15	37	6	84
Total,	116	46	214	25	401	164	58	285	31	538
MUNSTER:										
Clare,	18	9	20	.	47	29	17	35	.	81
Cork,	39	6	85	9	139	68	10	134	14	226
Kerry,	41	6	48	7	102	60	11	83	7	161
Limerick,	16	3	20	.	39	29	5	35	.	69
Tipperary,	10	1	30	3	44	18	1	46	4	69
Waterford,	4	5	8	1	18	7	8	15	2	32
Total,	128	30	211	20	389	211	52	348	27	638
LEINSTER:										
Carlow,	.	.	14	5	19	.	.	23	9	32
Dublin,	8	1	13	1	23	26	2	25	2	55
Kildare,	2	.	15	2	19	5	.	23	4	32
Kilkenny,	8	.	15	1	24	11	.	26	1	38
King's,	7	.	9	.	16	10	.	14	.	24
Longford,	1	.	10	1	12	2	.	19	2	23
Louth,	.	1	14	2	17	.	2	26	4	32
Meath,	3	.	25	4	32	7	.	45	6	58
Queen's,	3	1	7	1	12	6	2	11	1	20
Westmeath,	.	.	19	.	19	.	.	35	.	35
Wexford,	5	.	9	.	14	9	.	15	.	24
Wicklow,	4	.	5	2	11	8	.	6	4	18
Total,	41	3	155	19	218	84	6	268	33	391

[*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number of Vested School-houses—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	No. of School-houses Vested.					No. of Separate Schools held in Vested Houses.				
	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.
CONNAUGHT:										
Galway, . . .	29	4	31	.	64	44	8	48	.	100
Leitrim, . . .	3	3	18	2	26	4	4	22	3	33
Mayo, . . .	43	10	18	.	71	56	12	24	.	92
Roscommon, . .	15	2	14	.	31	19	4	21	.	44
Sligo, . . .	3	3	11	1	18	7	4	16	1	28
Total, . .	93	22	92	3	210	130	32	131	4	297
Grand Total, .	378	101	672	67	1,218	589	148	1,032	95	1,864

15. In addition to the preceding vested schools on our list at the end of the year, there were grants outstanding for the erection of 19 school-houses, to accommodate 28 separate schools, the leases for which had not then been executed. Schools to be vested.

16. The number of non-vested schools in connexion with us on the 31st of December, 1867, was 4,824. Number non-vested.

IV.—17. The following Table shows the distribution of the Operation Schools according to the several Provinces, with the Pupils in attendance, and the averages for each School. Total number of Operation Schools in each province, with the total number of pupils on rolls, and average daily attendance.

PROVINCE.	No. of Schools in operation on the 31st Dec., 1867.	Total No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average daily attendance for year ending 31st December, 1867.
Ulster, . . .	2,406	321,415	106,470
Munster . .	1,592	241,023	96,427
Leinster, . .	1,480	202,038	73,103
Connaught, . .	1,042	148,722	45,688
Total, . .	6,520	913,198	321,683
Average per School,	—	140·0	49·3

V.—18. The following Table shows the per-centage of Schools from which returns have been received exhibiting a mixed attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic Pupils, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867:— Schools with mixed religious attendance.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Ulster, . .	81·6	80·9	81·6	83·3	83·9
Munster, . .	32·8	32·0	33·1	37·6	40·5
Leinster, . .	40·8	40·4	41·6	47·6	48·0
Connaught, .	45·1	45·0	44·5	48·1	50·5
Total, .	54·6	54·1	54·7	58·4	59·8

19. In previous years this information referred to the last quarter of each year only. We are now able to present the information for the *entire* of the years 1866 and 1867.

Religious denominations of pupils on rolls in the year 1867.

20. In the following TABLE we give the RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of 912,745 of the PUPILS on the Rolls of National Schools, for the year 1867.

[N.B.—The returns of the Managers fail to state the Religious Denominations in the case of 453 Pupils.]

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Religious Denominations.				Total Number of Pupils returned for Year ended Dec. 31, 1867.
	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian	Other Persuasions.	
ULSTER:					
Antrim,	13,254	22,553	46,281	2,421	84,509
Armagh,	7,047	16,281	5,311	1,073	29,712
Cavan,	2,241	25,285	954	96	28,576
Donegal,	3,654	27,337	3,684	207	34,882
Down,	7,714	17,732	24,752	747	50,945
Fermanagh,	4,166	8,933	151	115	13,365
Londonderry,	3,434	11,233	9,778	441	24,886
Monaghan,	1,986	15,179	2,457	23	19,645
Tyrone,	6,934	19,892	7,494	426	34,746
Total,	50,430	164,425	100,862	5,549	321,266
MUNSTER:					
Clare,	259	26,490	7	.	26,756
Cork,	2,319	85,504	300	320	88,443
Kerry,	382	37,176	3	.	37,561
Limerick,	792	33,414	117	99	34,422
Tipperary,	839	37,350	59	64	38,312
Waterford,	297	14,785	74	73	15,229
Total,	4,888	234,719	560	556	240,723
LEINSTER:					
Carlow,	141	7,676	3	4	7,824
Dublin,	1,983	50,384	372	153	52,892
Kildare,	458	12,419	72	44	12,993
Kilkenny,	464	19,778	17	11	20,270
King's,	593	11,989	35	40	12,657
Longford,	428	11,657	80	7	12,172
Louth,	222	13,141	115	18	13,496
Meath,	684	15,785	94	3	16,566
Queen's,	367	11,435	7	1	11,810
Westmeath,	338	13,770	18	3	14,129
Wexford,	261	15,737	7	12	16,017
Wicklow,	454	10,736	11	7	11,208
Total,	6,393	194,507	831	303	202,034
CONNAUGHT:					
Galway,	390	37,088	106	34	37,618
Leitrim,	1,919	20,104	45	16	22,084
Mayo,	647	39,536	177	5	40,365
Roscommon,	481	28,176	24	6	28,687
Sligo,	998	18,712	163	95	19,968
Total,	4,435	143,616	515	156	148,722
ULSTER,	50,430	164,425	100,862	5,549	321,266
MUNSTER,	4,888	234,719	560	556	240,723
LEINSTER,	6,393	194,507	831	303	202,034
CONNAUGHT,	4,435	143,616	515	156	148,722
GRAND TOTAL,	66,146	737,267	102,768	6,564	912,745
Per-centage,	7·25	80·77	11·25	0·73	—

21. On pages 10 and 11 we give a Table showing the Religious Denominations of the Pupils on the Rolls of those Schools from which returns have been received, exhibiting a *mixed* attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic Pupils, for the year 1867. The following analysis shows the *average* number of Protestant and Roman Catholic Pupils in each of the mixed Schools:— Average number of pupils in *mixed* schools.

A.—Under PROTESTANT Teachers.

	MIXED SCHOOLS.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster,	953	117·6	26·1
Munster,	18	42·6	46·3
Leinster,	33	44·5	42·9
Connaught,	35	41·3	65·7
Total,	1,039	111·4	28·3

B.—Under ROMAN CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT Teachers conjointly.

	MIXED SCHOOLS.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster,	66	153·6	55·0
Munster,	19	108·5	158·2
Leinster,	38	55·1	157·4
Connaught,	9	58·8	68·3
Total,	132	112·3	100·2

C.—Under ROMAN CATHOLIC Teachers.

	MIXED SCHOOLS.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster,	959	17·8	106·7
Munster,	595	3·7	150·2
Leinster,	627	4·6	118·5
Connaught,	468	5·4	144·4
Total,	2,649	9·3	125·9

22. The following summary shows how the Protestant pupils in mixed National schools are distributed:—

115,768 mixing with 29,450 Roman Catholic pupils in 1,039 schools, taught exclusively by Protestant teachers; giving to each school an average of 111·4 Protestant, and 28·3 Roman Catholic pupils.

14,825 mixing with 13,228 Roman Catholic pupils in 132 schools, taught conjointly by Protestant and Roman Catholic teachers; giving to each school an average of 112·3 Protestant, and 100·2 Roman Catholic pupils.

24,750 mixing with 333,631 Roman Catholic pupils in 2,649 schools, taught exclusively by Roman Catholic teachers; giving to each school an average of 9·3 Protestant, and 125·9 Roman Catholic pupils.

23. In the following TABLE we give the RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the exhibiting a Mixed Attendance of PROTESTANTS

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mixed Schools.	Under Protestant Teachers.						Under	
		No. of Schools.	E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	No. of Schools.	E.C.
ULSTER.									
Antrim,	377	295	10,358	5,045	34,699	1,544	51,646	64	392
Armagh,	158	89	5,486	2,114	4,143	762	12,505	60	538
Cavan,	190	21	809	624	652	26	2,111	164	1,282
Donegal,	240	92	2,176	4,285	2,756	177	9,394	147	1,412
Down,	290	194	5,602	3,579	18,137	533	27,851	87	977
Fermanagh,	115	25	1,586	760	87	64	2,497	87	2,339
Londonderry,	195	127	2,610	3,137	7,360	318	13,425	60	383
Monaghan,	127	41	1,150	1,857	1,615	9	4,631	83	669
Tyrone,	286	69	3,864	3,500	5,235	326	12,925	207	2,436
Total,	1,978	953	33,641	24,901	74,684	3,759	136,985	959	10,428
MUNSTER.									
Clare,	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	259
Cork,	209	9	483	246	19	6	754	194	679
Kerry,	102	1	11	41	–	–	52	101	326
Limerick,	83	1	33	1	21	6	61	79	270
Tipperary,	130	6	135	452	13	34	634	119	496
Waterford,	40	1	5	94	1	–	100	34	89
Total,	632	18	667	834	54	46	1,601	595	2,119
LEINSTER.									
Carlow,	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	141
Dublin,	81	8	549	164	45	50	808	54	325
Kildare,	55	2	85	26	13	21	145	50	214
Kilkenny,	58	2	40	121	3	–	164	53	175
King's,	63	3	110	224	19	5	358	57	277
Longford,	61	3	75	117	34	–	226	58	273
Louth,	33	3	57	259	15	–	331	29	61
Meath,	94	2	66	30	–	–	96	88	338
Queen's,	58	4	120	125	–	1	246	53	240
Westmeath,	54	1	4	113	–	–	117	53	187
Wexford,	60	1	22	3	2	2	29	58	197
Wicklow,	50	4	123	233	3	6	365	43	283
Total,	698	33	1,251	1,415	134	85	2,885	627	2,711
CONNAUGHT.									
Galway,	90	4	13	260	27	6	306	83	277
Leitrim,	120	17	876	1,467	27	5	2,375	102	748
Mayo,	117	8	177	241	117	4	539	108	369
Roscommon,	85	2	63	129	–	–	192	82	349
Sligo,	100	4	70	203	60	2	335	93	634
Total,	512	35	1,199	2,300	231	17	3,747	468	2,377
ULSTER,	1,978	953	33,641	24,901	74,684	3,759	136,985	959	10,428
MUNSTER,	632	18	667	834	54	46	1,601	595	2,119
LEINSTER,	698	33	1,251	1,415	134	85	2,885	627	2,711
CONNAUGHT,	512	35	1,199	2,300	231	17	3,747	468	2,377
GRAND TOTAL,	3,820*	1,039	36,758	29,450	75,103	3,907	145,218	2,649	17,635

* There is one school with a mixed attendance of 3 Protestant and 58 Roman

PUPILS on the Rolls of SCHOOLS from which Returns have been received, and ROMAN CATHOLICS, for the year 1867.

Roman Catholic Teachers.				Principals of one Denomination, and Assistants of the other.						COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.
R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	No. of Schools	E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	
										ULSTER.
9,471	1,071	26	10,960	18	1,445	1,161	2,567	290	5,463	Antrim.
9,462	272	4	10,276	9	797	548	595	111	2,051	Armagh.
18,596	183	8	20,069	5	125	521	109	–	755	Cavan.
16,682	819	30	18,943	1	28	148	13	–	189	Donegal.
11,033	1,097	40	13,147	9	379	497	1,127	64	2,067	Down.
7,529	45	6	9,919	3	130	11	16	29	186	Fermanagh.
5,962	687	20	7,052	8	280	220	630	86	1,216	Londonderry.
10,057	630	5	11,361	3	135	95	143	9	382	Monaghan.
13,617	1,637	37	17,727	10	499	425	482	51	1,457	Tyrone.
102,409	6,441	176	119,454	66	3,818	3,626	5,682	640	13,766	
										MUNSTER.
10,116	7	–	10,382	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clare.
30,340	36	6	31,061	6	762	1,455	62	142	2,421	Cork.
16,687	3	–	17,016	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kerry.
11,918	23	3	12,214	3	386	111	65	60	622	Limerick.
15,366	18	–	15,880	5	208	523	28	30	789	Tipperary.
4,913	21	6	5,029	5	200	916	52	67	1,235	Waterford.
89,340	108	15	91,582	19	1,556	3,005	207	299	5,067	
										LEINSTER.
3,544	3	4	3,692	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carlow.
7,670	35	17	8,047	19	1,044	4,481	239	86	5,850	Dublin.
6,577	19	2	6,812	3	139	58	40	21	258	Kildare.
6,524	1	–	6,700	3	130	105	13	11	259	Kilkenny.
6,537	8	–	6,822	3	127	134	8	13	282	King's.
8,306	10	7	8,596	–	–	–	–	–	–	Longford.
3,983	15	–	4,059	1	2	200	–	–	202	Louth.
8,626	39	–	9,003	4	117	592	–	3	712	Meath.
6,583	7	–	6,830	1	7	146	–	–	153	Queen's.
5,738	14	3	5,942	–	–	–	–	–	–	Westmeath.
5,577	5	6	5,785	1	42	5	–	4	51	Wexford.
4,640	8	1	4,932	3	48	261	–	–	309	Wicklow.
74,305	164	40	77,220	38	1,656	5,982	300	138	8,076	
										CONNAUGHT.
11,195	36	1	11,509	3	100	111	43	27	281	Galway.
12,689	17	1	13,455	1	28	90	–	–	118	Leitrim.
17,887	49	–	18,305	1	6	89	–	–	95	Mayo.
12,072	24	6	12,451	1	69	121	–	–	190	Roscommon.
13,734	23	14	14,405	3	158	204	53	45	460	Sligo.
67,577	149	22	70,125	9	361	615	96	72	1,144	
102,409	6,441	176	119,454	66	3,818	3,626	5,682	640	13,766	ULSTER.
89,340	108	15	91,582	19	1,556	3,005	207	299	5,067	MUNSTER.
74,305	164	40	77,220	38	1,656	5,982	300	138	8,076	LEINSTER.
67,577	149	22	70,125	9	361	615	96	72	1,144	CONNAUGHT.
383,631	6,862	253	358,381	132	7,391	13,228	6,285	1,149	28,053	GRAND TOTAL.

Catholic pupils under teachers whose religious denomination is unascertained.

Comparison of population with pupils in attendance.

23. As stated in our last Report, the Roman Catholics throughout nearly every part of Ireland avail themselves of the National schools. It is, however, in the province of Ulster only that Protestants generally are of that class in society for which National schools are intended. 73·2 per cent. of the Protestant population of Ireland is in Ulster. In the other provinces the Protestants are a very small section of the population, and somewhat rarely of that class in society which frequents National schools. In Ulster, too, the population is pretty equally mixed—50·5 per cent. being Roman Catholic, and 49·5 per cent. being Protestant. As a test, therefore, of the acceptability of the National school system on the part of the people, as also of their willingness or readiness to attend National schools of a mixed description, the province of Ulster may be taken as a fair exponent. In this province we find that 156,841 or 89·3 per cent. of all the Protestant pupils of National schools in the country are in attendance; and again that of the 156,841 no less than 139,269, or 88·8 per cent., are in attendance at schools frequented by Roman Catholics. Considering that there are several places in Ulster where the population is exclusively Protestant, and where, therefore, a mixed attendance at a National school is physically impossible, these results exhibit a remarkable degree of readiness on the part of the people to frequent mixed schools.

24. The general acceptability by Protestants and Roman Catholics alike of the National system may be gathered from the fact that in Ulster 50·5 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics, whilst 51·2 per cent. of the National school pupils are Roman Catholics; and 49·5 per cent. of the population are Protestants, whilst 48·8 per cent. of the National school pupils are Protestants.

25. For facility of comparison we publish the following table, showing the proportion per cent. of the population of Ulster according to religious denominations; and the centesimal proportions of the pupils of the various religious denominations in attendance at National Schools for the year 1867.

Counties.	Population.				Pupils in National Schools.			
	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.
Antrim,	20·3	27·1	47·4	5·2	15·7	26·7	54·7	2·9
Armagh,	30·9	48·8	16·2	4·1	23·7	54·8	17·9	3·6
Cavan,	14·9	80·5	3·5	1·1	7·8	88·5	3·4	·3
Donegal,	12·6	75·1	11·	1·3	10·5	78·4	10·5	·6
Down,	20·3	32·5	44·6	2·6	15·1	34·8	48·6	1·5
Fermanagh,	38·4	56·5	1·8	3·3	31·1	66·9	1·1	·9
Londonderry,	16·9	45·3	35·1	2·7	13·8	45·9	39·3	1·8
Monaghan,	14·	73·4	12·	·6	10·1	77·3	12·5	·1
Tyrone,	21·9	56·5	19·5	2·1	19·9	57·3	21·6	1·2
Ulster,	20·4	50·5	26·3	2·8	15·7	51·2	31·4	1·7

It may be added that of the 947,623 Protestants in the population of Ulster, 156,841, or 1 in 6·0, are attending National schools; and that of the 966,613 Roman Catholics in Ulster, 164,425, or 1 in 5·8, are pupils of National schools.

The following Table exhibits the Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Unmixed Schools for year ended 31st December, 1867.

Counties and Provinces.	Total Number of Unmixed Schools.	Under Protestant Teachers.					Under Roman Catholic Teachers.		
		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.—Protestants.				Number of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	
			E. C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.		R. C.	Total.
Ulster.									
Antrim,	106	81	1,059	7,944	561	9,564	25	6,876	6,876
Armagh,	24	7	226	301	196	723	17	4,157	4,157
Cavan,	54	1	25	10	62	97	53	5,544	5,544
Donegal,	56	2	38	96	–	134	54	6,222	6,222
Down,	61	45	756	4,391	110	5,257	16	2,623	2,623
Fermanagh,	7	1	111	3	16	130	6	633	633
Londonderry,	26	13	161	1,101	17	1,279	13	1,914	1,914
Monaghan,	21	2	32	69	–	101	19	3,170	3,170
Tyrone,	25	4	135	140	12	287	21	2,350	2,350
Total,	380	156	2,543	14,055	974	17,572	224	33,489	33,489
Munster.									
Clare,	124	–	–	–	–	–	124	16,374	16,374
Cork,	336	10	395	183	166	744	326	53,463	53,463
Kerry,	128	1	45	–	–	45	127	20,448	20,448
Limerick,	118	2	103	8	30	141	116	21,384	21,384
Tipperary,	149	–	–	–	–	–	149	20,978	20,978
Waterford,	72	–	–	–	–	–	72	8,804	8,804
Total,	927	13	543	191	196	930	914	141,451	141,451
Leinster.									
Carlow,	29	–	–	–	–	–	29	4,132	4,132
Dublin,	144	3	65	53	–	118	141	38,069	38,069
Kildare,	49	1	20	–	–	20	48	5,758	5,758
Kilkenny,	108	2	119	–	–	119	106	13,028	13,028
King's,	37	2	79	–	22	101	35	5,094	5,094
Longford,	30	2	80	36	–	116	28	3,234	3,234
Louth,	52	2	102	85	18	205	50	8,699	8,699
Meath,	73	5	163	55	–	218	68	6,537	6,537
Queen's,	32	–	–	–	–	–	32	4,581	4,581
Westmeath,	75	3	147	4	–	151	72	7,902	7,902
Wexford,	89	–	–	–	–	–	89	10,152	10,152
Wicklow,	37	–	–	–	–	–	37	5,602	5,602
Total,	755	20	775	233	40	1,048	735	112,788	112,788
Connaught.									
Galway,	170	–	–	–	–	–	170	25,522	25,522
Leitrim,	55	4	267	1	10	278	51	5,858	5,858
Mayo,	139	1	95	11	1	107	138	21,319	21,319
Roscommon,	107	–	–	–	–	–	107	15,854	15,854
Sligo,	29	1	84	2	6	92	28	4,571	4,571
Total,	500	6	446	14	17	477	494	73,124	73,124
Ulster,	380	156	2,543	14,055	974	17,572	224	33,489	33,489
Munster,	927	13	543	191	196	930	914	141,451	141,451
Leinster,	755	20	775	233	40	1,048	735	112,788	112,788
Connaught,	500	6	446	14	17	477	494	73,124	73,124
Grand Total,	2,562*	195	4,307	14,493	1,227	20,027	2,367	360,852	360,852

* There are two schools with an unmixed attendance of 48 Roman Catholic pupils, under Protestant teachers; and there is one school with an unmixed attendance of 105 Protestant pupils, under teachers, one of whom is Roman Catholic and the other Protestant.

Extent to which mixed education prevails.

26. Much discussion has taken place as to the extent of mixed education that prevails in National schools.

We have deemed it advisable to produce again this year, for the convenience and information of the public, full statistics relating to the attendance of Roman Catholics and Protestants at National schools.

In considering the question as to the amount of the mixed education which prevails in National schools, it is to be borne in mind that the measure of this amount is represented by the ratio in which the minority, the Protestants, is found in association with the majority, the Roman Catholics. When none of the minority mix with the majority there is no mixed education. When the whole of the minority mix with the majority there is the greatest possible amount of mixed education. The minority, the Protestant pupils, numbered for the year 1867, 175,478. The Roman Catholic pupils, the majority, for the same year numbered 737,267. The maximum of mixed education would prevail if the whole of the 175,478 Protestant pupils were in attendance in schools frequented by Roman Catholics. This maximum, however, is unattainable, for there are some places in the north of Ireland where Protestants constitute the whole population, and where mixture with Roman Catholics is accordingly impossible.

But of the 175,478 Protestant pupils in National schools 155,343, or 88·5 per cent., are in attendance in mixed schools.

If 100, therefore, represents the maximum which might possibly prevail, 88·5 is the measure of the extent of mixed education which actually does prevail.

27. Few can possibly deny the advantage of our leading rule, which entirely protects the pupils of National schools from the possibility of proselytism in the 3,821 mixed schools to which we have been adverting; but the importance of the same rule in the operation of the 2,565 unmixed schools, may not, to some persons, be quite so apparent; and we shall therefore very briefly proceed to illustrate it.

28. In the province of Munster there are 927 unmixed schools, of which 13 only are under Protestant teachers; and in the same province there are only 37 other schools in which a Protestant teacher, principal or assistant, is to be met with. It may fairly be asked, are the Protestants, scattered as they are in small numbers throughout the province, under the circumstances, to be debarred the privilege of attending with a safe conscience and an equal right, the 914 unmixed schools under Catholic teachers exclusively, because it meets the views of some people to ignore the rule which renders it impossible to tamper with the faith of a child.

Then, if the rule were so framed as to meet the case of mixed schools only, a temptation would be presented to persons in favour of unmixed schools, to deter or disgust the minority from continuing to attend their schools. In the province of Munster there are 595 schools taught exclusively by Roman Catholics, in which 2,242 Protestants, or an average of only 3·7 to each school are in attendance; just as in Ulster there are 24,901 Roman Catholics

attending 953 schools, or an average of 26·1 to each school, which are exclusively taught by Protestant teachers. And the conductors of these schools, in Munster and Ulster alike, are at present bound to receive, to nurture, and to protect these small minorities that resort to them.

Finally, the existence of the protective rule in all schools, mixed or unmixed, establishes the right of a parent to select for the place of education of his child the school which is most convenient, or the school which has the best master in it, feeling at the same time that to whatever school he sends him he is secure from all assault upon his conscience.

Those who wish that no restriction on the time of giving religious instruction, or that no protective rule should exist in unmixed schools, must admit that under such a system, a school, which at any time became an unmixed school, could never afterwards receive any pupils of a different religious persuasion. It would be considered an unreasonable thing to require the habits and the organization of a school to be altered to accommodate two or three pupils, who after deranging the entire school by a few days attendance, may shortly afterwards leave it to attend some other school. It cannot be doubted but that such unwelcome pupils would be treated as intruders, and strong measures adopted to force them to stay away.

Indeed it may be considered certain that the protective rules cannot be enforced at all unless they are enforced in every case. It would generally be more convenient or more agreeable to the patron to be exempt from these rules; and that toleration which is now enjoyed by the minority who attend the National schools would cease to exist, if the attendance of the minority compelled the patron to observe rules from which he would otherwise have been free.

This large amount of mixed attendance has not been caused by any pressure put upon the minority by the Commissioners, who have always given the most liberal interpretation to their rules in favour of any small minority desirous of establishing a school for themselves.

To understand the probable effect of the abandonment of the protective rules on the education of the country, it is most important to consider the schools under Roman Catholic teachers which are attended by some Protestant pupils. The number of such schools is 2,649; the number of Protestant pupils instructed in them is 24,750, being an average of 9·3 such pupils for each such school. But as a separate school cannot be kept up for so small a number as nine children, this number of 24,750 Protestant children (not a trifling number if compared with the total number of Protestant children in Ireland) would be deprived of the means of education if the rules of the National system did not give them the opportunity of receiving instruction from Roman Catholic teachers without danger of interference with their own religious faith. It may be urged in reply that although the average may be only nine, yet the attendance on a few of the schools

may be much more. This may be true, and would prove that the average attendance on the remaining schools was much less, and that in those schools in which the attendance was larger, and sufficient to support a school for the minority, the mixed school gave an education so far satisfactory to the minority that they did not feel it necessary to set up a separate school.

Literary classification of pupils.

VI.—29. We have received returns showing, as in the subjoined Table, the literary proficiency of 685,009 of the pupils on the rolls for the *last quarter* of the year 1867.

Provinces and Counties.	I. Book.	II. Book.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.
Ulster:					
Antrim,	25,725	18,362	10,934	3,557	58,578
Armagh,	10,510	6,778	3,554	1,291	22,133
Cavan,	10,250	7,506	3,461	1,174	22,391
Donegal,	12,582	7,783	3,649	1,241	25,255
Down,	17,764	11,806	6,495	2,389	38,454
Fermanagh,	4,483	3,628	1,690	456	10,257
Londonderry,	7,844	6,405	3,228	1,129	18,606
Monaghan,	6,728	5,143	2,509	805	15,185
Tyrone,	12,483	8,049	4,318	1,456	26,306
Total,	108,369	75,460	39,838	13,498	237,165
Munster:					
Clare,	8,995	6,757	3,820	1,433	21,005
Cork,	28,671	22,356	12,548	5,932	69,507
Kerry,	12,109	9,647	5,476	2,640	29,872
Limerick,	10,500	8,409	4,498	3,534	26,941
Tipperary,	11,695	9,890	5,389	2,561	29,535
Waterford,	5,467	3,652	1,846	833	11,798
Total,	77,437	60,711	33,577	16,933	188,658
Leinster.					
Carlow,	2,511	1,990	963	503	5,967
Dublin,	18,799	9,361	4,759	2,307	35,226
Kildare,	4,342	3,074	1,677	843	9,936
Kilkenny,	6,605	5,108	2,790	1,509	16,012
King's,	4,530	2,993	1,527	453	9,503
Longford,	4,910	2,519	1,153	554	9,136
Louth,	5,098	2,956	1,609	511	10,174
Meath,	5,324	3,822	2,123	1,291	12,560
Queen's,	4,253	2,771	1,503	571	9,098
Westmeath,	4,471	3,699	2,003	676	10,849
Wexford,	5,502	3,958	2,237	1,110	12,807
Wicklow,	3,868	2,583	1,581	701	8,733
Total,	70,213	44,834	23,925	11,029	150,001

[*continued.*

TABLE showing the CLASSIFICATION of the PUPILS—*continued.*

PROVINCES.	I. Book.	II. Book.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	TOTAL.
CONNAUGHT.					
Galway, ...	13,360	8,309	4,026	1,461	27,156
Leitrim, ...	8,663	5,725	2,266	776	17,430
Mayo, ...	14,866	8,840	3,866	901	28,473
Roscommon, . . .	10,070	6,877	3,046	1,274	21,267
Sligo, ...	7,094	4,789	2,155	821	14,859
Total, . . .	54,053	34,540	15,359	5,233	109,185
ULSTER, ...	108,369	75,460	39,838	13,498	237,165
MUNSTER, ...	77,437	60,711	33,577	16,933	188,658
LEINSTER, . . .	70,213	44,834	23,925	11,029	150,001
CONNAUGHT, . . .	54,053	34,540	15,359	5,233	109,185
Grand Total, . .	310,072	215,545	112,699	46,693	685,009
Per-centage, . .	45·3	31·5	16·4	6·8	–

VII.—30. The total amount of salaries, premiums, gratuities, and allowances paid in 1867 to the Principal Teachers, Assistants, Monitors, and Workmistresses in National Schools—including the Central and other Model Schools, and the payments to Organizing Teachers—was £267,671 8*s.* 3*d.* This sum includes £3,854 14*s.* 9*d.*, school fees, apportioned to Teachers in Model Schools. The details for each species of service are given in our Financial Statement, hereto appended. Total amount of salaries, gratuities, &c., paid in 1867.

VIII.—31. The amount received for books, school requisites, and apparatus, sold at reduced prices to National Schools in the year 1867, was £15,115 4*s.* 10*d.* The number of orders was 10,752; and the average amount of each order, £1 8*s.* 1*d.* Sale Stock Requisites.

32. The value of the grants of school requisites and apparatus, given as Free Stock, in 1867, was £2,692 6*s.* 0*d.* The unmber of grants was 696; and the average value of each, £3 17*s.* 4*d.* Free Stock Requisites.

IX.—33. The number of pupils on the rolls of our Model Schools in Marlborough-street upon the 31st of December, 1867, was—males, 1,108; females, 597; infants, 343; making a total of 2,048. This number includes 367 males in Night School. Total number of children on the rolls of the Central Model Schools on 31st Dec., 1867, with their religious denominations.

34. The religious denominations of the pupils on the rolls of the Model Schools, Marlborough-street, at the end of the past year, are specified in the following return:—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, .	280	146	59	485
Roman Catholics, .	707	370	263	1,340
Presbyterians, .	93	53	17	163
Other Persuasions, .	23	26	3	52
Jews, . . .	1	2	1	4
Unascertained, .	4	–	–	4
Total, . .	1,108	597	343	2,048

The number of pupils on the rolls at the corresponding period of 1866 was 1,804.

Number of Teachers trained in 1867.

X.—35. We trained during the year, and supported at the public expense, 299 Teachers, of whom 151 were males, and 148 females. We also trained, for the office of Teacher, 12 persons who supported themselves during their attendance at the Model Schools. The total number trained in 1867 was 311. Of the 299 Teachers trained during the year, 50 were of the Established Church, 167 were Roman Catholics, 68 were Presbyterians, and 14 were of other persuasions. The total number of male and female teachers trained from the commencement of our proceedings to the 31st December, 1867, is 7,831. We do not include in this last number those Teachers who, at the time of their training, were unconnected with National Schools.

Navigation teachers.

36. Besides the Teachers trained in the ordinary courses of literature, science, and school-keeping, during the past year, we caused an additional number of Teachers to be instructed in the principles of Navigation and the use of nautical instruments. In admitting Teachers to this department, we select those only who are possessed of the attainments necessary to profit by the special instruction given, and whose schools are the most favourably situated for the introduction of this branch of education.

Training departments.

37. The establishments in which the Teachers, both male and female, attending at our Training Institution, are boarded and lodged, continue to be efficiently conducted. The inmates have been distinguished, as heretofore, for the general correctness of their conduct, for the maintenance of order and discipline, for the exercise of kindly feeling towards each other, and for the careful observance of their religious duties.

Number of Teachers in Board's service at end of 1867.

XI.—38. We had in our service at the end of the year 1867, 6,095 Principal Teachers, 1,867 Assistants, and 364 Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants, making, in the whole, 8,326*—of whom 3,480 are trained. We also had in our service, at the same period, 348 Workmistresses and Teachers of the higher industrial branches.

39. The following Table shows the Number of Teachers of each Grade:—

Class.	Principals.		Assistants.		Junior Assistants.	Workmistresses and Industrial Teachers.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1^1 . .	104	55	5	3	.	.
1^2 . .	137	93	4	6	.	.
1^3 . .	243	134	21	26	.	.
2^1 . .	607	318	33	48	.	.
2^2 . .	636	362	29	98	.	.
3^1 . .	1,379	564	209	428	.	.
3^2 . .	593	308	114	259	.	.
Probationers, .	411	151	228	356	364	.
Total, .	4,110	1,985	643	1,224	364	348
	6,095		1,867			

* This number is exclusive of the Teachers in 19 Prison Schools, 4 Lunatic Asylum Schools, and 145 Workhouse Schools, in connexion with us; and also, of the Lay Teachers in Convent Schools—the former not being paid by our Board, and the latter being paid according to the average daily attendance in their respective schools.

40. The number of Paid Monitors in our service in Ordinary National Schools was 3,264: First Class, 155; Senior, 2,585; and Junior, 524. Number of Paid Monitors in Board's service.

41. The following Table distinguishes the Males from the Females, and shows the number of each grade in each year of service:—

Year of Service.	First Class.		Senior.		Junior.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1st year, . .	13	73	417	534	95	119
2nd „ . .	4	65	338	446	84	89
3rd „ . .	.	. .	164	317	78	59
4th „ . .	.	.	91	278	.	.
Total, .	17	138	1,010	1,575	257	267
	155		2,585		524	
	3,264					

42. The number of Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary at end of year 1867, was 504; of whom 364 were males, and 140 females. Number of Teachers in receipt of Good Service salary.

43. The following Table exhibits the number in each Class, and term of Service completed since first classed:—

Class.	Males.			Females.		
	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years
III¹ . . .	11	16	14	2	.	4
II² . . .	1	16	26	3	4	4
II¹ . . .	13	36	37	7	11	9
I³ . . .	2	17	53	6	16	8
I² . . .	6	20	43	5	13	25
I¹ . . .	2	16	34	.	9	15
Total, .	35	121	207	23	53	65
	363			141		
	504					

44. In our "Rules and Regulations," published in the Appendix, we give the scales of salaries allowed to the several grades of Teachers in connexion with us; also, the various gratuities awarded for special services rendered by the Teachers in the training and instruction of their pupils. These special gratuities are conferred on a large number of the Teachers, and have had the effect of stimulating the whole body to increased energy and devotion in the discharge of their school duties. Scales of salaries, &c.

XII.—45. The following Table exhibits, in counties and provinces, the amount of local emoluments received in aid of salaries of teachers of National Schools (excluding Workhouse Schools, Local emoluments of Teachers.

Prison Schools, Lunatic Asylum Schools, and Closed or Suspended Schools) during the year 1867, with the average for each school, and for each pupil in daily average attendance.

AMOUNT of LOCAL EMOLUMENTS received in aid of Salaries of Teachers of National Schools in 1867.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Payments by Pupils.	Subscriptions, &c., &c.	Total.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Average per School.	Average per Pupil.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	s. d.
ULSTER:							
Antrim,	5,872 9 8	724 12 6	6,597 2 2	482	27,577	13 13 8¾	4 9¼
Armagh,	1,445 0 8	646 16 8	2,091 17 4	186	9,812	11 4 11	4 3
Cavan,	653 2 7	139 15 0	792 17 7	241	8,490	3 5 9½	1 10¼
Donegal,	935 6 7	391 2 0	1,326 8 7	295	10,592	4 9 11	2 6
Down,	4,013 7 7	815 1 10	4,828 9 5	348	18,295	13 17 6	5 3¼
Fermanagh,	380 4 7	73 2 5	453 7 0	124	4,205	3 13 1¼	2 1¾
Londonderry,	1,443 7 1	1,333 17 6	2,777 4 7	221	8,682	12 11 4	6 4¾
Monaghan,	733 2 5	209 15 8	942 18 1	145	5,726	6 10 0¼	3 3¼
Tyrone,	1,412 14 7	613 12 8	2,026 7 3	311	11,214	6 10 3¾	3 7¼
Total,	16,888 15 9	4,947 16 3	21,836 12 0	2,353	104,593	9 5 7	4 2
MUNSTER:							
Clare,	1,224 7 3	189 3 2	1,413 10 5	189	9,840	7 9 6¾	2 10¼
Cork,	4,697 10 3	553 15 7	5,251 5 10	530	34,620	9 18 1¾	3 0¼
Kerry,	1,328 8 5	279 12 7	1,608 1 0	227	14,847	7 1 8	2 2
Limerick,	2,319 1 8	451 0 0	2,770 1 8	196	13,644	14 2 8	4 0¾
Tipperary,	2,143 3 8	381 14 0	2,524 17 8	271	13,657	9 6 4	3 8¼
Waterford,	893 10 0	394 15 5	1,288 5 5	109	6,090	11 16 4¼	4 2¾
Total,	12,606 1 3	2,250 0 9	14,856 2 0	1,522	92,698	9 15 2¼	3 2½
LEINSTER:							
Carlow,	272 1 11	72 15 1	344 17 0	60	3,030	5 14 11¼	2 3¼
Dublin,	2,236 15 6	1,349 16 2	3,586 11 8	218	17,625	16 9 0¾	4 1¾
Kildare,	681 2 11	184 14 5	865 17 4	101	4,728	8 11 5½	3 7¾
Kilkenny,	892 12 4	282 12 10	1,175 5 2	161	7,737	7 6 0	3 0¼
King's,	600 5 3	180 5 7	780 10 10	198	4,282	3 18 10	3 7½
Longford,	251 9 2	50 5 0	301 14 2	88	3,654	3 8 6¾	1 4¾
Louth,	522 11 11	181 6 0	703 17 11	83	4,458	8 9 7¼	3 1¾
Meath,	741 14 2	366 9 4	1,107 3 6	165	5,859	6 14 2¼	3 9¼
Queen's,	389 5 7	235 0 0	624 5 7	87	4,118	7 3 6	3 0¾
Westmeath,	445 10 10	118 11 2	564 2 0	129	4,857	4 7 5½	2 3¾
Wexford,	694 18 6	145 5 6	840 4 0	146	5,705	5 15 1	2 11¼
Wicklow,	508 1 5	272 11 4	780 12 9	89	4,035	8 5 5	3 10¼
Total,	8,236 9 6	3,438 12 5	11,675 1 11	1,525	70,088	7 13 1¼	3 3¾
CONNAUGHT:							
Galway,	964 14 10	216 12 3	1,181 7 1	251	12,180	4 14 1¾	1 10¼
Leitrim,	358 9 3	222 14 5	581 3 8	173	6,630	3 7 2¼	1 9¾
Mayo,	706 16 3	475 6 3	1,182 2 6	251	10,958	4 14 2¾	2 1¾
Roscommon,	618 0 7	185 0 0	803 0 7	188	8,440	4 5 5	1 10¾
Sligo,	504 7 0	250 0 0	754 7 0	127	5,955	5 18 9½	2 6¼
Total,	3,152 7 11	1,349 12 11	4,502 0 10	990	44,163	4 11 0	2 0¼
Grand Total,	40,883 14 5	11,986 2 4	52,869 16 9	6,390	311,542	8 5 5¼	3 4¼

Total emoluments.

46. The total amount received by the teaching-staff of the schools in connexion with our Board for the year 1867, appears to have been £316,686 10*s.* 3*d.*—only 16·69 per cent. of this sum having been locally provided, whilst the large proportion of 83·31 per cent. was derived from the funds placed at our disposal by the State.

Workhouse schools, and attendance.

XIII.—47. The number of Workhouse Schools in connexion with us on the 31st December, 1867, was 145. Of these schools 32 are in Ulster, 49 in Munster, 35 in Leinster, and 29 in Connaught.

48. The total number of pupils appearing on the rolls of these 145 Workhouse Schools, for the year ending 31st December, 1867, was 18,744, and the average daily attendance, 9,653.

XIV.—49. The number of District and Minor Model Schools in operation at the end of the year was 27—including the Central or Metropolitan District. Attendance at District and Minor Model Schools.

50. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these schools for the year ended the 31st of December, 1867, was 17,631*, and the average daily attendance for the same period, 8,059*. In the following Table the total number on the rolls is divided into males, females, and infants:—

County.	Number.	Name of School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st December, 1867.				Average daily attendance for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
			Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.	
Dublin, .	1	Metropolitan:					
,,		Central, . .	1,729	1,122	656	3,507	1,462
,,		Inchicore, . .	130	103	137	370	157
,,		West Dublin, .	403	268	291	962	438
Antrim, .	2	Belfast, . . .	1,149	675	497	2,321	992
,,	3	Ballymena, . .	124	101	100	325	155
Armagh, .	4	Newry, . . .	161	147	111	419	172
Cavan, .	5	Bailieborough, .	144	144	98	386	179
Down, .	6	Newtownards, .	248	165	156	569	314
Fermanagh,	7	Enniskillen, . .	99	51	36	186	133
Londonderry,	8	Coleraine, . .	87	120	69	276	126
,,	9	Londonderry, .	324	199	179	702	342
Cork, .	10	Dunmanway, .	242	241	.	483	225
,,	11	Cork, . . .	429	339	289	1,057	497
Limerick, .	12	Limerick, . .	318	195	197	710	314
Tipperary,	13	Clonmel, . .	163	82	67	312	128
Waterford,	14	Waterford, . .	200	149	122	471	217
Kildare, .	15	Athy, . . .	128	80	50	258	125
Kilkenny, .	16	Kilkenny, . .	109	71	79	259	128
Meath, .	17	Trim, . . .	222	177	170	569	237
Wexford, .	18	Enniscorthy, .	51	29	44	124	59
Galway, .	19	Galway, . .	136	65	80	281	140
Sligo, .	20	Sligo, . . .	136	105	115	356	195
Antrim, .	21	Ballymoney (Minor),	162	117	77	356	164
,,	22	Carrickfergus, ,,	155	87	115	357	197
Armagh,	23	Lurgan, ,,	412	137	152	701	317
Monaghan,	24	Monaghan, ,,	151	145	86	382	190
Tyrone, .	25	Omagh, ,,	159	156	125	440	201
,,	26	N.-T.-Stewart, ,,	81	80	49	210	115
King's, .	27	Parsonstown, ,,	129	93	60	282	140
		Total, . .	7,981	5,443	4,207	17,631	8,059

51. We have obtained from our Inspectors returns showing the religious denominations of the 17,631 pupils on the rolls of the Religious denomina-

* Maritime and Agricultural pupils included.

tions of Model School pupils.

District and Minor Model Schools, for the *year* ended the 31st December, 1867. It appears that 5,518 were of the Established Church, 6,581 were Roman Catholics, 4,393 were Presbyterians, and 1,139 belonged to other religious persuasions. In the subjoined tabulation of these returns, we include the schools of the Central or Metropolitan district.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the PUPILS on the Rolls of the Model Schools, for the *year* ended the 31st December, 1867.

COUNTIES.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbytorian.	Other Persuasions.
		METROPOLITAN: CENTRAL MODEL.					
	752	Male, No. 1,	1,087	283	695	74	35
	8653	Do., No. 2,	186	50	104	29	3
	8654	Do., No. 3,	109	28	75	4	2
	8655	Do., No. 4,	140	22	112	5	1
	8656	Do., No. 5,	207	46	142	12	7
	753	Female, No. 1,	721	204	435	63	19
	8657	Do., No. 2,	167	20	124	9	14
	8658	Do., No. 3,	110	21	74	12	3
	8659	Do., No. 4,	124	30	87	3	4
	1795	Infant,	656	107	495	37	17
		Total,	3,507	811	2,343	248	105*
DUBLIN,		WEST DUBLIN.					
	5640	Male,	403	17	385	.	1
	5641	Female,	268	9	254	2	3
	5642	Infant,	291	9	276	6	.
		Total,	962	35	915	8	4
		INCHICORE RAILWAY.					
	6978	Male,	130	39	88	2	1
	6979	Female,	103	39	64	.	.
	6980	Infant,	137	58	79	.	.
		Total,	370	136	231	2	1
		BELFAST.					
	6963	Male,	1,149	270	226	567	86
	6964	Female,	675	179	93	344	59
	6965	Infant,	497	115	126	219	37
		Total,	2,321	564	445	1,130	182
ANTRIM,		BALLYMENA.					
	5621	Male,	124	21	6	91	6
	5622	Female,	101	25	2	68	6
	5623	Infant,	100	21	13	59	7
		Total,	325	67	21	218	19

* Includes 4, whose religious denominations were not ascertained.

Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Model Schools.

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		Newry.					
Armagh,	5624	Male,	161	58	27	69	7
	5625	Female,	147	45	44	55	3
	5626	Infant,	111	43	18	37	13
		Total,	419	146	89	161	23
		Bailieborough.					
Cavan,	5627	Male,	144	36	68	40	.
	5628	Female,	144	34	75	35	.
	8514	Infant,	98	35	46	17	.
		Total,	386	105	189	92	.
		Newtownards.					
Down,	7774	Male,	248	25	6	195	22
	7775	Female,	165	14	7	127	17
	7776	Infant,	156	10	2	129	15
		Total,	569	49	15	451	54
		Enniskillen.					
Fermanagh,	9071	Male,	99	79	2	6	12
	9072	Female,	51	34	3	5	9
	9073	Infant,	36	17	6	5	8
		Total,	186	130	11	16	29
		Coleraine.					
Londonderry,	5618	Male,	87	21	3	59	4
	5619	Female,	120	29	16	68	7
	5620	Infant,	69	18	14	26	11
		Total,	276	68	33	153	22
		Londonderry.					
Do.,	7690	Male,	324	98	12	194	20
	7691	Female,	199	50	3	126	20
	7692	Infant,	179	53	6	96	24
		Total,	702	201	21	416	64
		Dunmanway.					
Cork,	5636	Male,	242	14	223	.	5
	5637	Female,	241	10	228	.	3
		Total,	483	24	451	.	8
		Cork.					
Do.,	8951	Male,	429	285	68	23	53
	8952	Female,	339	221	62	15	41
	8953	Infant,	289	182	43	24	40
		Total,	1,057	688	173	62	134
		Limerick.					
Limerick,	6950	Male,	318	178	83	33	24
	6951	Female,	195	111	44	15	25
	6952	Infant,	197	128	26	29	14
		Total,	710	417	153	77	63

[continued.

Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Model Schools.

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		Clonmel.					
Tipperary, .	5633	Male, . .	163	55	88	6	14
	5634	Female, . .	82	32	29	13	8
	5635	Infant, . .	67	32	21	7	7
		Total, .	312	119	138	26	29
		Waterford.					
Waterford,	6974	Male, . .	200	85	74	10	31
	6975	Female, . .	149	52	71	10	16
	6976	Infant, . .	122	50	37	13	22
		Total, .	471	187	182	33	69
		Athy.					
Kildare, .	6209	Male, . .	128	58	37	22	11
	6210	Female, . .	80	47	16	10	7
	6615	Infant, . .	50	34	5	8	3
		Total, .	258	139	58	40	21
		Kilkenny.					
Kilkenny, .	6981	Male, . .	109	65	31	7	6
	6982	Female, . .	71	23	41	4	3
	6983	Infant, . .	79	42	33	2	2
		Total, .	259	130	105	13	11
		Trim.					
Meath, . .	5630	Male, . .	222	41	178	.	3
	5631	Female, . .	177	25	152	.	.
	5632	Infant, . .	170	23	147	.	.
		Total, .	569	89	477	.	3
		Enniscorthy.					
Wexford, .	7784	Male, . .	51	42	5	.	4
	7785	Female, . .	29	22	3	2	2
	7786	Infant, . .	44	33	3	2	6
		Total, .	124	97	11	4	12
		Galway.					
Galway, .	6212	Male, . .	136	36	82	9	9
	6213	Female, . .	65	32	16	12	5
	6214	Infant, . .	80	32	13	22	13
		Total, .	281	100	111	43	27
		Sligo.					
Sligo, . .	8206	Male, . .	136	92	4	24	16
	8207	Female, . .	105	52	.	25	28
	8208	Infant, . .	115	54	4	28	29
		Total, .	356	198	8	77	73

Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Model Schools.

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		Ballymoney (Minor).					
Antrim,	6737	Male,	162	16	28	117	1
	6738	Female,	117	12	19	84	2
	6739	Infant,	77	11	12	53	1
		Total,	356	39	59	254	4
		Carrickfergus (Minor).					
Do.,	7753	Male,	155	28	3	111	13
	7754	Female,	87	26	3	47	11
	7755	Infant,	115	24	2	77	12
		Total,	357	78	8	235	36
		Lurgan (Minor).					
Armagh,	8540	Male,	412	224	61	92	35
	8541	Female,	137	70	3	41	23
	8542	Infant,	152	84	17	38	13
		Total,	701	378	81	171	71
		Monaghan (Minor).					
Monaghan,	7751	Male,	151	45	46	54	6
	7752	Female,	145	50	32	60	3
	7854	Infant,	86	40	17	29	.
		Total,	382	135	95	143	9
		Omagh (Minor).					
Tyrone,	7853	Male,	159	76	4	64	15
	8178	Female,	156	58	10	71	17
	8179	Infant,	125	62	5	41	17
		Total,	440	196	19	176	49
		N.-T.-Stewart (Minor).					
Do.	7758	Male,	81	22	1	58	.
	7759	Female,	80	25	2	52	1
	8694	Infant,	49	18	2	26	3
		Total,	210	65	5	136	4
		Parsonstown (Minor).					
King's County,	7949	Male,	129	38	79	5	7
	7950	Female,	93	62	30	.	1
	7951	Infant,	60	27	25	3	5
		Total,	282	127	134	8	13
		Grand Total,	17,631	5,518	6,581	4,393	1,139
		Per-centage,	–	31·3	37·3	24·9	6·5

Enniskillen District Model School.

52. The Enniskillen District Model School was opened for the reception of pupils in the beginning of September.

Total number of District and Minor Model Schools.

53. The number of District Model Schools in operation is 19.

54. The number of Minor Model Schools in operation is 7.

55. The total number of District and Minor Model Schools in operation is 26.*

Agricultural School Farms.

XVI.—56. The total number of School Farms in connexion on the 31st December, 1867, was 112—of which 21 were School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive management of our Board, and 17 were School Farms of the First Class, under local management. Of the remaining number, 69 were ordinary School Farms, and 5 were School Gardens—one of the latter being under our own management.

57. The following is a list of the School Farms of the First Class:—

First Class Farms under management of Commissioners.

No. 1.—Twenty-one SCHOOL FARMS of the FIRST CLASS under EXCLUSIVE MANAGEMENT of COMMISSIONERS.

County.	School.	County.	School.
Antrim,	Ballymoney.	Limerick,	Tervoe.†
,,	Ulster (Belfast).	,,	Mt. Trenchard.
Cavan,	Bailieboro'.	Tipperary,	Kyle Park.
Donegal,	Templedouglas.	,,	Derrycastle.
,,	Dunlewey.	,,	Gormanstown.
Monaghan,	Bath.	Dublin,	Albert (Glasnevin).
Cork,	Dunmanway.	Kildare,	Athy.
,,	Glandore.	Kilkenny,	Woodstock.
,,	Farrahy.	,,	Kilkenny.
,,	Munster (Cork).	Leitrim,	Leitrim.
Limerick,	Limerick (Mungret).		

First Class Farms under management of Local Patrons.

No. 2.—Seventeen SCHOOL FARMS of the FIRST CLASS under LOCAL MANAGEMENT.

County.	School.	County.	School.
Antrim,	Ballycarry.	Kilkenny,	Piltown.
,,	Larne.	King's,	Rahan.
Monaghan,	Cornagilta.	Louth,	Dromiskin.
Tyrone,	Loughash.	Meath,	Woodpole.
Clare,	Feakle.	Galway,	Ballinakill.
,,	Cahersherkin.	,,	Clonkeenkeryl.
,,	Sallybank.	Mayo,	Cross.
Waterford,	Glengarra.	Roscommon,	Glanduff.
Carlow,	Garryhill.		

* This number does not include the Central or Metropolitan District.

† The Tervoe Farm, until recently, was attached to the Limerick Farm; but it is now conducted as a separate establishment.

58. The following is a Classified Summary of the School Farms in the several Counties of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1867:— Summary of Agricultural School Farms.

Counties.	School Farms.				Counties.	School Farms.			
	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.		First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.
1. Antrim,	4	.	.	4	16. Carlow,	1	.	.	1
2. Armagh,	.	2	1	3	17. Dublin,	1	.	1	2
3. Cavan,	1	5	.	6	18. Kildare,	1	4	.	5
4. Donegal,	2	7	.	9	19. Kilkenny,	3	3	.	6
5. Down,	.	.	.	.	20. King's,	1	1	.	2
6. Fermanagh,	.	3	.	3	21. Longford,	.	2	.	2
7. Monaghan,	2	2	.	4	22. Louth,	1	.	.	1
8. Tyrone,	1	2	.	3	23. Meath,	1	2	.	3
					24. Queen's,	.	.	.	.
Total, Ulster,	10	21	1	32	25. Westmeath,	.	1	.	1
					26. Wexford,	.	.	.	.
					27. Wicklow,	.	1	.	1
					Total, Leinster,	9	14	1	24
10. Clare,	3	6	.	9	28. Galway,	2	2	.	4
11. Cork,	4	4	.	8	29. Leitrim,	1	1	.	2
12. Kerry,	.	3	.	3	30. Mayo,	1	5	2	8
13. Limerick,	3	.	.	3	31. Roscommon,	1	6	1	8
14. Tipperary,	3	.	.	3	32. Sligo,	.	5	.	5
15. Waterford,	1	2	.	3					
					Total, Connaught	5	19	3	27
Total, Munster,	14	15	.	29					
					Grand Total,	38	69	5	112

59. The following Table shows the number of School Farms in the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867:— Number of School Farms, from 1852 to 1867.

Year.	Number of School Farms in each Year.				
	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Workhouse.	Total.
1852,	27	39	3	23	92
1853,	33	43	3	50	129
1854,	35	47	3	70	155
1855,	37	46	3	79	165
1856,	37	51	3	77	168
1857,	39	48	3	76	166
1858,	42	47	3	64	156
1859,	38	45	2	58	143
1860,	36	42	2	41	121
1861,	36	39	2	43	120
1862,	36	48	3	47	134
1863,	36	50	3	.	89
1864,	36	55	3	.	94
1865,	38	62	4	.	104
1866,	38	66	5	.	109
1867,	38	69	5	.	112

Finance.

XVII.—60. We publish, in the usual form, a full statement of our receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st of December, 1867.

XVIII.—61. We submit this, as our Report for the past year, to your Excellency, and in testimony thereof have caused our Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Twelfth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight.

SEAL.

(Signed)

JAMES KELLY,
WM. HOMAN NEWELL, } *Secretaries.*

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

FROM

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the COMMISSIONERS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
BALANCE on the 31st December, 1866,	63,748	6	7
AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM THE TREASURY on account of VOTES,	346,130	0	0
Do. for BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, and APPARATUS, sold to the National Schools in Ireland, *at reduced prices*, during the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1867,	15,115	4	10
Do. for Fees, &c., from Pupils attending the CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,	789	10	6
Do. for Fees, &c., from Pupils attending the DUBLIN WEST MODEL SCHOOL, SCHOOL-STREET,	186	7	7
Do. for Sale of Wearing Apparel made up by the Female Teachers in Training,	105	3	9
Do. for Garden Produce, &c., from GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,	82	13	11
Do. for Garden Produce, &c., from GLASNEVIN MODEL GARDEN,	62	10	3
Do. for Fees from Pupils attending the INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL,	82	14	4
Amount received from the following MODEL SCHOOLS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD, for School Fees, &c. :—			
ATHY, Co. KILDARE,	64	9	9
BAILIEBOROUGH, Co. CAVAN,	95	7	1
BALLYMENA, Co. ANTRIM,	112	18	0
BALLYMONEY, Co. ANTRIM,	87	9	11
BELFAST, Co. ANTRIM,	638	1	10
CLONMEL, Co. TIPPERARY,	81	1	3
COLERAINE, Co. LONDONDERRY,	96	7	3
CORK, Co. CORK,	509	15	6
DUNMANWAY, Co. CORK,	83	8	2
GALWAY, Co. GALWAY,	99	7	5
KILKENNY, Co. KILKENNY,	83	7	8
LIMERICK, Co. LIMERICK,	212	7	0
OMAGH, Co. TYRONE,	152	5	2
NEWRY, Co. ARMAGH,	114	9	2
TRIM, Co. MEATH,	90	19	0
WATERFORD, Co. WATERFORD,	139	12	5
N. T. STEWART, Co. TYRONE,	65	2	10
CARRICKFERGUS, Co. ANTRIM,	123	15	11
PARSONSTOWN, KING'S Co.,	193	7	1
MONAGHAN, Co. MONAGHAN,	136	0	3
LONDONDERRY, Co. LONDONDERRY,	282	4	0
NEWTOWNARDS, Co. DOWN,	211	19	7
ENNISCORTHY, Co. WEXFORD,	41	2	6
ENNISKILLEN, Co. FERMANAGH,	35	12	7
SLIGO, Co. SLIGO,	132	13	4
LURGAN, Co. ARMAGH,	210	7	3
Do. from the Private Contribution Fund, being Dividends on Legacies and Donations invested in Government Securities,	85	9	11
Do. per Assessor of Income Tax for the Establishment, being deductions under the head of Salaries, &c.,	761	1	6
Do. from various sources,	192	3	9
Carried forward,	431,434	18	10

of NATIONAL EDUCATION, from 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

Receipt and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NORMAL ESTABLISHMENT:		
Salaries and Allowances,	2,730 12 5	
General Expenditure,	307 14 5	
		3,038 6 10
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVIN:		
Salaries and Wages,	146 14 0	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	782 15 0	
General Expenditure,	149 3 6	
		1,078 12 6
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, NT:I. GT. GEORGE'S-ST.:		
Salaries and Wages,	244 16 2	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	1,349 12 11	
General Expenditure,	161 13 0	
		1,756 2 1
AUXILIARY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, 29, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
General Expenditure,	—	78 12 3
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT—(SPECIAL CLASS BRANCH):		
General Expenditure,	—	86 11 9
FEMALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT:		
Salaries and Wages,	192 6 4	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	1,815 5 1	
General Expenditure,	352 13 0	
		2,360 4 5
LAUNDRY FOR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS IN DUBLIN:		
Wages and General Expenditure,	—	179 14 5
CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	3,701 5 9	
General Expenditure,	71 2 10	
		3,772 8 7
DUBLIN WEST MODEL SCHOOL, SCHOOL-STREET:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	967 9 8	
General Expenditure,	42 16 5	
		1,010 6 1
ALBERT MODEL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVIN:		
Salary of Literary Teacher,	100 0 0	
General Expenditure,	223 2 1	
		323 2 1
GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	205 13 6	
General Expenditure, Literary Department,	39 17 11	
Ditto, Industrial ditto,	57 12 11	
		303 4 4
GLASNEVIN MODEL GARDENS:		
Salary of Gardeners, and General Expenditure connected with working of Gardens,	—	188 8 10
INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	471 0 0	
General Expenditure,	19 2 7	
		490 2 7
ORDINARY NATIONAL SCHOOLS:		
Rents of School-houses, Incidentals, &c.,	—	69 6 6
ATHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, Co. KILDARE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	638 15 6	
General Expenditure,	110 10 2	
		749 5 8
BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, Co. CAVAN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	567 10 9	
General Expenditure,	143 12 3	
		711 3 0
Carried forward,	—	16,195 11 11

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, .	431,434	18	10
Carried forward, . .	431,434	18	10

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	16,195 11 11
BALLYMENA DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	617 16 6	
General Expenditure, ...	88 3 1	
		705 19 7
BALLYMONEY MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	525 13 10	
General Expenditure, ...	64 3 6	
		589 17 4
BELFAST DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	3,175 16 8	
General Expenditure, ...	351 19 2	
		3,527 15 10
CLONMEL DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	661 12 7	
General Expenditure, ...	115 16 7	
		777 9 2
COLERAINE DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. LONDONDERRY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	566 2 5	
General Expenditure, ...	181 4 2	
		747 6 7
CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	1,599 4 9	
General Expenditure, ...	264 11 8	
		1,863 16 5
DERRYCASTLE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers, ...	—	31 0 0
DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	607 14 11	
General Expenditure, ...	151 8 0	
		759 2 11
GALWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. GALWAY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	669 11 2	
General Expenditure, ...	167 2 8	
		836 13 10
GLANDORE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	32 6 8	
General Expenditure, ...	1 0 6	
		33 7 2
GORMANSTOWN LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	—	69 0 0
KILKENNY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. KILKENNY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	656 13 4	
General Expenditure, ...	112 5 8	
		768 19 0
KYLE PARK LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	126 15 0	
General Expenditure, ...	15 0 10	
		141 15 10
LEITRIM LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LEITRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	—	44 16 8
LIMERICK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., .	982 17 7	
General Expenditure, ...	194 1 1	
		1,176 18 8
Carried forward, . .	—	28,269 10 11

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, .	431,434	18	10
Carried forward, .	431,434	18	10

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	28,269 10 11
LONDONDERRY DIST. MOD. SCHOOL, CO. LONDONDERRY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	1,248 9 5	
General Expenditure, ...	268 2 5	
		1,516 11 10
MOUNT TRENCHARD LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salary to Teacher, ...	—	16 0 0
MUNGRET LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salaries, &c., to Teachers and Monitors, . . .	—	99 10 0
NEWRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ARMAGH:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	603 7 11	
General Expenditure, ...	152 6 7	
		755 14 6
TEMPLEDOUGLAS LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. DONEGAL:		
Salary, &c., to Teacher, ...	—	28 0 0
TERVOE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	—	103 18 4
TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. MEATH:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	742 13 1	
General Expenditure, ...	116 7 7	
		859 0 8
WATERFORD DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. WATERFORD:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	676 7 0	
General Expenditure, ...	197 6 3	
		873 13 3
NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. DOWN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	1,117 8 10	
General Expenditure, ...	189 17 6	
		1,307 6 4
SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. SLIGO:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	599 19 5	
General Expenditure, ...	193 8 10	
		793 8 3
ENNISCORTHY DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. WEXFORD:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	376 6 0	
General Expenditure, ...	93 5 11	
		469 11 11
ENNISKILLEN DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. FERMANAGH:		
Salaries, &c., ...	152 8 8	
General Expenditure, ...	360 12 4	
		513 1 0
CARRICKFERGUS MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, . .	585 2 9	
General Expenditure, ...	61 5 6	
		646 8 3
MONAGHAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. MONAGHAN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	549 10 3	
General Expenditure, ...	94 9 2	
		643 19 5
OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. TYRONE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	682 4 11	
General Expenditure, ...	120 12 8	
		802 17 7
PARSONSTOWN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, KING'S CO.:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	594 5 0	
General Expenditure, ...	95 18 0	
		690 3 0
NEWTOWNSTEWART MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. TYRONE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	426 15 7	
General Expenditure, ...	57 9 7	
		484 5 2
WOODSTOCK LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. KILKENNY:		
Salaries, &c., to Teachers, ...	—	43 1 8
Carried forward, . .	—	38,916 2 1

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS.

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . .	—			431,434	18	10
RECEIPTS FOR SALES OF FARM PRODUCE, &c., FROM FARMS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD :—						
ALBERT MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN, CO. DUBLIN, .	2,444	3	2			
ATHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILDARE, ...	509	16	3			
BAILIEBOROUGH SCHOOL FARM, CO. CAVAN, . . .	228	9	9			
BALLYMONEY SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM : (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, &c., to 1st November, 1866), ...	54	19	3			
BATH SCHOOL FARM, CO. MONAGHAN, . . .	116	4	0			
BELFAST SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM, . . .	586	4	0			
DERRYCASTLE SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY, . .	72	3	11			
DUNMANWAY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK, . . .	127	4	9			
Carried forward, . .	4,139	5	1	431,434	18	10

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . .	—			38,916	2	1
LURGAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ARMAGH:						
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	997	13	7			
General Expenditure, ...	160	17	8			
				1,158	11	3
EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH THE WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL FARMS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD:—						
ALBERT MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN, CO. DUBLIN:						
Salaries and Allowances, . . £547 0 8						
Maintenance and Travelling Allowances of Agricultural Pupils, &c., . . 1,917 6 2						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, and General Farm Expenses, &c., ... 1,366 15 5						
Rent, ... 723 0 5						
	4,554	2	8			
ATHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILDARE:						
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £150 15 0						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, &c., . . 529 6 3						
	680	1	3			
BAILIEBOROUGH SCHOOL FARM, CO. CAVAN:						
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £125 11 11						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, &c., . . 559 5 10						
	684	17	9			
BALLYMONEY SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM:						
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £38 19 6						
General Expenditure, ... 52 18 0						
	91	17	6			
BATH SCHOOL FARM, CO. MONAGHAN:						
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £53 16 10						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, &c., . . 466 8 4						
	520	5	2			
BELFAST (ULSTER) SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM:						
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £279 14 4						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 925 17 10						
	1,205	12	2			
DERRYCASTLE SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:						
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £58 6 8						
Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, &c., ... 73 17 8						
	132	4	4			
DUNMANWAY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:						
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £62 1 9						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 106 12 7						
	168	14	4			
Carried forward, . .	8,037	15	2	40,074	13	4

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . .	4,139	5	1	431,434	18	10
RECEIPTS FOR SALES—*continued.*						
FARRAHY SCHOOL FARM, Co. CORK, . . .	86	7	6			
GLANDORE SCHOOL FARM, Co. CORK, . . .	172	5	7			
GORMANSTOWN SCHOOL FARM, Co. TIPPERARY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 30th September, 1866), ...	24	10	7			
KILKENNY SCHOOL FARM, Co. KILKENNY . .	772	12	9			
KYLE PARK SCHOOL FARM, Co. TIPPERARY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1867), ...	16	0	0			
LEITRIM SCHOOL FARM, Co. LEITRIM, ...	77	17	8			
LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM, Co. LIMERICK, . . .	471	17	3			
MOUNT TRENCHARD SCHOOL FARM, Co. LIMERICK: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 29th September, 1867), ...	31	10	0			
MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM, Co. CORK, ...	756	16	11			
TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM, Co. DONEGAL, . .	67	14	2			
TERVOE SCHOOL FARM, Co. LIMERICK, . . .	206	14	10			
Carried forward, . .	6,828	12	4	431,434	18	10

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . .	8,037	15	2	40,074	13	4
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*						
FARRAHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:						
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . . £54 18 7						
Purchase of Live Stock, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 130 18 10						
	185	17	5			
GLANDORE SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:						
Salary of Agriculturist, ... £43 3 4						
Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, 252 11 8						
	295	15	0			
GORMANSTOWN SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:						
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £57 2 11						
Rent and General Expenditure, . . 51 19 4						
	109	2	3			
KILKENNY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY:						
Salary and Allowance of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., ... £281 6 11						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 1,128 18 11						
	1,410	5	10			
KYLE PARK SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:						
Salary of Agriculturist, . . . £30 0 0						
Rent, ... 35 10 0						
	65	10	0			
LEITRIM SCHOOL FARM, CO. LEITRIM:						
Salary of Agriculturist, . . . £42 0 0						
Purchase of Live Stock and General Expenditure, ... 186 6 1						
	228	6	1			
LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:						
Salaries and Allowances, Agricultural Department, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £699 1 7						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, & General Expenditure, 296 15 11						
	995	17	6			
MOUNT TRENCHARD SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:						
Salary of Agriculturist and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £53 17 3						
Rent, &c., ... 30 17 9						
	84	15	0			
MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:						
Salaries and Allowances of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, ... £373 18 1						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure connected with the Literary and Agricultural Departments, . . 833 5 2						
	1,207	3	3			
TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM, CO. DONEGAL:						
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . . . £47 19 11						
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 63 19 0						
	111	18	11			
TERVOE SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:						
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . . . £47 1 1						
Purchase of Live Stock, Rent, &c., . 74 16 7						
	121	17	8			
Carried forward, . . —	12,854	4	1	40,074	13	4

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . .	6,823	12	4	431,434	18	10
RECEIPTS FOR SALES—*continued.*						
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1867), ...	8	14	0			
				6,832	6	4
Carried forward, . .	—			438,267	5	2

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . .	12,854	4	1	40,074	13	4
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*						
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY: Allowance of Agriculturist and Wages to an Industrial Class, &c., ...	24	11	0			
DUNLEWY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, CO. DONEGAL: General Expenditure, ...	8	0	0			
				12,886	15	1
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT: SALARIES TO TEACHERS of SCHOOLS connected with SCHOOL-FARMS of the First Class (under Local Management), Maintenance of Agricultural Pupils, and Payments to INDUSTRIAL Classes, . . .	540	0	10			
DITTO TO TEACHERS of SCHOOLS connected with ordinary SCHOOL-FARMS, and Payments to INDUSTRIAL Classes, ...	363	14	7			
SALARIES AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS, ...	936	14	3			
				1,840	9	8
SALARIES, GRATUITIES, &c., TO TEACHERS AND MONITORS: SALARIES TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS IN ORDINARY NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	154,640	0	0			
DITTO TO ASSISTANTS in Ditto, .	32,140	16	3			
DITTO TO WORKMISTRESSES Ditto, .	8,660	1	0			
DITTO TO PAID MONITORS Ditto, .	20,838	16	0			
DITTO TO TEACHERS IN EVENING SCHOOLS, . .	1,154	8	4			
DITTO, and ALLOWANCES TO TEACHERS ORGANIZING NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	786	14	3			
PREMIUMS TO TEACHERS IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS for the encouragement of ORDER and NEATNESS, . . .	1,326	10	0			
SUPPLEMENTAL OR GOOD SERVICE SALARIES, . .	4,329	15	7			
GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS FOR LITERARY INSTRUCTION in P. L. U. NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	368	0	0			
DITTO TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS, for training Young Persons for Offices of TEACHER, PUPIL-TEACHER, &c., ...	6,110	19	7			
SPECIAL GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS, on retiring from service, ...	5,517	0	0			
COMMISSION ON POST OFFICE ORDERS FOR PAYMENT OF TEACHERS' SALARIES, &c., ...	1,481	15	3			
				237,354	16	3
TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO TEACHERS AND MONITORS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS attending Examinations held by the Head and District Inspectors, ...	—			1,971	13	0
PAYMENTS from "*The Private Contribution Fund*," .	—			37	10	0
Carried forward, . .	—			294,165	17	4

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	438,267	5	2
£	438,267	5	2

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	294,165 17 4
INSPECTION:		
Salaries, Six Head Inspectors, ...	2,511 18 10	
Travelling Expenses Do., ...	1,559 0 7	
Salaries of District and Sub-Inspectors, . . .	18,357 13 5	
Special Travelling of District and Sub-Inspectors on changing Districts, &c., Postage and General Expenditure connected with the Inspection of Schools, .	4,781 5 4	
		27,209 18 2
BOOK DEPARTMENT:		
Contractors for Paper, Printing, and Binding of National School Books, and H. M. Stationery Office for Slates, Pencils, and other School Requisites, . . .	11,410 8 0	
For Maps, Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus purchased from Publishers and others, . . .	14,744 8 11	
General Expenditure, ...	2,537 13 1	
		28,692 10 0
OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
Salaries and Wages, ...	15,864 12 8	
Travelling Expenses, ...	199 18 0	
		16,064 10 8
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Rent and Taxes, ...	292 17 8	
Stationery and Printing, per H.M. Stationery Office, .	2,354 10 0	
Stamps, ...	28 8 2	
Candles, Gas, &c., ...	221 14 10	
Incidentals, ...	712 11 4	
		3,610 2 0
COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX:		
Payments of Deductions for Income Tax under the heads of Salaries and Allowances, ...	—	761 1 6
		370,503 19 8
BALANCE on the 31st of December, 1867, .	—	67,763 5 6
JAMES CLARIDGE, *Accountant.*	£	438,267 5 2

JAMES KELLY,
WM. H. NEWELL, } *Secretaries.*

Education Office, Dublin, 1868.

NAMES OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Henry, President, Queen's College, Belfast.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell.
The Marquess of Kildare.
Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
James Gibson, Esq.
Right Hon. Mountifort Longfield.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven.
Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice, Common Pleas (Monahan).
Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron (Pigot).
Right Hon. James Anthony Lawson, M.P.
Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.
John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.
John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C.
Hon. Thomas Preston, D.L.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
James William Murland, Esq.

APPENDICES

TO THE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

(1867.)

APPENDIX A.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners.

RULES and REGULATIONS of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in IRELAND.

PART I.

GENERAL NATURE OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

I.—*Its Object and Fundamental Principle.*

§ I.

1. The object of the system of National Education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction, to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle, that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

2. It is the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the Clergy and Laity of the different religious denominations should co-operate in conducting National Schools.

3. The Commissioners by themselves, or their Officers, are to be allowed to visit and examine the Schools whenever they think fit. Those who visit on the part of the Commissioners are furnished with credentials under their Seal.

4. The Commissioners will not change any fundamental Rule without the express permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Commissioners will not withdraw, or essentially alter, any book that has been, or shall be hereafter, unanimously published or sanctioned by them, without a previous communication with the Lord Lieutenant.

II.—*Description of Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid.*

§ II.

1. The Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid are divided into two classes, viz.:—1st, Vested Schools, of which there are two sorts, namely, first, those vested in the Commissioners; and, second, those vested in Trustees, for the purpose of being maintained as National Schools; 2ndly, Non-Vested Schools, the property of private individuals. Both these classes of Schools are under the control of local Patrons or Managers.

2. There are also Model Schools, of which the Commissioners are themselves the Patrons, but which are conducted on the same fundamental principles as the ordinary National Schools.

3. The Commissioners encourage Industrial Instruction in National Schools in all suitable cases.

4. The Commissioners require that instruction shall be given in plain needle-work in all Female Schools.

III.—*Use of School-houses.*

§ I

1. In Non-Vested Schools, the Commissioners do not, in ordinary cases, exercise control over the use of the School-houses on Sundays, or before or after the School-hours on the other days of the week; such use being left altogether to the local Patrons or Managers, of all religious persuasions, subject to the interference of the Board in cases leading to contention or abuse.

2. No National School-house shall be employed, at any time, even temporarily, as the *stated* place of DIVINE WORSHIP of any religious community; or for the celebration or administration of the Sacraments or Rites of any Church.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part I. § III.

3. No aid will be granted to a School *held in a place of worship*; nor will the Commissioners sanction the *transfer* of an existing School, to a place of worship, even for a temporary period.

4. When a School-room is in any way connected with a place of worship, there must not be any *direct internal* communication between the School-room and such place of worship.

5. Vested School-houses must be used, *exclusively, for the education* of the pupils attending them: except on Sundays, when they may be employed for Sunday Schools, with the sanction of the Patrons or Managers, subject, in cases leading to contention or abuse, to the interference of the Commissioners.

6. No political meetings shall be held in National School-houses, whether Vested or Non-Vested; nor shall any political business *whatsoever* be transacted therein.

7. When any School is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription, "National School," shall be put up in plain and legible characters on the School-house, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. When a School-house is built partly by aid from the State, a stone is to be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it. The Commissioners will not, when granting aid *in future*, sanction any inscription containing a title of a *denominational character*, or which may appear to them to indicate that the School is one belonging to any particular religious body. The Commissioners do not object to the terms, Male, Female, or Infant; or the proper local designation taken from the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland, in which the School may be situated; or the name of the founder being included in the inscription.

8. No emblems or symbols of a *denominational* nature shall be exhibited in the School-room during the hours of united instruction; nor will the Commissioners in future, grant aid to any School which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

9. No emblems or symbols of a *political* nature shall at *any time* be exhibited in the School-room, or affixed to the *exterior* of the buildings: nor shall any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of school management, be affixed thereto.

§ IV.

IV.—*Religious and Secular Instruction.*

1. Opportunities are to be afforded (as hereinafter provided for) to the children of all National Schools for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of.

2. Religious instruction must be so arranged, that each School shall be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child shall receive, or be present at, any religious instruction of which his parents or guardians disapprove; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the School affords.

3. A public notification of the times for religious instruction must be inserted in large letters in the "Time Table" supplied by the Commissioners, who recommend that, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of such religious instruction be also stated therein.

4. The "Time Table" must be kept constantly hung up in a conspicuous place in the School-room.

5. When the religious instruction comes after the secular, the Teacher must, immediately before the commencement of the former, announce distinctly to the pupils that the hour for religious instruction has arrived, and must, at the same time, put up and keep up, during the period allotted to such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof, containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on a form to be supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly when the School commences with religious instruction, the Teacher is to put up and keep up the same notification.

6. When the secular instruction precedes the religious instruction, in any National School, there shall be a sufficient interval between the announcement and the commencement of the religious instruction; and whether the religious or the secular instruction shall have priority in any National School, the books used for the instruction first in order shall be laid aside at its termination, in the press or other place appropriated for keeping the School-books.

7. No secular instruction, whether literary or industrial, shall be carried on in the same apartment, during school-hours,* simultaneously with religious instruction.

8. In Schools towards the building of which the State has contributed, and which are VESTED in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, or which are vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, such pastors or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access to them *in the School-room*, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at times convenient for that purpose—that is, at times so appointed as not to interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the School.

9. In Schools, NOT VESTED, and which receive no other aid than Salary and Books, it is for the Patrons or Managers to determine whether any, and if any, what religious instruction shall be given *in the School-room;* but if they do not permit it to be given in the School-room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the School, at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving such instruction ELSEWHERE.

10. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant Authorized, or Douay Version,—the teaching of Catechisms,—public prayer,—and all other religious exercises, come within the rules as to religious instruction.

11. The Patrons and Managers of *all* National Schools have the right to permit the Holy Scriptures (either in the Authorized or Douay Version) to be read, at the time or times set apart for religious instruction; and *in all Vested Schools* the parents or guardians of the children have the right to require the Patrons and Managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the School-room, under proper persons approved of by the parents or guardians for that purpose.

12. Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, may take place, at any time, before and after the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend); but must not take place *at more than one intermediate* time, between the commencement and the close of the ordinary School business. The Commissioners, however, will not sanction any arrangement for religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises *at an intermediate time*, in cases where it shall appear to them that such arrangement will interfere with the usefulness of the School, by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any practical inconvenience.

13. With the above exception, the secular School business must not be interrupted, or suspended, by any spiritual exercise whatsoever.

Note.—The Commissioners earnestly recommend that Religious Instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary School business; and they further recommend that, whenever the Patron or Manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these Rules, should not be present thereat.

14. The Registry kept in each School, according to the Form furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child on the School Roll.

15. No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of Religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of Religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any Religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object.

Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular Religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the School, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such

* The term "SCHOOL-HOURS," is always to be understood to mean the entire time in each day, from the opening of the School to the closing of the same for the dismissal of the pupils.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § IV.

Religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the School.

* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative.

The following is the Form of Book.

Roll No., ——— *School*, ——— *County*, ———
Name of Teacher who gives Religious Instruction, ———
Religious Denomination of do., ———

CERTIFICATE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

[In case a Parent or Guardian should wish his Child to receive religious instruction from a Teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the Child, or from a Teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the Child, the following Certificate is to be made by such Parent or Guardian.]

I (1) ———, being the (2) —— of (3) ———, who is registered by me as (4) ——— in the School Register of the (5) —— National School, HEREBY CERTIFY that it is my desire that the said (6) ——— shall receive instruction in (7) ——— during the time set apart for Religious Instruction.

Signature of Parent or Guardian, (8) ———
Witness, if signed by "Mark," ———
Dated —— day of ——, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF TEACHER.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that before (9) ——— signed the above Certificate, I read aloud to (10) —— the following Rule of the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION :—

"No Pupil who is registered by its Parents or Guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no Pupil who is registered by its Parents or Guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no Pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its Parents or Guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any Parent or Guardian shall express his desire that his Child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a Book to be provided in the School, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the Book shall be signed with the name or mark of the Parent or Guardian, and the Book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the School.

"* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the Parent or Guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."—*Part I., Sec. IV., Par. 15.*

And I FURTHER CERTIFY that I believe when the said (11) ——— signed the above Certificate (12) —— had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the Rule, and also of the true intent and object of the Certificate.

Signature of Teacher, ———
Dated — day of ——, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined the Certificate of (13) ——— and also of the Teacher (14) ——— above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of Inspector, ———
Dated — day of ——, 18—.

(1) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian who makes the Certificate.
(2) Insert the relationship of the Parent or Guardian; as—"Father," "Mother," "Aunt," &c.
(3) Insert the name of the Pupil. (4) Insert the registered religion of the Pupil.
(5) Insert the name of the National School. (6) Insert the name of the Pupil again.
(7) Insert in full the nature of the Religious Instruction; as—The Holy Scriptures in the Authorized Version—The Roman Catholic Catechism—The Protestant Catechism, &c., &c. *This is to be written by the Parent or Guardian*; but in case the Parent or Guardian cannot write, it may be written by the Teacher.
(8) The Parent or Guardian is here to inscribe his name. If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write his name, he is to sign by mark; but this mark must be witnessed by some respectable third party.
(9) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (10) Insert "him" or "her."
(11) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (12) Insert "he" or "she."
(13) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (14) Insert the name of the Teacher.

16. A sufficient number of hours, to be approved of in each case by the Commissioners, is to be appropriated to the ordinary School business, during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend.

17. In all National Schools (except those in which Industrial instruction is the *chief* object) there must be Literary instruction for at least *four* hours, upon five days in the week.

18. In Industrial Schools—that is, in Schools where Industrial instruction is the *chief* object—the Commissioners require that not less than *two* hours, daily, shall be devoted to Literary instruction.

V.—*Use of Books and Tablets.*

1. The use of the books published by the Commissioners is not compulsory; but the titles of all other books which the Patrons or Managers of Schools intend for the ordinary School business, are to be notified to the Commissioners; and none are to be used to which they object. The approval of any such books is to extend only to the particular edition which has been submitted to the Commissioners.

2. If any books other than the Holy Scriptures, or the *standard* books of the Church to which the children using them belong, be employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each is to be made known to the Commissioners whenever they deem it necessary.

3. The Commissioners do not insist on the "Scripture Lessons" or book of "Sacred Poetry" being read in any of the National Schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend) in any School attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after such ordinary School business, and under the following conditions:—

First—That no child, whose parent or guardian objects, shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

Second—That in order that any children, whose parents or guardians object, may be at liberty to absent themselves, or to withdraw, at the time set apart for the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the Time-table of the School—that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of such ordinary School business and the commencement of such reading; and that the Teacher shall, immediately before its commencement, announce distinctly to the pupils, that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

Third—That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary School business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of these books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the School-room.

4. When using the Scripture Lessons, the Teachers are prohibited, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, from putting to the children any other questions than those appended to the end of each lesson.

5. The Commissioners require that the principles of the following Lesson, or of a Lesson of a similar import (to be approved of by the Commissioners), shall be strictly inculcated, during the hours of united instruction, in all Schools received into connexion with the Board, and that a copy of the Lesson itself be hung up in each School.

> Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to live peaceably with all men (Rom. ch. xii., v. 18), even with those of a different religious persuasion.
>
> Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his disciples to love one another. He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He himself prayed for his murderers.
>
> Many men hold erroneous doctrines, but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend his religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow his disciples to fight for him.
>
> If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them; for Christ and his apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.
>
> Quarrelling with our neighbours and abusing them, is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit. We ought, by behaving gently and kindly to every one, to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, when he was reviled, reviled not again (1 Pet. ch. ii., v. 23).

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I.
§ V.
§ VI.

6. The use of the Tablet, furnished by the Commissioners, containing the Ten Commandments, is not compulsory.

7. The rules as to religious instruction do not apply, except in the way hereinbefore stated, to the Scripture Lessons and the Book of Sacred Poetry, or to the matter contained in the common School-books, or in any other book, the use of which the Commissioners may at any time sanction for the purpose of united instruction.

VI.—*Management of National Schools.*

1. The local government of the National Schools is vested in the local Patrons thereof.

2. The Commissioners recognise as the local Patron the person who applies in the first instance to place the School in connexion with the Board, unless it be otherwise specified in the application.

3. If a School be under the local management of a School-Committee, such Committee has all the rights of an individual Patron.

4. The Patron has the right of nominating any fit person to act as his representative in the local management of the School; such representative to be designated the "Local Manager." The Patron may, at any time, resume the direct management of the School, or appoint another Local Manager. This rule applies equally whether the Patronship be vested in one or more individuals.

5. When a school is vested in Trustees, they have the right to nominate the Local Manager.

6. When a School is vested in the Commissioners, the name of the Patron or Patrons is inserted in the lease.

7. In the case of a vacancy in the Patronship by death, the representative of a lay Patron, or the successor of a clerical Patron, is recognised by the Board (where no valid objection exists) as the person to succeed to the Patronship of the School.

8. If a Patron wishes to resign the office, he has the power of nominating his successor, subject to the approval of the Board.

9. In all cases, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of determining whether the Patron, or the person nominated by him, either as his successor, or as local Manager, can be recognised by them as a fit person to exercise the trust.

10. In all cases, whether the School be vested or non-vested, the Patron, when nominating a local Manager, ought to notify to the Commissioners whether or not the person so nominated is to exercise all the rights of Patron during the period he acts as Manager.

11. When a School is under the control of a Committee, or of joint Patrons, a "Local Manager" should be appointed, to correspond with the office, sign documents, &c., &c.

12. The local Patrons (or Managers) of Schools have the right of appointing the Teachers, subject to the approval of the Board, as to character and general qualifications; the local Patrons (or Managers) have also the power of removing the Teachers of their own authority.

13. Patrons and Managers are permitted to close their respective Schools for a reasonable time during the year, subject to the interference of the Commissioners in cases of abuse; such periods of closing should be limited to six weeks in the year, including the recognised vacations.

14. Managers of National Schools are requested to notify all changes of Teachers to the Office, and to the Inspectors of the respective districts.

§ VII.

VII.—*Inspection by the Commissioners or their Officers.*

1. As the Commissioners do not take the control or regulation of any School, except their own Model Schools, directly into their own hands, but leave all Schools aided by them under the authority of the local Patrons or Managers; the *Inspectors* are not to give *direct orders*, as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, but to point out such regulations to the local Patrons or Managers of the Schools, that *they* may give the requisite orders.

2. The Commissioners require that every National School be inspected by the *Inspector of the District*, at least three times in each year.

3. The *District Inspector*, after each inspection, is to communicate with the local Patron or Manager, for the purpose of affording information concerning the general state of the School, and pointing out such violations of rule, or

defects, if any, as he may have observed; and he is to make such suggestions as he may deem necessary. *Appendix A.*

4. Upon ordinary occasions, the Inspector is not to give any intimation of his intended visit; but when the inspection is to be public, he is to make such previous arrangements with the local Patrons or Managers, as will facilitate the attendance of the parents of the children, and other persons interested in the welfare of the Schools. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. PART I. § VII.

5. The Inspector is to report to the Commissioners the result of each visit, and to use every means to obtain accurate information as to the proficiency of the pupils, and the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in the School.

6. When applications for aid are referred to the District Inspector, he is to have an interview with the applicant; and also to communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and with other parties in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions on the application, and whether they have any, and what, objections thereto.

7. The Inspector is also to supply the Commissioners with such local information as they may from time to time require from him, and to act as their agent in all matters in which they may employ him; but he is not invested with authority to decide upon any question affecting a National School, or the general business of the Commissioners, without their direction.

VIII.—*Admission of Visitors.* § VIII.

1. The public, generally, must have free access to every National School (whether Vested or Non-Vested) during the hours devoted to secular instruction,—not to take part in the ordinary business, or to interrupt it, but, as Visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

2. Visitors of all denominations are to be received courteously by all Teachers of National Schools, and are to have free access to the School-rooms, and full liberty to examine the Registers, Daily Report Books, and Class Rolls; to observe what books are in the hands of the children, or upon the desks, what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but they are not authorized to interrupt the business of the School, by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers or documents of any kind, except those specified, or in any other way diverting the attention of either Teachers or Scholars from their usual business.

3. Should any Visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain by such an Inspection, it is the duty of the Teachers to refer them to the Patron or Manager of the School for such information.

4. As the religious instruction of the children given in the School-room is under the control of the Clergyman or Lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents, the *Commissioners* can give no liberty to any Visitor, whether Clergyman or other person, to interfere therewith, or to be present thereat.

5. The Commissioners require that a copy of PART I., with selections from other Parts, of these, their Rules, on a form furnished by them, shall be suspended in every National School-room.

PART II. PART II.

EXTENT OF AID, AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH GRANTED.

I.—*Kinds of Aid.* § I.

1. The Commissioners of National Education award aid under two general heads, viz.:—

First—Towards building School-houses and providing suitable fittings and furniture. In such cases, the Commissioners also grant aid towards the payment of Teachers, supply of Books, &c., as hereafter explained.

Secondly—Towards the support and maintenance of Schools established without any assistance from the public funds for the erection of the buildings, or providing furniture.

2. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they reserve to themselves in all cases, in vested as well as in non-vested schools, the right to withdraw any grant of salary or books, whenever they see fit.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part II. § II.

II.—*Towards Building School-houses (Vested).*

1. Before any grant is made towards building a School-house, the Commissioners are to be satisfied that a necessity exists for such a School, that an eligible site has been procured, that a satisfactory lease of the site will be executed either to Trustees for the purposes of National Education, or to the Commissioners in their Corporate capacity; and that the applicants are prepared to raise, by local contribution, at least one-third of the whole sum which the Commissioners deem necessary for the erection of the house, providing furniture, &c.

2. If the proposed site for a School be in a rural district, and be within three statute miles of a School-house erected with aid from the State, no grant will be made, except under special circumstances.

3. In a rural district, the site should contain one rood. In a town district, the site for a single School should be 100 feet in front, and 80 feet from front to rear; and for a double School, 100 feet square. It should be in a healthy situation, on a public road or street, and have a dry level surface, with a good foundation at a moderate depth, and be convenient to pure water.

4. Although the Commissioners do not refuse aid towards the erection of School-houses on ground connected with places of worship, yet they much prefer having them erected on ground which is not so connected, where it can be obtained; they therefore require that, before Church, Chapel, or Meeting-house ground be selected as the site of a School-house, *strict* inquiry be made whether another convenient site can be obtained, and that the result shall be stated to them.

5. The School premises must be vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a nominal rent, and for such term as, under the circumstances, the Commissioners may deem necessary.

6. The lease must be prepared in the Office; the expense to be borne by the Commissioners of National Education.

7. The Commissioners will cause to be kept in repair the School-house and furniture, where the premises are vested in them in their Corporate capacity.

8. When the School premises have been vested in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, it devolves on the Trustees to keep the house, furniture, &c., in repair.

9. When grants are voted towards the building, &c., of a School-house, the conveyance must be duly executed *before the works are commenced.*

10. No grant can be approved until the District Inspector shall have reported upon all the circumstances of the case; until the Board of Works shall have reported on the eligibility of the proposed site; and the Law Adviser of the Commissioners shall have given his opinion, from the information laid before him, that a satisfactory lease can be executed.

11. The Commissioners determine, from the information afforded them, what amount of School accommodation should be provided in the proposed building.

The following is the scale of Grants for the erection of School-houses, whether vested in Trustees or in the Commissioners.

Class of School.	No. of Children to be accommodated.	Total Estimated Cost, including School Furniture and Out-offices.	Board's Grant.	Description of School.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	60	207 0 0	138 0 0	Single School-room.
2	75	225 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
3	100	255 0 0	170 0 0	Ditto.
4	120	306 0 0	204 0 0	Ditto.
5	150	416 5 0	277 10 0	Two rooms on ground.
5 A	150	360 0 0	240 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.
6	200	487 10 0	325 0 0	Two rooms on ground.
6 A	200	435 0 0	290 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.

NOTE.—In many poor localities, where buildings of a less expensive nature than those erected according to the above scale of grants may answer the necessary purposes, the Commissioners will be prepared to grant two-thirds of the expense of erection, provided—

(*a*). That the general conditions already specified with regard to building grants be complied with.

(*b*). That the erection of such *exceptional* class of building shall not cost more than £100.

(*c*). That as regards the character and size of the building, the instructions issued by the Board of Works, from time to time, shall be complied with.

12. The cost of the house, &c., is determined by the number of children which it is intended to accommodate.

13. The Board of Works will furnish instructions as to the plan and specification, to which the parties receiving aid are bound strictly to adhere.

14. The Commissioners do not sanction grants for the ornamenting of School-houses, but merely for such expenditure as may be necessary for having the children accommodated in plain, substantial buildings. If buildings of another description be preferred, the whole of the extra expense must be provided by the applicants.

15. The Commissioners do not sanction grants towards the expense of erecting residences for the Teachers.

16. The Commissioners do not sanction grants to purchase, alter, or furnish houses, for the purpose of being converted into School-houses.

III.—*Towards Support of Schools previously established (Non-Vested).* § III.

1. The aid granted to Schools previously established is limited to Salary and Books, and the benefits of Inspection and Training.

2. The Commissioners do not contribute towards Repairs, Fittings, or Furniture; or to the Rent of the School-house.

3. Before aid can be granted, the Commissioners must be satisfied that the case is deserving of assistance; that there is reason to expect that the School will be efficiently and permanently supported; that some local provision will be made in aid of the Teacher's Salary, in addition to the School-fees; that the School-house is in good repair, and provided with a sufficient quantity of suitable Furniture; that a competent Teacher has been appointed; and that the School is in operation.

4. Before the Commissioners consider any application for aid, they require, from the Inspector of the District, a Report upon all the circumstances of the case.

5. To entitle a School to a continuance of aid, the House and Furniture must be kept in sufficient repair by means of local contributions; the School conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners; and it must appear from the Records of the School that there is a sufficient average daily attendance of pupils.

6. In Mixed Schools, *i.e.*, Schools in which male and female children are taught in the same room, the Teacher may be either male or female, as the circumstances of the School may require; but when a Mixed School has been received into connexion, by the Commissioners, under a male or a female Teacher, the Commissioners will not sanction the appointment of a Teacher of a different sex, unless previous application be made to them to sanction such change.

7. When a school has been taken into connexion, as a School for Males or for Females solely, the Commissioners will not sanction the change from a male to a female school, or *vice versâ*, without their permission having been previously obtained.

PART III.

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

I.—*District and Minor Model Schools.* § I.

1. District and Minor Model Schools are built and supported entirely out of the funds placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Commissioners, and are therefore under their exclusive control.

2. The chief objects of Model Schools are to promote united education; to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of Teacher.

3. In District and Minor Model Schools, the Commissioners appoint and dismiss, of their own authority, the Teachers and other officers; regulate the

Appendix A.
Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

course of instruction, and exercise all the rights of Patrons. The Commissioners afford the necessary opportunities for giving religious instruction to the pupils, by such Pastors or other persons as are approved of by their parents or guardians, and in separate apartments allotted to the purpose.

4. Some of the Model Schools have farms attached to them, for the purpose of affording instruction in agriculture.

PART III.

§ I.

§ II.

II.—*Ordinary Literary Schools.*

1. Such Schools may be established either with aid from the State, or by local provision solely.

2. In Vested Schools, the local expenditure need only be one-third of the expense, and the Teachers' salaries are supplemented by the Commissioners.

3. In Non-vested Schools, the State assistance is limited to salary and books and the benefits of inspection and training.

§ III.

III.—*Agricultural Schools.*

1. To Schools of this description Farms are attached, for the purpose of illustrating and introducing the most approved systems of tillage and cropping, and general husbandry.

2. Agricultural Schools of every class must have a literary department annexed to them, conducted on the principles of ordinary National Schools.

3. Agricultural Schools consist of two classes, those connected with School Farms of the First Class, and those connected with Ordinary School Farms.

4. School Farms are further subdivided into two classes, viz., those under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, and those under local Patrons.

5. In all Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class the Commissioners will grant salary to a Teacher for the literary department *exclusively*, when the extent of the farm and other circumstances render such an appointment necessary.

A.—*School Farms of the First Class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.**

1. The Commissioners defray the greater portion of the cost of erecting the necessary buildings; but they require the local parties to contribute in such proportion as may be deemed necessary, according to the circumstances of each case.

2. The Commissioners undertake the *entire* cost of the furniture, fittings, rent, taxes, maintenance, implements, stock, &c., &c.

3. A Farm of sufficient extent must be conveyed to the Commissioners, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

4. The Commissioners exercise all the rights of Patrons, as in the case of District and Minor Model Schools.

5. The Commissioners admit into these Schools a limited number of free, and also of paying resident Agricultural Pupils.

6. The Commissioners contribute a small weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

B.—*School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

1. *Where the Premises are Vested.*

1. The Commissioners contribute a certain amount of assistance towards the erection of the buildings, in proportion to the amount of local contribution, and the extent of the farm. The remaining portion of the cost of the buildings and furniture, and the whole cost of implements, stock, seed, &c., must be contributed by local parties.

2. The site of the buildings must be legally vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

3. The only aid granted by the Commissioners towards the *maintenance* of such Schools, consists of salary to the Master (who must be competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments); a sum towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

2. *Where the Premises are Non-vested.*

1. The entire cost of the necessary buildings, furniture, implements, stock, seed, &c., must be defrayed by local parties, and a farm of sufficient extent must be provided.

* The Commissioners have, for the present, ceased to take into connexion School Farms of the First Class.

2. The Commissioners, besides salary to the Master, contribute also towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

C.—*Ordinary Agricultural Schools.*

1. This class of Schools consists of Ordinary National Schools (either Vested or Non-vested), to which a small farm (from one to three acres), is annexed. The Teacher must be competent to give instruction both in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and must cultivate the land, with the assistance of his pupils. § III.

2. The only aid granted by the Commissioners, is an addition to the class salary of the Teacher, and in some special cases, a small weekly payment to an Industrial class of pupils.

3. To entitle a School to such aid, the Commissioners require to be satisfied, from the Reports of the Agricultural Inspectors, that the Agricultural department is efficiently conducted.

D.—*School Gardens.*

The Commissioners award gratuities, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Inspectors, to the Teachers of National Schools, who exhibit the best specimens of garden culture, on ground attached to their respective Schools, the ground to be cultivated by the pupils.

IV.—*Industrial Schools.* § IV.

1. In these Schools, embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught. The Commissioners grant salaries to the Teachers, on the following conditions:—

First—That *all* the pupils of the industrial department shall receive literary instruction, for at least *two hours* daily.

Second—That no religious instruction or religious exercise shall take place during the time the pupils are engaged in industrial occupation.

Third—That a separate room be provided for industrial instruction.

Fourth—That in addition to the literary Teacher, there shall be a suitable person appointed to conduct the industrial department.

2. None but lay Teachers are entitled to a salary from the Commissioners, for conducting an Industrial Department in connexion with a *Convent School.*

3. The amount of salary will depend upon the circumstances of each case.

V.—*Convent Schools.* § V.

1. Convent Schools receive aid under the conditions applicable to Non-vested Schools, and they are subject to the same Rules and Regulations.

2. The members of the community may discharge the office of Literary Teachers, either by themselves or with the aid of such other persons as they may see fit to employ; the salaries of such assistants to be defrayed by the community, except in the case of monitors.

3. The amount of salary awarded to Convent Schools is regulated by the average number of children in daily attendance, according to a scale laid down by the Commissioners.

4. The Commissioners will grant aid to *one School only*, in *connexion with the same* Convent.

VI.—*Workhouse Schools.* § VI.

1. Such Schools are received into connexion, and grants of Books made to them, on condition that they shall be subject to inspection by the Commissioners, or their Officers, and that all the Rules of the Board applicable to Non-vested Schools be faithfully observed.

2. The Commissioners award gratuities to a certain number of the Teachers of Workhouse Schools in each District, on the recommendation of the Inspector.

VII.—*Schools attached to Prisons, Asylums, &c.* § VII.

Such Schools are received into connexion, upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of Books are made to them. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers.

VIII.—*Evening Schools.* § VIII.

The Commissioners grant aid towards the support of Evening Schools, where the wants of the locality render such institutions desirable. The aid is limited to salary, books, and inspection.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § I.

PART IV.

TEACHERS.

I.—*Their Qualifications and Duties.*

1. National Teachers should be persons of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; they should be imbued with a spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to their Sovereign; they should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and of giving to the power which education confers a useful direction. These are the qualities for which Patrons of Schools, when making choice of Teachers, should anxiously look. They are those which the Commissioners are anxious to find, to encourage, and to reward.

2. No clergyman of any denomination, or member of any religious order, can be recognised as the Teacher of a National School. This does not apply to the Teachers of Convent Schools, nor to those of any Monastery Schools which have been at any time previously in connexion with the Board.

3. Teachers of National Schools are not permitted to carry on, or engage in, any business or occupation that will impede, or interfere with, their usefulness as Teachers. They are especially forbidden to keep public-houses, or houses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

4. Every Teacher is required to have his Daily Report Book lying upon his desk, that Visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. Such remarks as may be made, the Teachers are by no means to alter or erase; and the Inspector of the district is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of such remarks as he may deem of sufficient importance to be made known to them.

5. Should the Commissioners consider any Teacher in a vested school unfit for his office, or otherwise objectionable, they will require that he be dismissed and another provided: in non-vested schools the grant of salary will be withheld until a suitable Teacher be procured. Teachers are also liable to be fined, depressed, or suspended, at all times, when the Commissioners shall deem it necessary, on sufficient cause being shown.

6. Teachers, whose Schools may have declined in usefulness and efficiency, or who may have conducted themselves improperly, or who, from any other cause, may seem to merit punishment, may be fined, depressed, or deprived of salary.

7. *Newly appointed* Teachers are not *entitled* to any salary from the Commissioners, until examined and pronounced competent; and any Teachers *newly appointed* to National Schools, who, after examination by the Inspectors, may be found wholly unqualified, must be removed.

8. If a Teacher who has been dismissed from a National School for any cause, be appointed to another National School, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine whether the appointment can be sanctioned, or any salary paid to such Teacher.

9. No Teacher dismissed for incompetency is eligible for re-entry into the Board's service till after the expiration of at least six months from the date of such dismissal.

10. If a Teacher who has been a considerable period out of the service of the Board shall again enter it, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, in each case, whether such Teacher shall retain the class he was in previous to quitting the service of the Board.

11. The Commissioners regard the attendance of any of the Teachers at meetings held for *political purposes*, or their taking part in elections for Members of Parliament, or for Poor Law Guardians, &c., except by voting, as incompatible with the performance of their duties, and as a violation of rule which will render them liable to dismissal.

12. Teachers, to be eligible for entering the service of the Board must, if males, have completed their seventeenth year; and, if females, their sixteenth.

13. No Assistant Teachers will be recognised whose qualifications are not at least equal to those required of Probationers.

14. The same rule as to age applies to Assistant as to Principal Teachers.

15. The Commissioners will not grant a salary to an Assistant Teacher in a Boys' School in which there is not an average daily attendance of at least sixty pupils; but in the case of Girls' Schools, or Mixed Schools—that is, Schools attended by both sexes—salary may be obtained for an Assistant, when the attendance shall have maintained itself at an average of at least fifty.

16. In Mixed Schools presided over by a Master, it is desirable, where the attendance warrants it, that a Female Assistant should be selected. *Appendix A.*

17. The Commissioners will not grant salary to Workmistresses in Mixed Schools, unless there be an average daily attendance of at least forty-five pupils; and the Commissioners require that at least two hours each day be devoted to instruction in this branch. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

18. If any Workmistress whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Commissioners, be employed during the remainder of the ordinary school-hours in giving literary instruction to the junior classes, it is competent for the District Inspector, if he considers her qualified, to recommend that she be paid at the rate of salary awarded to "Probationers." PART IV. § I.

19. In Schools attended by Female Children only, under the care of a Female Teacher, such Teacher must be competent not only to conduct the Literary Department, but also to give instruction in Needlework; but if the average daily attendance amount to forty-five, application may be made for a grant of salary to a Workmistress to take charge of the Industrial Department, which, however, must be superintended by the principal Teacher, who will be held responsible for its efficient management.

20. The following Practical Rules are to be strictly observed by the Teachers of National Schools:—

I. To keep at least one copy of the *General Lesson* suspended conspicuously in the School-room, and to inculcate the principles contained in it on the minds of their Pupils. This should be done at the time of combined ordinary instruction.

II. To exclude from the School, except at the hours set apart for Religious Instruction, all Catechisms and Books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.

III. To avoid fairs, markets, and meetings—but above all, *Political* meetings of every kind; to abstain from controversy; and to do nothing either in or out of School which might have a tendency to confine it to any one denomination of Children.

IV. To keep the Register, Report Book, and Class Rolls, accurately, neatly, and according to the precise forms prescribed by the Board; and to enter or mark in the two latter, before *noon* each day, the number of Children in actual attendance.

V. To classify the Children according to the National School Books; to study these Books themselves; to teach according to the improved method, as pointed out in their several prefaces; and to labour diligently to train up their Pupils in each branch of knowledge to that degree of attainment, or amount of proficiency, pointed out for each Class, respectively, in the *Programme of Instruction for National Schools.*

VI. To observe themselves, and to impress upon the minds of their Pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

VII. To promote, both by precept and example, *Cleanliness, Neatness,* and *Decency.* To effect this, the Teachers should set an example of Cleanliness and Neatness in their own persons, and in the state and general appearance of their Schools. They should also satisfy themselves, by personal inspection every morning, that the Children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned; and, when necessary, mended. The School apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every *evening;* and whitewashed at least once a year.

VIII. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of their Pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of *Truth* and *Honesty;* the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

IX. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their Pupils; to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

X. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their Pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

XI. To record in the Report Book of the School, the weekly receipts of School Fees, and the amount of all grants made by the Board, as well as the purposes for which they were made, whether in the way of premiums, salaries to Teachers, or payments to Monitors or Workmistresses; also School Requisites, whether Free Stock or purchased at the reduced prices.

XII. To take strict care of the *Free Stock* of Requisites granted by the Board; and to endeavour to keep the School constantly supplied with the National School Books and requisites, for sale to the Children, at the reduced prices charged by the Commissioners; also to preserve, for the information of the Inspectors, the Invoices of Free Stock or purchased Requisites, which will be enclosed with the Grant.

XIII. Should it be intended to close a School for a time not included in the recognised Vacations, notice should be given some days previously to the Inspector; and when a Teacher is summoned for training, and means to obey the Summons, or intends resigning or removing to another School, he should intimate his intention to the Inspector a month, at least, before his removal or resignation, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of visiting his School, and reporting upon the state of the Premises, Free Stock, School Accounts, &c., &c.

XIV. To attend to the Ventilation of the School:—I. Immediately after entering the room in the morning; II. At the time of Roll-call; III. About an hour before the School breaks up. The ventilation can best be effected by lowering, where practicable, the upper part of the Windows, so as to admit a thorough air through the room.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV.

§ I.

§ II.

21. In cases of illness, and upon Medical Certificates being submitted, the Commissioners allow to Principal Teachers, or Assistants, *one* month's leave of absence from school duty in the year, for which time their salaries will be paid without deduction. If any more lengthened leave of absence be required, there must be competent substitutes appointed, such substitutes to be paid by the recognised teachers, at the rate of, at least, the salary allowed to probationers. In no case can leave be granted for more than six months.

II.—*Training of Teachers.*

1. The Commissioners have provided a Normal Establishment in Dublin, for training Teachers, and educating persons who are intended to undertake the charge of Schools.

2. Teachers selected by the Commissioners for admission to the Normal Establishment, must produce a Certificate of good character; also a Certificate from a member of the Medical Profession that they are in good health, and free from any cutaneous disease; and must be prepared to pass through an examination in the Books published by the Commissioners. They are boarded and lodged at the Establishments provided by the Commissioners; and arrangements are made for their receiving religious instruction from their respective Pastors, who may attend at the Normal Establishment at convenient times appointed for the purpose. On Sundays they are required to attend their respective places of worship; and a vigilant superintendence is at all times exercised over their moral conduct. The Teachers undergo examination at the close of the course, and they then receive a certificate according to their deserts. The Teachers are, for a considerable time previous to their being summoned, required to prepare themselves for the course.

3. During the absence of the recognised Teacher, a temporary Teacher must be provided to take charge of the School, who is to be paid a portion of the salary falling due to the recognised Teacher during such Teacher's attendance at the Normal Establishment.

4. Assistant Teachers of Model Schools, while in training, receive but half their accustomed share of the fees, and a deduction is made from their salaries at the rate of £20 per annum in the case of males, and £18 in the case of females: these deductions to serve as payment for their substitutes.

5. Should any Teachers present themselves in a delicate state of health, or affected with any cutaneous disease, they will not be received or allowed any travelling expenses. No Teacher can be admitted who has not had the Small-pock, or been vaccinated.

6. The Teachers trained in the Normal Institution are divided into three Classes, namely:—

First—The General or Ordinary Class, composed of Teachers (males or females) of National Schools, who have been recommended by the District or Head Inspectors as eligible Candidates for Training.

Second—The Special or Extra Training Class, composed chiefly of Teachers (males or females) who have been selected from the Ordinary or General Class, for additional Training.

Third—The Candidate or *Extern* Class, composed of a limited number of respectable and well-informed young persons, who wish to qualify themselves to act as Teachers. The Candidates admitted to this Class are permitted to attend, without any charge, the Model Schools and the Lectures of the Professors, and at the end of the course they are examined and classed as Teachers, according to their merits and qualifications. Permission is also given to Teachers of Schools not connected with the Board to attend the Model Schools as *Auditors* or *Visitors*, for any period that may suit their own convenience.

7. No Teachers can be admitted to the General or Ordinary Class but those who have succeeded in obtaining Classification after Examination by a Board of Inspectors, or who may be *specially* recommended by the Inspectors or Professors.

§ III.

III.—*Classification of Teachers, &c.*

1. All National Teachers are either "Classed Teachers" or "Probationers." The former are divided into three classes.

The class in which Teachers are ranked depends (I.) upon their qualifications, as determined after examination by the Professors, or by the Inspectors; and (II.) on their proved capacity and efficiency as conductors of Schools.

All Teachers, on first entering the service of the Board, or who have not been classed, are termed Probationers.

2. Besides the Principal and Assistant Teachers included under the foregoing heads, there are Junior Literary and Industrial Assistant-Teachers, Teachers of Needlework, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors.

3. The Commissioners have determined upon a course of study for each class, in which the Teachers are to be examined, as one of the tests of their fitness for promotion.

4. Every National Teacher will be furnished, on application to the District Inspector, with a copy of the programme of the course of study above referred to, in which is stated the minimum of proficiency required for each class.

5. Teachers already classed are to be admitted to examination, with a view to promotion, only on the recommendation of the District Inspector, and no one on whose School a decidedly unfavourable report has been made within the previous year is to be admitted.

6. (*a*). Teachers will not be eligible for promotion, unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the Class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of the respective District Inspectors, that the Schools are properly organized and well conducted; that adequate exertions have been made to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their Classes are taught according to the *Programme of Instruction for Schools;* that while the junior pupils are carefully taught, a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficients in the ordinary branches of Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in Grammar and Geography, and able to write from dictation ordinary sentences with readiness and correctness. In Female Schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain Needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting-out, be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

(*b*). It must also appear from the reports of the Inspectors, that the School accounts have been regularly and correctly kept; that the School premises have been preserved with neatness and order; that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them, and that an adequate supply of *Sale Stock* of Lesson Books and other necessary School Requisites has been regularly kept up.

(*c*). It must also clearly appear that, JUDGED BY THE TOTAL RESULTS PRACTICALLY REALIZED IN THEIR SCHOOLS in the instruction and discipline of their pupils, they are worthy of the higher class to which they aspire.

7. All Teachers, who have not been classed, will be paid as Probationers, until they be classed at the first Examination, to which they shall have been summoned. Those who then obtain classification, will be paid from the commencement of their service under the Board, according to the rate of salary attached to their class. This rule will not extend to those Teachers who when summoned, shall fail, from any cause whatever, to present themselves for examination.

8. All Teachers who have been unsuccessful at their first examination, and who may be retained on trial, will receive the salary of the class to which they may be promoted at any subsequent examination, from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for such subsequent examination.

9. Teachers who, after their first examination, have been retained on trial as Probationers, if not recommended for promotion by the Head or District Inspectors at the next ensuing examination, cannot be continued in the service of the Board.

10. Classed Teachers who may offer for re-classification will, if promoted, be paid according to their new grade from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for examination.

11. The Pupil-Teachers of District Model Schools, on taking charge of National Schools after the completion of their course of training, shall, if not already classed, rank as Third Class Teachers (provided they be deemed qualified for that class by the Head Inspector) until they shall have been classed at the first Examination held after their appointment, in the district in which their Schools are situated—when they will be paid according to their classification, from the date of their appointment.

12. All Teachers must remain *at least* one year in a lower *division* of any

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Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

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class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division; and they must remain *at least* two years in a lower *class* before they can be promoted to a higher class. These conditions, however, being fulfilled, Teachers of superior attainments, and of eminent usefulness, may be advanced from any division of one class to any division of another, after their first classification, without being required to pass through the intermediate divisions.

13. This regulation does not apply to Teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professors at the termination of their course of training.

14. Teachers who may have absented themselves from the examinations of previous years, without satisfactory reason assigned, will be liable to be dismissed should they not present themselves when again summoned.

15. All Teachers also who may be *specially* summoned, and who shall be absent without a sufficient reason, will be liable to be fined or depressed.

§ IV.

IV.—*Salaries (Ordinary National Schools).*

1. The Commissioners grant salaries to Teachers of National Schools at the following rates, subject to the foregoing and annexed regulations:—

Principal Teachers:—		Males.	Females.
First Class,	1st Division,	£52	£42
	2nd „	44	36
	3rd „	38	30
Second Class,	1st Division,	32	26
	2nd „	28	24
Third Class,	1st Division,	24	20
	2nd „	18	16
Probationers,		15	14

(*a*). As a general rule, a School, to be entitled to be taken into connexion, or to remain in connexion, must exhibit an average daily attendance of at least 30 pupils.

(*b*). Teachers cannot be admitted to the enjoyment of First Class salary, nor allowed to continue in its enjoyment, unless their Schools command an average daily attendance of 35 pupils.

(*c*). Should Schools of the ordinary class be retained in connexion after the attendance shall have fallen below *thirty pupils*, as in certain circumstances they may be retained, their Teachers will be paid according to the provisions of the modified scale given below.

(*d*). But as regards the Schools placed in connexion with the Board *before* the close of October, 1860, in every case where the attendance shall appear to be diminished by the admission of new Schools, the Commissioners will not make any reduction of salary on the *first* occasion of such diminution taking place, but will defer making such reduction until a period of six months shall have elapsed from the termination of the quarter in which the attendance shall, on such *first* occasion, fall below the required *minimum*.

(*e*). And in the case of Schools taken into connexion *since* October, 1860, reduction of salary, proportioned to the decrease in attendance, will be made in the *next* quarter subsequent to that in which it first occurs, should the decrease re-appear.

Assistant Teachers:—	Males.	Females.
Unclassed,	£15	£14
If classed 3^2,	18	16
If classed 3^1, or higher,	24	20
Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants,	—	14
Workmistresses,	—	8

2. To entitle a School to the services of an Assistant, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 60; but if for girls only, or if a mixed School, an average of 50 will suffice. While, however, the average daily attendance in such Schools, respectively, remains under 65 and 55, no higher salary than that of III^2 can be awarded.

3. In mixed Schools presided over by a Master, the Assistant should be a female.

4. To entitle an Assistant to the salary of III^1, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 65, or if mixed, or for girls only, an average daily attendance of 55.

5. In Schools where the average attendance amounts to 110, salary of Classification, up to 2^1, will be allowed to the First or Senior Assistant.

6. To entitle a girls' School, or a mixed School, presided over by a Master, to the services of a Workmistress, an average daily attendance of 45 pupils is required, of whom, in the case of mixed Schools, 20 at least must be girls. The same rule applies to Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants in such Schools.

NOTE.—In cases where Schools enjoying the services of Assistants (under which term are included Monitors, Workmistresses, and Industrial Instructors) fail to command the average attendance required for the amount of aid awarded for such services, Managers must be prepared for the entire withdrawal or reduction of such aid in the Second Quarter in which the falling off appears.

A like rule will be applied to Evening Schools.

7. The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the above Scale of Salaries provided for Principal Teachers.

I. *Attendance under* 15 *Pupils.*—Schools with an average daily attendance under 15 pupils, conducted on the principles and the system of the Board, will not be admitted to the enjoyment of salary, but may be allowed Inspection, Books, and Apparatus, under existing regulations. The teachers will be eligible for training, and their service, from their connexion with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to supplemental salaries, retiring allowances, &c., should their Schools afterwards become entitled to regular grants of salary, or should they be removed to others so entitled.

II. *Attendance* 15 *but under* 20 *Pupils.*—When the average daily attendance is 15, but under 20, in addition to Inspection, Books, &c., and training, the Commissioners will make an award of salary to the teacher, to the amount of two-thirds of a Probationer's salary.

III. *Attendance* 20 *but under* 25.—When the average daily attendance is 20, but under 25, the full salary of a Probationer, but no more, will be awarded to the teacher.

IV. *Attendance* 25 *but under* 30.—When the average daily attendance is 25, but under 30, salary as high as that of First Division of Third Class, but no higher, will be awarded to the teacher, should his qualifications in other respects entitle him to such classification.

NOTE.—These modified grants the Commissioners are prepared to make where the means of religious instruction are not attainable by children of a particular denomination within a reasonable distance of their homes, in any existing National School; but they reserve to themselves the power, in all cases, of preventing the unnecessary multiplication of Schools in any district, and will require as a condition of this modified aid that the Managers of such Schools shall be either Clergymen or other persons of good position in society.

8. The Commissioners are anxious that a further income be secured to the Teacher, either by Local Subscription or School-fees, and they require that the payments made by the Children shall not be diminished in consequence of any increase of Salary which may be awarded to the Teacher.

V.—*Paid Monitors—Their Salaries, &c.* § V.

Junior Monitors.		*Senior Monitors.*	
For the First Year,	£2	For the First Year,	£5
For the Second Year,	£3	For the Second Year,	£6
For the Third Year,	£4	For the Third Year,	£8
		For the Fourth Year,	£10

1. No School whose Teacher does not rank at least in 3[1] Class, can get the benefit of the services of a Junior Monitor; nor can any School whose Teacher ranks not at least in 2[2] Class, be allowed the services of a Senior Monitor.

2. The Paid Monitors are selected from among the best pupils in the National Schools of each district, and are appointed by the Commissioners upon the recommendation of the District Inspectors.

3. No Manager of a National School is obliged to employ a Paid Monitor, nor will such be appointed without his approval.

4. The appointment of a Junior Paid Monitor cannot be held for a longer period than THREE YEARS, nor that of a Senior Paid Monitor for more than FOUR YEARS, at the expiration of which periods, respectively, the salary will be discontinued.

5. The salary may, however, be withdrawn at any time, should want of diligence, of efficiency, or of good conduct on the part of the Monitor, or any other circumstance, render such a course desirable.

6. The Commissioners select (on the recommendation of the Inspectors) the Schools in which the services of Paid Monitors may be employed.

7. When a vacancy in a Monitorship occurs, whether before or after the expiration of a Monitor's term of service, it does not necessarily follow that a successor shall be appointed in the same School.

8. The Programme of the course of study for Paid Monitors can be obtained on application to the District Inspector.

9. Paid Monitors who have completed their course in a satisfactory manner, are eligible, on examination by the Inspectors, to offer as candidates for Assistant-Teacherships, or for Pupil-Teacherships in District Model Schools.

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Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

10. In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools, the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as First Class Monitors.

Salary for the First year, ... £15
Ditto Second year, ... £17

PART IV. § VI.

VI.—*Salaries, &c., to other than Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Evening Schools.*

The Commissioners grant salaries, generally amounting to £5 a year, to Teachers of Evening Schools, for every 25 Pupils in average attendance.

B.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive control of the Board.*

Teachers of this class of Schools receive such amount of Salary as the Commissioners deem sufficient, according to the circumstances of each case.

C.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

Masters of this class of Schools, competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, receive £10 per annum in addition to the salary of the class in which they may be placed; but if their income from the Board, with this addition, should fall short of £30 per annum, the difference will be granted to them, so that in all cases such Teachers shall have secured to them for their *combined* services a salary of £30 a year at least.

D.—*Schools connected with Ordinary School Farms.*

Masters of such Schools receive £5 per annum in addition to the salary of their class, provided they are competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, and that the Commissioners shall have previously approved of Agriculture being taught in the School.

E.—*Industrial Schools.*

In National Schools where embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught, the amount of salary granted for giving such instruction is regulated by the nature of the work, and the number of pupils engaged in it.

F.—*Schools connected with Convents and Monasteries.*

1. In Schools of this description, salary is paid according to a per-centage on the average daily attendance:—

Average Attendance.		Salary. £
30 to 50	Increase at £20 per cent.	10
51 „ 75		15
76 „ 100		20
101 „ 125		25
126 „ 150		30
151 „ 175		35
176 „ 200		40
201 „ 225		45
226 „ 250		50
251 „ 275		55
276 „ 300		60

Average Attendance.		Salary. £ s.
301 to 325	Increase at £17 per cent.	64 5
326 „ 350		68 10
351 „ 375		72 15
376 „ 400		77 0
401 „ 425		81 5
426 „ 450		85 10
451 „ 475		89 15
476 „ 500		94 0
501 „ 525		98 5
526 „ 550		102 10
551 „ 575		106 15
576 „ 600		111 0

601 upwards, increase at £15 per cent.

2. As the amount of salary to Schools of this class will in all cases depend upon the average daily attendance of pupils, Managers are to be prepared for augmentation or diminution accordingly, at the expiration of each quarter.

3. Schools of this class are entitled to the services of Paid Monitors.

4. For Evening Schools, an allowance is made at the rate of £10 for every hundred pupils in average attendance.

G.—*Model Schools.*

(a.) Scale of Salaries to Head Masters and Mistresses of Model Schools.

1. The head master to receive £60 per annum, and after the completion of three years' service to rise by £5 per annum, until the salary amount to £100, should he be reported faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.*

* In case of head masters of Model Schools residence is provided, or in lieu thereof, in some cases, allowance for house rent.

2. The head mistress to receive £55* per annum, and after three years' service to rise by £2 10*s.* per annum, on the same condition as in the case of males, until the salary amount to £75 a year.

3. Principals, both males and females, enjoy also one-half the school-fees received in their respective departments.

(*b.*) *Scale of Salaries and Allowances to Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Model Schools.*

1. An assistant master to receive his class salary, a supplemental salary of £16 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

2. An assistant mistress to receive her class salary, a supplemental salary of £12 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

3. The grant of such supplemental salaries to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*c.*) *Allowances to Teachers of Model Schools who, possessing Certificates of Competency, shall give Instruction in Singing, Drawing, or Physical Science.*

1. The head master or mistress to be allowed £10 annually, but to be paid for teaching only *one* of these subjects.

2. The assistant master or mistress to be allowed for

Singing,	£8
Drawing,	8
When both are taught,	12
And an Assistant Master for teaching Physical Science,	8

3. When the assistant teacher is engaged in teaching both physical science and *either* drawing or singing (for not more than *two* of these extra branches are to be taken by the same assistant), a sum of £12 annually to be granted to him.

4. If in the case of singing or drawing the instructions of the teacher, Principal or Assistant, are confined to but one department of the school, as the Boys' or Girls', but half the assigned rate of payment is allowed.

5. These allowances to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*d.*) *Paid Monitors and Pupil-Teachers in Model Schools.*

1. Monitors are allowed for the

First Year,	£6	Third Year,	£10
Second Year,	8	Fourth Year,	12

2. In the case of Pupil-teachers resident in the house, an allowance at the rate of £20 a year is granted to the Master for the board, &c., of each.

3. Extern Pupil-teachers are allowed at the rate of £20 a year each, in lieu of board, &c.

(*e.*) *Gratuities to Pupil-Teachers and Paid Monitors in Model Schools.*

1. An annual gratuity not exceeding 30*s.* may be awarded to pupil-teachers (of *first* year) and paid monitors for good conduct, distinguished merit in their studies, and success in the instruction of the classes intrusted to their charge.

2. Pupil-teachers who may be retained for training beyond their first year, will be allowed a gratuity of 30*s.* a quarter, as reward for good conduct, &c.

3. These gratuities are granted on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

H.—*Gratuities to Literary Teachers of Workhouse Schools.*

1. The Commissioners of National Education (with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners) award gratuities to a certain number (forty males and forty females) of the Teachers of the Workhouse Schools, in connexion with the National Board, who shall be recommended by the District Inspectors.

The gratuities are divided into two classes:—

For Male Teachers,	First Class,	Twenty	at the rate of £6	a year each.
	Second Class,	Twenty	„ £4	„
For Female Teachers,	First Class,	Twenty	„ £5	„
	Second Class,	Twenty	„ £3	„

* This includes £20 a year for lodging allowance.

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2. The awards are made half-yearly, for the periods ending 31st March, and 30th September.

3. It is to be understood that such gratuities are given in *addition* to the salaries paid to the Teachers of Workhouse Schools under the provisions of the Poor Law Act.

4. No Teacher is precluded from receiving the gratuity two or more half years in succession, if recommended by the District Inspector as deserving of it; but a Teacher having received a gratuity for one half year, is not thereby *entitled* to the payment of another for the succeeding half year.

5. If the Local Guardians know any just cause for withholding the gratuity from the Teacher, they are to return the receipt unsigned, and communicate to the Commissioners of National Education the grounds for so doing.

6. The Teachers of Workhouse National Schools are also eligible to receive the gratuity for instructing pupils in Vocal Music.

§ VII.

VII.—*Gratuities, &c., to Teachers of Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Premiums for Order, Neatness, and Cleanliness.*

1. The sum of £22 10*s.* will be allocated to each of the School Districts, and divided into Thirteen Premiums.

One of £4 . . .	£4	Five of £1 10*s.* . .	£7 10*s.*
Two of £3 . . .	£6	Five of £1 . . .	£5

2. These Premiums are awarded ANNUALLY on the recommendation of the District Inspector, at the expiration of the year.

3. No Teacher is eligible for this Premium for more than two years in succession, or who shall be in receipt of Good Service salary.

4. These Premiums will be awarded to Teachers of all classes, provided the average attendance in each case shall not fall below that required for Salary of Teacher's Class; but none will be deemed eligible to receive such Premiums against whom there is any well-founded charge of neglect in the performance of their duties, of impropriety in their conduct, or whose Schools are not conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner.

5. If the Patron or Manager of a National School knows any just cause for withholding the Premium from the Teacher, he is to return the receipt unsigned, and state his reasons for so doing.

B.—*Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.*

1. Supplemental or Good Service Salaries are awarded to a certain number of Teachers of National Schools on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*). That the teacher ranks not lower than First Division of Third Class.

(*b*). That the average attendance at his school amounts to thirty-five at least.

(*c*). That the teacher has given not less than eight years' service under the Board; period of service to be reckoned from the date from which salary as a Classed Teacher was first paid.

2. No teacher to be eligible for such Supplemental Salary who shall have been depressed or fined for misconduct or neglect of duty, or on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report shall have been made within the preceding three years, or who shall not have shown himself, throughout his whole career, to have been attentive and painstaking, and mindful of all the details of school-keeping.

3. Any teacher to whom such Good Service Salary shall have been awarded, but who shall subsequently cease to exhibit those qualities which first obtained for him this distinction, or whose school shall fall below an average daily attendance of thirty-five pupils, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.

4. Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary who may become entitled to an increase, on the ground of a more lengthened term of service, or on account of promotion to a higher class, must be specially recommended by Inspector for such increase.

5. In case of promotion from a lower to a higher class, teacher will not be entitled to the consequent increase of Good Service Salary until he shall have been a year in his new class.

6. Payments to be made annually; and in no case without the united recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

Of Class	Males. After Good Service of 8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.			Of Class	Females. After Good Service of 8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
III¹	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	III¹	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
II²	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	II²	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
II¹	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	II¹	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	10	0
I³	6	0	0	7	10	0	9	10	0	I³	4	10	0	5	10	0	7	10	0
I²	7	0	0	8	10	0	11	0	0	I²	6	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0
I¹	8	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	I¹	7	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0

C.—*Allowances for teaching Vocal Music, Drawing, and Navigation.*

1. To every teacher, possessing a certificate of competency, who shall give instruction in vocal music in his school, a gratuity ranging from £2 to £5 a-year, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

2. To every teacher possessing a certificate of competency from the drawing-master in the Central Model School, or from the master of a School of Art, who shall give instruction in drawing to a class with sufficient average attendance, an annual gratuity, varying from £3 to £10, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

3. Gratuities for teaching singing and drawing are awarded to the conductors of Convent Schools on the same conditions as in the case of ordinary Schools, provided satisfactory proof is afforded of the competency of the teachers, and that the instruction is given during the hours of secular education.

4. To every teacher of a National school, possessing a certificate of competency from the masters of the Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, or Waterford Model Maritime Schools, who shall give evidence of having an average attendance of at least six pupils under instruction in navigation, an annual gratuity of £5 for an attendance of six pupils, and £10 for an attendance of twelve or more.

D.—*Gratuities for Instructing Paid Monitors.**

		£	s.	d.
Junior Monitors,	For each junior monitor a gratuity of	1	0	0
Senior Monitors,	For each monitor of 1st year a gratuity of	1	0	0
	do. of 2nd year do.	1	10	0
	do. of 3rd or 4th year, do.	3	0	0
1st Class Monitors,	do. of 1st or 2nd year, do.	3	0	0

E.—*Gratuities for Extra Instruction to Unpaid Monitors.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding *four pounds* may be awarded to teachers of organized schools, who shall give *extra* instruction to a staff of *unpaid monitors* appointed by the Inspector or Organizer.

a. Teachers must, to entitle them to such gratuities, keep a record of the time devoted by them to the monitors' instruction.

b. No gratuity can be awarded under this or the preceding head unless the answering of the monitors be satisfactory and that such answering can be fairly referred, in great part at least, to the care bestowed by the teacher during the time of such special instruction.

F.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Teacher.**

1. For every pupil who, after having been appointed to a school, shall pass respectably the *first* annual examination, held subsequently to such appointment, the master or mistress by whom such pupil shall have been trained will be entitled to a sum of not less than £2, and not more than £3; but in no year is the amount to exceed £15 to any one school or teacher as the reward of such services.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his or her appointment as a teacher.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

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(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all other respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

(*d*). That not more than twelve months shall have elapsed between such pupil's first examination and the date of his leaving the school of his former instructor.

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G.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Pupil-Teacher in Model Schools.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding £2 may be awarded to teachers from whose schools shall proceed eligible candidates for the office of pupil-teacher in the Model Schools.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his appointment as pupil-teacher.

(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

NOTE.—In regard to the foregoing special gratuities, as in regard to the annual salaries of the teachers of National schools, it is to be distinctly understood that the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, on cause shown, whether the payment is to be made in whole or in part, or is to be altogether withheld.

H.—*Retiring Gratuities.*

In particular cases the Commissioners have the privilege of granting gratuities of reasonable amount to deserving Teachers of long standing in their service, when, from old age and infirmity, they are obliged to retire.

PART V.

PART V.

SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, AND APPARATUS.

§ I.

I.—*Nature and Extent of Grants, and Conditions on which made.*

1. The Commissioners furnish gratuitously to each School a First Stock of School Requisites, in proportion to the attendance of Children. These Requisites are to be kept as a School Stock, for which the Master or Mistress is held responsible, and are on no account to be sold or taken out of the School.

2. The funds of the Commissioners do not enable them to give a Free Stock sufficiently large for the entire wants of the School; and they therefore require that the local parties shall purchase a Stock of Books and other Requisites—proportionate to the grant of Free Stock—for the use of the School, and for sale to the Pupils. Any additional maps, stationery, slates, clocks, and other requisites, must also, as required from time to time, be purchased at reduced rates.

A.—*Free Stock.*

The value of the grant of Free Stock is regulated by the average daily attendance of Pupils, as ascertained from the reports of the Inspectors. The Managers of Schools have the privilege of selecting their grants of Free Stock from the following List—being at liberty to choose such of them as they most approve of, and to omit any to which they object:—

Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Wells.
Patterson's Sheet of Illustrations to Zoology, No. 1.
Do., Do., No. 2.
One Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets mounted on 30 Boards.
Do. do. Reading, part 1, 85 sheets, mounted on 18 Boards.
One Set of Copy Lines, mounted.
Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

Fleming's Atlas (Outline Maps).
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Young's Infant School Manual.

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8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
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Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—

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2. Machinery.	6. The Steam Engine.
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	8. Hydraulics.
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Do., 30 by 24.
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.

Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30.
Do., 36 by 30.
Do., 24 by 16.

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Do., Do., 6 feet.
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Hand Frames, 17 by 19 inches.
„ 15 by 13 „

The following requisites are included in the grant:—

District Inspector's Observation Book.
School Register.
Daily Report Book.
Roll Book.
General Lesson.
Commandments.
Time Table.
Commissioners' Rules.
Rules for Teachers.
Religious Instruction Tablet.
Religious Instruction Certificate Book.
Programmes of Instruction.

B.—*Requisites supplied at Reduced Prices.*

1. When Books, &c., purchased from the Commissioners at the reduced prices are sold to the children attending a National School, it is directed that in no case shall any advance be made on these prices; and the District Inspectors have instructions to inquire into and report upon any infraction of this rule.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

2. The following is the List of Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus supplied to Schools at reduced prices:—

First Book of Lessons.
Second do.
Third do.
Fourth do.
Fifth Book (Boys').
Reading Book for Girls' School.
Biographical Sketches of British Poets.
Selections from the British Poets, Vol. 1.
Do., do., Vol. 2.
Introduction to the Art of Reading.
English Grammar.
Key to do.
First Book of Arithmetic.
Key to do.
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.
Key to do.
Book-keeping.
Key to do.
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.
Compendium of do.
Elements of Geometry.
Mensuration.
Appendix to do.

Natural Philosophy, &c.:—

Vol. 1. Mechanics, Hydrostatics.
Vol. 2. Electricity, Galvanism, &c.
Vol. 3. Chemistry and Chemical Analysis.

Scripture Lessons (Old Testament), No. 1.
Do. do. No. 2.
Do. (New Testament), No. 1.
Do. do. No. 2.

Sacred Poetry.
Agricultural Class Book.
Farm Account Book.
Directions for Needlework.
Do. with Specimens.
Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets.
Do. mounted on 30 Pasteboards.
Do. Spelling and Reading Tablets, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Do. mounted on 17 Boards, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Copy Lines.
Do. mounted.

Large Map of the World.	Map of United States.
Map of Ancient World.	„ Australia.
„ Europe.	„ British Isles.
„ Asia.	„ England.
„ Africa	„ Scotland.
„ America	„ Ireland.
	„ Palestine.

Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Eight-day Spring Clock, not striking the hours.
Copy Books, Large, } without head-lines.
Do., Small, }
Do. (Vere Foster's), with head-lines.
Quills.
Steel Pens (Nibs).
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 075 F, 075 M, 075 B.
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 0142 F, 0143 M, 0144 B.
Barrel Pen, N.
Holders for do.
Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencils.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Stands.
Ink Powders.

Books not Published, but Sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education.

Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.
Do. Spelling Book Superseded.
Do. English Grammar.
Do. Introduction to Geography and History.
Do. Geography Generalized.
Do. Literary Class Book.
Fleming's Atlas of Outline Maps, coloured.
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
Easy Lessons on Money Matters.
Young's Infant School Manual.
Household Work for Female Servants.
Patterson's First Steps to Zoology, Part 1.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 1.
Do. First Steps to Zoology, Part 2.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 2.
Do. Zoology for Schools, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Dr. Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic.
Do. Key to do.
Do. Elements of Euclid, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Do. Introduction to Algebra.
Arithmetical Table Books.

Works for the Use of Agricultural Pupils.

Dr. Hodges' First Steps in Agricultural Chemistry.
Do. First Lessons in do.
Johnston's Catechism of do.
Murphy's Agricultural Instructor.
Campbell's Farmer's and Cottager's Guide.
Pringle on Green Cropping.
Stephen's Catechism of Practical Agriculture.

Wilhelm's Vocal Music, supplied only to Schools where the Teachers hold Certificates of competency to instruct in Singing.

Hullah's Manual.
Do. Songs for Schools, No. 1.
Do. Do, No. 2.
Do. Set of 8 Large Sheets.
Do. Exercises, Book 1.
Do. Do., Book 2.
Slate, ruled for Music.
Tuning fork.

GLOBES:—
12-inch, in Mahogany, low stand, Brass Meridian.
12-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Iron Meridian.
6-inch Semi-Globe, on Mahogany board.
3-inch do. do.
3-inch do. hinged.

MAPS:—
Johnston's School and Family Maps—size, 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western do.	Canaan and Palestine.
England.	Chart of the World.
Scotland.	Geographical Terms.
Ireland.	United States and Canada.
Europe.	Chronological Chart of Ancient History.
Asia.	
Africa.	

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps usually supplied by the Commissioners, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Johnston's Physical Map of the World.
Do. Physical Map of Europe, with book.
Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on roller, varnished—

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western do.
Africa.	

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each map, to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

Geographical Slates—Each Slate has Two Outline Maps permanently engraved on it, and accompanied with Key Maps—

England and the World.	United States and England.
Europe and Asia.	United States and the World.
Africa and America.	
Ireland and Scotland.	

Outline Maps—size, 17 by 13¼ inches, printed on good paper, for Geographical Exercises—

England.	Africa.
Scotland.	North America.
Ireland.	South America.
France.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Europe.	Western do.
Asia.	Palestine.

Key Maps—same size and sorts as preceding—coloured.
Physical Geography (Reynolds'), mounted—

1. Physical Features of the Land.	5. Distribution of Rain.
2. Volcanic System.	6. Distribution of the Winds.
3. Climates.	
4. Movements of the Waters.	

Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, on roller.
School Atlas of Physical Geography, with Introduction, and 39 Maps, coloured, bound.
Atlas illustrative of the Physical, Political, and Historical Geography of the British Empire, 10 Maps, coloured, bound.

DIAGRAMS:—Illustrations of Natural Philosophy (Johnston's), on roller, varnished, each accompanied by a book—

No. 1. Properties of Bodies.
No. 2. Mechanical Powers.
No. 3. Hydrostatics.
No. 4. Hydraulics.
No. 5. Physiology, No. 1.
No. 6. Physiology, No. 2.
No. 7. Steam Engines.

Astronomy, 6 sheets (Reynolds'), mounted.
View of Nature in all climates, in wrapper.
Do., Do., mounted on a roller.
Do., in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, viz.:—

1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its Cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—

1. Mechanical Powers.	5. Motion and Force.
2. Machinery.	6. The Steam Engine.
3. Watch and Clock work.	7. Hydrostatics.
	8. Hydraulics.
4. Elements of Machinery.	9. Pneumatics.

Section of Screw Line-of-Battle-Ship, mounted.
Table of British Strata, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints.
Do. mounted.
Useful Plants, a set of 12 plates, coloured, in wrapper, with Book.
Do., Do., mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints.
Do., mounted.
Animals, illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life and after death, 21 prints mounted.
The Animal Kingdom, 4 sheets, coloured, mounted.
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams (10), mounted on rollers, varnished.
Set of Chemical Apparatus for performing experiments to illustrate Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Compound Portable Microscope.
Magnetic Ship's Compass, 10-inch.
Magnetic Compass, in brass case, 1½-inch.
Do. in mahogany case.
Thermometers:—Boxwood Thermometers.
Models, &c.:—Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Edwards).
Centrifugal Machine.

Archimedean Screw; Working Model.

Cards of Model Tools—Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Bricklayer, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Printer, Bookbinder, Goldbeater, Cooper, Farrier, Miner, Roadmaker and Pavior, Gardener, 12 sorts.
Geometrical Solids, set of, in box.
Conic Sections, do.
Dissected Cone, in boxwood.
Dissected Cube, Octahedron.
Do. Tetrahedron.
Do. Dodecahedron.
Do. Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

Steel Goniograph, for illustrating Geometrical figures.

Tangible Arithmetic, consisting of 12 doz. cubes in box.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE USEFUL ARTS:—

The Manufacture of a Needle described, with specimens of wire in its various stages up to the finished needle.
The Manufacture of a Pin described, with specimens, showing the progress from the rough metal to the finished article.
The Manufacture of Paper described, accompanied by sixteen illustrative specimens.

EDUCATIONAL CABINETS:—

Edwards' Educational Cabinet, consisting of Natural Objects to illustrate Lessons on Common Things.
M'Nab's Object-Lesson Cards, illustrative of the Vegetable Kingdom, with specimens.
The Silkworm, exhibiting its various changes from the egg; in glazed case.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS:

Leather pull-off Case of Patent Instruments, No. 0211, containing 5-inch steel-joint compass, pen point, pencil point, hand pen, and 6-inch boxwood scale.
Mahogany Case of ditto, No. 0212, containing 6-inch steel-joint compass, pen and pencil points, divider, bow pen, hand pen, pencil, box scale, ebony parallel, and brass protractor.
Land Surveying Chains, English Measure.
Do., Irish Measure.
Flat Rulers, Pear Tree Wood, No. 2, 12-inch.
Do., Do., No. 3, 15 ,,
Do., Do., No. 4, 18 ,,
Round Ebony Rulers, 12-inch.
Do., 18 ,,
Gunter's Scales, boxwood, 12-inch.
Do., 24 ,,
Chain Scale, boxwood, 12-inch.
Plotting Scale, 12-inch.
Offset Scales.
Ebony Parallel Rulers, 15 inches.
T Squares, No. 1, 16-inch.
Do., No. 3, 26 ,,
Do., No. 4, 30 ,,
Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 ,,
Do., 30 by 24 ,,
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.
Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 ,,
Do., 24 by 16 ,,
Easels:—Shut-up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., 6 feet.
Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.
Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.
Black Canvas, stretched on Frames, 22 by 17 inches.
Drawing Boards—Clamped:—13 by 9¾.
Do., Do., 18 by 13½.
Do., Do., 20 by 15½

ARITHMETIC FRAMES:—

Frame and Stand.
Hand Frames, 15 by 13 inches.
Pointers, common, long.
Do., Do., short.
Sewing Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Packets of Needles.
Darning Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Crochet Needles:—Steel.
Knitting Pins.
Sewing Cotton:—Clarke's.
Do., Brook's.

THIMBLES:—

Brass, common.
Do., steel top.

SCISSORS:—

Cutting-out Scissors.
Class Scissors, No. 99.
Do., No. 264.

Penknives, No. 4000.

WORKING MATERIALS:—

Knitting Cotton, blay.
Do., white.
Knitting Worsted, white.
Do., gray.
Do., black drab.
Do., black.
Yellow Sampler Canvas.
White do.
Yellow Stripe, do.
White Muslin.

BLACK LEAD PENCILS, CHALK, &c.:—

Black Lead Drawing Pencils, HB, B, BB, F.
Common Drawing Pencils.
India Rubber.
White Chalk—French.
Charcoal.
Black Conté Crayons, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Drawing Pins.
Porte Crayons, brass.

DRAWING PAPER:—

Cartridge Paper.
Do., tinted.
Medium Drawing Paper.
Do. do., hand made.
Royal do.
Imperial do.

DRAWING MATERIALS:—

Water Colours in boxes.
School of Art Colour Box.
Water Colours in boxes, best quarter cakes, slide lid.
Do., half cakes, slide lid.
Indian Ink.
Camel Hair Pencils, crow-quill.
Do., duck-quill.
Do., goose-quill.
Cabinet Nests, 6 saucers.

DRAWING COPIES, &c.:—

Lineal Drawing Copies, mounted, in portfolio.
Easy Drawing Copies, do.
Hermes' Drawing Instructor, 64 Nos.:—
Part 1 to 24—Landscapes.
25 to 36—Flowers and Fruit.
37 to 48—Heads.
49 to 60—Arabesques.
61 to 64—Horses.
School of Art Drawing Book.
Familiar Freehand Drawing Copies.
Green's First Studies in Landscape, 6 Nos.
Elementary Studies, by Julien and others.
Heads from the Antique, drawn by Smeeth, plain.
Do., do., tinted.

HARMONIUMS—with each Instrument an Instruction Book is supplied:—

Harmonium (of 5 Octaves) with expression stop.
Do., do., without stop.
Do., (of 4 Octaves).

II.—*Regulations, &c., to be observed by Managers in regard to Grants of Books, &c.*

1. All applications for Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus, at reduced prices, must be addressed to the Secretaries, and be accompanied by a Money Order for the amount, in favour of JAMES KELLY, or WILLIAM HOMAN NEWELL, Esq., and PAYABLE IN DUBLIN ON DEMAND.

2. Half Notes, Cash, Postage Stamps, Orders or Cheques drawn on Country Banks, cannot be received in payment. If remitted, they will be returned at the risk of the sender.

3. When a Post Office Order or Letter of Credit is transmitted, and the amount is under TEN SHILLINGS, the cost of the remittance must be paid by the Person applying for the same; but if the sum exceeds TEN SHILLINGS, the cost of the remittance will be allowed, and Requisites given for the *full amount* PAID.

4. When the Teacher of an ordinary National School advances, from his own resources, the amount of an order for Requisites, and that such amount is not less than the sum of ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS, an allowance of 20 per cent. will be made as commission on the order, if demanded.

5. When a National School has had a grant, either as Free Stock or at reduced prices, of a Clock, or of any of the large Maps, another will not be supplied until *three* years shall have elapsed, unless in special cases, the circumstances of which are to be stated, when the grant will be sanctioned, if the reasons assigned be deemed satisfactory.

6. Teachers are not permitted to include, in the applications for Requisites, *Clocks* or *Maps* for their own private use. Managers should, therefore, caution Teachers that such irregularity, if reported, will subject them to a fine, or other serious mark of the Board's displeasure. *Books* for their own use may be purchased by the Teachers at the reduced prices, but then they should be careful to indicate the fact to the Manager, by writing the words "for Teacher" after the name of the book in the List.

7. The Patron or Manager should not sign any Application for Books, Requisites, or Apparatus, without first ascertaining that they are actually wanted for the School on behalf of which the application is made. The Inspectors are required to report to the Commissioners whenever it appears that an undue quantity of Requisites, &c., has been ordered for a National School.

8. When there are separate ROLL NUMBERS for Male and Female National Schools, the application should state for which of them the Books, &c., are required; and if for both, *two* forms should be used.

9. Parcels of Books, &c., when so desired, will be forwarded, carriage free, to the Depôt of the District in which the School for which they are required is situated, and the Inspectors will inform the Managers on what day they will be ready for delivery; or to the Depôt of any other District if more convenient; but in the latter case, the Inspector, who may not know the Managers of any Schools not in his District, cannot be expected to give notice.

10. Or the Parcel will be forwarded to the Railway station nearest to the Manager's residence. In this case the Manager must himself incur the risk of its safe delivery, and the expense of carriage.

11. Parcels are sent free to any place within the civic boundaries of Dublin.

12. When Parcels are forwarded to the Depôt of a District it is *not* the duty of the Inspector to transmit the Parcel to the Manager's residence or to the School.

13. On the day appointed by the Inspector for the delivery of parcels, the Manager is required to send a Messenger to the Depôt with the order on the Inspector (with which the Manager will be furnished), and which order the Inspector is required to transmit to the Office as a proof of the delivery of the parcel.

14. If a Parcel is to be sent by a Carrier, he must call at the Office in Dublin not sooner than two days after the Manager's directions shall have been received, and must produce the Manager's order to the Storekeeper here, for its delivery, on the form supplied for the purpose.

15. The School Apparatus must, on no account, be taken out of the School for which it has been procured, and must be used solely for School purposes. If it, or any portion of it, should be removed from the School, or any improper

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

use he made of it, the Commissioners will adopt such measures as the nature of the case may demand.

16. The Commissioners do not supply Books, Requisites, or Apparatus to the public, or to Schools not connected with the Board of National Education.

17. The amount of each grant must be inserted in the Daily Report Book of the School, and the Invoice of the Articles preserved for the examination of the Inspector, who will be required to report whether the Articles in the School correspond with the Invoice, and are in a good state of preservation.

PART V. § II.

PART VI.

PART VI.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MANAGERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Persons desirous of obtaining assistance from the Commissioners of National Education, will, upon intimating to the Secretaries the nature of the aid required, be furnished with the Forms, upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners: and all grants of salary will date from the *first of the month nearest to the return of* such Application Forms to the Office.

2. Applicants for assistance are to understand that the Commissioners are not bound to grant the full amount of aid, as set forth in the foregoing Regulations, in every case; nor can they grant any, unless they have sufficient funds for the purpose, which depends upon the amount placed at their disposal by Parliament.

3. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves bound to grant aid, unless application shall have been made to them in the first instance, on the proper form, and unless the application shall have been favourably and finally decided upon by the Board. Applicants, therefore, should not incur any expense towards the payment of which they expect the Commissioners to contribute, until the decision of the Board shall have been communicated to them.

4. The Managers of National Schools are particularly requested to attend to the following Regulations respecting the payment of Salaries or Gratuities to Teachers, as the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts will not, in future, sanction any payments which are not in compliance with these Rules:—

Every Receipt should be signed by the Manager and by the Teacher who is to receive the amount of Salary or Gratuity therein specified.

Whenever a Manager or other person advances money to a Teacher on account of the Salary payable by the Commissioners of National Education, he should *take a Receipt* for the same (Stamped, if the amount be £2 or upwards), in order to have a proper Voucher to produce to the Office for repayment.

If a Teacher die to whom any Salary is due by the Commissioners at the time of his or her death which, with any other property he or she may have been possessed of, would amount to £20 or above, it will be paid only to the representatives or next of kin, on the exhibition, at the Office, of Letters of Administration.

If the amount be over £5, and under £20, payment will be made without the production of Letters of Administration, to the alleged next of kin, on satisfactory proof that the just debts of the deceased have been paid, and on the party claiming payment giving a Bond, on the Form issued from the Office, to free the Commissioners from any claim on the part of other next of kin or of creditors: if the amount be £5, or under, neither Letters of Administration nor Bond will be required, provided the debts are certified to have been paid.

If a Teacher leave a National School, and authorize the Manager or some other person to receive the Salary due from the Board, such authority must be given in writing, or the amount will not be paid.

5. All communications in reference to National Schools should be signed and made by the Patron or Manager. The Commissioners do not correspond with Teachers of National Schools.

6. No attention can be paid to "anonymous" communications.

7. Correspondents are requested to attend to the following directions, viz.:— *Appendix A.*

To write at the head of any letter addressed to the Office, the Name and Roll Number of the School referred to, and the County in which it is situated.

To make communications on different subjects in separate letters.

To state in every case the writer's Post Town; and, in the case of persons whose names are not recorded as Patrons or Managers of Schools, to give the name and style of address in full.

In replying to an Official letter, to quote its number and date.

It is particularly requested that all letters may be written clearly, and on paper of Foolscap size, or, at least, large-sized letter-paper.

Letters or other communications addressed to the Secretaries, on the business of the Board, need not be prepaid.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART VI.

8. All letters, or other communications, in any manner relating to the business of the Board, or to the National Schools, are to be addressed to the Secretaries, and not to any other Officer or person connected with the Board—such communications to be directed thus:—

> *The Secretaries,*
> *Education Office,*
> *Marlborough Street,*
> *Dublin.*

By order of the Commissioners of National Education,

JAMES KELLY,
WM. HOMAN NEWELL, } *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

ANNUAL REPORTS upon DISTRICT and MINOR MODEL SCHOOLS.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

The Commissioners, while publishing the Reports of their Inspectors upon the District and Minor Model Schools, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in those Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt any suggestions they may contain.

No. 1.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the LIMERICK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.

Limerick.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners this my tenth annual report upon the Limerick District Model School:—

I. *Number of Pupils.*—The total number of individual pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1867 was 622 viz.:—

In Boys' School,	230
In Girls' School,	195
In Infants' School,	197

The corresponding numbers in the three previous years were:—

In 1866,	585
In 1865,	518
In 1864,	476

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Limerick.

For the last four years, therefore, there has been a progressive increase in the number of pupils frequenting these schools.

The average number on rolls and the average daily attendance for the year 1867 were :—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School, . . .	153	116	75·8
In Girls' School, . . .	113	88	77·9
In Infants' School, . . .	124	93	75·0
Total, ...	390	297	76·2

The corresponding averages for the three previous years were :—

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Average on rolls, ...	378	369	320
Average attendance, ...	277	267	249
Per-centage, ...	73·3	72·4	77·8

II. *Literary Classification of Pupils.*—The following table shows the literary classification of the total number of pupils in each of the three departments, according to the highest proficiency attained by them in 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Totals.	Per-centage.
In First class, . . .	15	14	119	148	63·7
„ Second class, . . .	83	87	78	248	
„ Third class, . . .	71	69	–	140	36·3
„ Fourth class, . . .	27	19	–	46	
„ Fifth class, . . .	34	6	–	40	

The relative proportions of the pupils in the junior and senior classes have varied only very slightly in the last three or four years.

The number of promotions from class to class which were made in the course of the year were :—

		Per-centage to Average Attendance.
In Boys' School, ...	83	71·6
In Girls' School, ...	60	68·2
In Infants' School, ...	45	48·4
Totals, ...	188	63·3

The corresponding per-centages for 1866 were :—

	Per-centage.
In Boys' School, ...	53·1
In Girls' School, ...	58·1
In Infants' School, ...	38·4

It appears hence that the rate of progress was far quicker in the boys' and girls' departments, and far slower in the infant department in 1867 than in 1866. The head mistress of the infant school was suffering from ill health during a considerable portion of the year, and to this circumstance may be attributed the comparative slowness of the progress made in her department.

III. *Ages of the Pupils.*—Of the 622 pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1867 :—

167 were under Seven years of age.
288 were Seven, but under Twelve years of age.
167 were Twelve years of age, or above.

The average age of the boys was 10·9 years, of the girls 11·5 years, and of the infants 5·6 years.

IV. *School-fees.*—Of the same number of pupils :—

170 were charged 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter.
199 „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „
253 „ 5*s.* „

The total amount received for fees in 1867 was £215 4*s.* 7*d.*, which exceeds by £2 15*s.* 1*d.* the amount received in 1866.

The relative proportion of the pupils entered at the lowest rate has been steadily increasing for some years past thus :—

In 1865 the proportion was	16·	per cent.
In 1866 „ „	19·3	„
In 1867 „ „	27·3	„

The inference from this is that the poorer classes are taking advantage of these schools for the education of their children to a greater extent than heretofore.

V. *Religious Denomination of Pupils.*—The 622 pupils were thus classified according to religious denomination :—

		Per Centage.
Catholics,	112	18·
Established Church,	383	82·
Presbyterian,	63	
Dissenters,	64	

From this table it appears that of every 100 pupils frequenting the schools in 1867 eighty-two were Protestants, and eighteen Catholics. The relative proportion of the latter has been increasing steadily, though slightly, for some years past. Thus the centesimal proportion of the Catholic pupils was :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
14·3	15·5	16·1	18·

VI. *Annual Examination.*—The annual examination of the pupils was commenced by the District Inspector and myself on the 7th of July, and completed on the 13th.

The total number of pupils on the rolls at the time was 387, and of these 300 were in attendance during the examination, viz. :—

	On Rolls.	Present.
In Boys' School,	152	117
In Girls' School,	104	86
In Infants' School,	131	97

The 300 pupils examined were classified thus:—

76	were reading in First Book.
136	„ „ Second Book.
58	„ „ Third Book.
20	„ „ Fourth Book.
10	„ „ Fifth Book.

These classes were carefully examined by Dr. Potterton and myself in the several subjects included in their respective programmes; and I am happy to be able to report that on the whole the proficiency was very creditable.

The public examination as usual attracted an extremely large and respectable audience, and was very successful.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Cork.

No. 2.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my second annual report upon the Cork District Model School, which has been in operation since September, 1865.

I.—*Number of Pupils.*—It appears from returns furnished to me by the teachers of the different departments that the total number of individual pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1867 was 1,057, viz.:—

In Boys' School,	429
In Girls' School,	339
In Infants' School,	289

This total is less by eighty-nine than that returned for 1866. The reduction is principally due to the withdrawal of Catholic pupils, the number of these having declined from 234 in 1866, to 173 in 1867.

The following table shows the average number on the rolls, the average daily attendance, and the centesimal proportion of the latter to the former for the year 1867:—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	276	207	75·
In Girls' School,	222	148	66·7
In Infants' School,	205	142	69·2
Totals,	707	497	70·3
For 1866,	693	497	71·7

It appears from this table that the gross average daily attendance for 1867 was precisely the same as that for 1866.

II.—*Literary Classification of Pupils.*—The total number of pupils (1,057) who received instruction in these schools in 1867 were classified as follows, according to the highest proficiency attained by them:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
In First Class,	14	17	188	219	54.9
„ Second Class,	184	76	101	361	
„ Third Class,	136	122	–	258	45·1
„ Fourth Class,	41	105	–	146	
„ Fifth Class,	54	19	–	73	
Totals,	429	339	289	1,057	

It appears from this table that of every 100 pupils about fifty-five were in the junior classes, and forty-five in the senior. For 1866 the corresponding per-centages were fifty-seven in junior classes, and forty-three in senior classes.

The number of promotions from class to class, which were made in 1867, were as follows:—

		Per-centage to Average Attendance.
In Boys' School,	119	57·5
In Girls' School,	68	45·9
In Infants' School,	84	59·2
Total,	271	54·5

III.—*Ages of the Pupils.*—Of the 1,057 pupils who received instruction in these schools in 1867:—

199 were under Seven years of age.
485 were Seven, but under Twelve years.
373 were Twelve years of age, or above.

Hence it appears that 18·8 per cent. of the pupils were under seven years of age, 45·9 per cent. were under twelve years of age, and 35·3 were twelve years of age, or older. In 1866 the corresponding per-centages were:—

Under Seven years,	22·8
Seven and under Twelve years,	41·9
Twelve years, or above,	35·3

IV.—*School-fees.*—Of the same number of pupils (1,057)—

686 paid 5*s.* per quarter.
247 „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „
124 „ 1*s.* „

The total amount received in school-fees in the year was £516 18*s.* 7*d.* viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
In Boys' School,	211	6	0
In Girls' School,	156	12	5
In Infants' School.	149	0	2

The amount received in the boys' and the girls' department was somewhat less than that received in 1866; the amount received in the infant department was considerably larger. The gross total exceeded that of 1866 by £10 9*s.* 5*d.*

V.—*Religious Denomination of Pupils.*—Of the same number of pupils, the classification according to religious denomination was as follows:—

		Per-centage.
Catholics,	173	16·4
Established Church,	688	83·6
Presbyterians,	62	
Others,	134	

The relative proportions of the Catholic and Protestant pupils in 1866 were 20·4 and 79·6.

VI.—*Annual Examination.*—The annual examination of the pupils commenced on the 22nd of July, and occupied me for three weeks, and the District Inspector for a fortnight. The examination was completed on the 10th of August. We examined 192 pupils in the boys' school, 148 in the girls' school, and 88 in the infant school. The answering in the boys' school was very creditable. Several of the classes in the girls' school answered remarkably well, the others fairly. In the infant school the proficiency was quite satisfactory.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 3.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools. *Dunmanway.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my tenth annual report upon the Dunmanway District Model School.

1. The total number of individual pupils, whose names appeared upon the rolls in the year 1867, making allowance for those who were transferred in the course of the year from the infant school to the boys' and girls' departments, and whose names therefore were liable to be reckoned twice, was 464, viz., 227 boys and 237 girls. This total is less by 46 than the corresponding number for 1866. The falling off was principally confined to the infant department, and was occasioned, doubtless, by the extreme severity of the weather in the earlier parts of the year.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Dunmanway.

The average number on rolls and the average daily attendance for the year 1867 were :—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	108·6	74·3	68·4
In Girls' School,	119·2	87·3	73·2
In Infants' School,	81·8	62·9	76·9
Totals,	309·6	224·5	72·5
For 1866,	344·	257·	74·7

In 1867, as compared with the previous year, the average daily attendance had decreased by 3 in the boys' department, by 10 in the girls', and by 20 in the infants'. The attendance, too, was less regular in 1867 than in 1866. The year 1867 was remarkable, not only for great severity of weather and great scarcity of labour, but also for great political excitement and apprehensions ; and it might naturally have been anticipated that these causes would be found to have affected the attendance in a large number of our schools.

2. The literary classification of the 464 pupils whose names appeared on the rolls in 1867, and who actually received instruction in the school, was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Totals.	Per-centage.
In First Class,	8	–	83	91	47·4
„ Second Class,	76	35	18	129	
„ Third Class,	59	70	–	129	52·6
„ Fourth Class,	36	43	–	79	
„ Fifth Class,	–	36	–	36	

In the infant department the total number of pupils who were reading in the Second Book was really 44 ; but as 26 of these were transferred in the course of the year to the other two departments, and are counted in the above table amongst the pupils of those departments, I have deducted them from the second class of infants in order that the totals may be strictly correct.

The progressive improvement in the classification of the pupils, to which I alluded in my report for 1866, is still maintained. Thus, of every 100 pupils who attended the school, there were—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
In Junior Classes,	67·5	58·7	48·8	47·4
In Senior Classes,	32·5	41·3	51·2	52·6

The number of promotions from class to class which took place in the course of the year 1867 was—

		Per Cent. to Average Attendance.
In Boys' School,	44	59·4
In Girls' School,	58	66·7
In Infants' School,	36	57·2
Totals,	138	61·6

These per-centages, compared with those of 1866, indicate an improvement in the girls' and in the infants' department, but not in the boys', in which the per-centage for 1866 was 59·7.

3. Of the 464 pupils, whose names were on the rolls in 1867—

101 were under Seven years of age.
169 were Seven, but under Twelve years of age.
194 were Twelve years of age, or above.

The average age of the boys was 11·6, that of the girls 13, and that of the infants 5·9. The corresponding averages for 1866 were 12·1 for boys, 12·4 for girls, and 6·2 for infants.

4. Of the same number of pupils, 4 were charged at the rate of 5*s.* per quarter, 100 at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 360 at 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter.

The total amount of school-fees received in the year was £82 1*s.* 9*d.* being less by £8 8*s.* 9*d.* than that received in 1866. The decrease was confined to the girls' and infants' schools.

5. Of the same number of pupils, 24 belonged to the Established Church, 8 were Dissenters, and the rest Catholics. In 1866 there were 29 of the Established Church, and 10 Dissenters.

6. The annual examination of the pupils of the model school occupied the District Inspector, Mr. Connellan, and myself from the 17th until the 25th of June inclusive.

There were on the rolls at the time 322 pupils, and of these 288 were present during the examination, viz. :—

	On Rolls.	Present.
In Boys' School, ...	114	96
In Girls' School, ...	114	110
In Infants' School, ...	94	82

Of the 288 pupils present at the examination :—

56 were reading First Book.
90 „ „ Second Book.
84 „ „ Third Book.
45 „ „ Fourth Book.
13 „ „ Fifth Book.

Each of these classes was examined in all the branches included in the prescribed course of instruction, and premiums were awarded as usual to the most deserving pupils. The proficiency of the infant school pupils was satisfactory, but in the other two departments the answering was, on the whole, not so satisfactory as in previous years. I do not attribute this to wilful neglect of duty or want of zeal on the part of the teachers, but to causes over which they could exercise no control. The attendance of the pupils was for a considerable part of the year unusually irregular, and a large proportion of them had been admitted within the year. Several of the teachers, too, including the head master and head mistress, were afflicted during the year with impaired health and domestic troubles, which for a time rendered them incapable of vigorous and continued exertion.

No public examination was held, the head master having become suddenly and alarmingly ill on the day previous to that fixed for it.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 4.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the BALLYMONEY MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector. *Ballymoney*

Londonderry, 8th February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Ballymoney Minor Model School, for the year 1867 :—

The school buildings, playgrounds, and yards have been kept in excellent order and repair. Moreover, the neatness, cleanliness, and discipline enforced in every department of the establishment reflect credit on the principal teachers, who are responsible for the fulfilment of this duty. There is no class-room for the exclusive use of the female pupils. This want gives rise to much inconvenience, as it limits to an injurious extent the working space at the teacher's disposal. Hence at certain periods of the day the girls' school is somewhat overcrowded. For the same reason a like inconvenience is felt in the boys' school-room. An additional class-room is, therefore, much wanted ; a small outlay would cover the necessary expenditure for this useful purpose.

A change of teachers has taken place in the infants' school. Miss Lowndes, former principal teacher, was removed in the beginning of the

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Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymoney

year. Her successor, Miss Heritage, has proved herself a zealous and successful teacher. One of the paid monitors in the boys' school has been recently promoted to the situation of pupil teacher, in consequence of the energy and intelligence with which he performed his duties. Some other changes occurred in the staff of paid monitors, but not of a nature that requires special notice in this report. The business of the boys' school is conducted by a principal and assistant teacher, two pupil teachers, and three paid monitors. The same compliment of teachers constitutes the teaching-power in the girls' school. The infants' school is conducted by a principal and three paid monitresses.

The annexed table gives a comparative view of the number of pupils on rolls and in attendance, and the amount of school-fees received during the years 1866-1867:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average number on rolls for the year,	1866,	84	69	58	211
	1867,	87	73	51	211
Average daily attendance for the year,	1866,	65	50	48	163
	1867,	67	55	42	164

	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of school-fees received in 1866,	32	2	4	26	0	7	11	0	6	69	3	5
„ „ 1867,	39	9	6	32	1	4	16	7	10	87	18	8

I ascribe the slight decrease in the attendance at the infants' school to the extreme severity of the weather in January and February last. The increase in the amount of school-fees received last year comes to £18 15*s.* 3*d.*, which cannot be accounted for by any corresponding increase in the attendance. It admits, however, of an easy explanation. The number of pupils entered at the higher rates has been increased, as it was found that the children of parents in pretty fair circumstances were, in some instances entered at the lowest rate. This was unjust to the teachers, and was, besides, bad as a precedent. Under the modified arrangement 75, more than one-third of the gross number on the rolls, are still admitted at the lowest rate, and only 42, one-fifth of the whole, at the highest rate of 5*s.* per quarter. Those returns show that the increase of some £19 in the amount of fees received last year from pupils does not involve anything like undue pressure on those who can least afford to pay for the education of their children.

On the 10th, 14th, and 15th of October, the several classes were examined by me and Mr. Irvine, District Inspector, on all the branches of their prescribed course of study. We afterwards selected from each division the pupils of greatest merit, to whom we awarded certificates of merit, and premiums when the public examination was finished. The answering was so close that we found it necessary to increase the number of premiums. This shows that the course of instruction was thorough and general, and that no special advantages had been bestowed on any class or division of pupils.

Boys' School.—In the boys' school fully three-fourths of the total number under examination read correctly in third or higher class books, 63 could do sums in any of the simple rules, 51 worked difficult sums in compound division and lower money rules, and 31 had a good practical knowledge of proportion, fractions, and practice. I wish to remark that the questions proposed at the examination, although very testing, were answered with creditable accuracy and despatch. I have further to add that the proficiency of the great bulk of the pupils in oral spelling and writing from dictation, in geography and grammar, was extremely good. Some of the copy-books, however, were not written in that full, free and legible hand which constitutes what is called good writing. It would, I admit, be unreasonable to look for so much excellence from the pupils of the junior or middle division. But the copy-books to

which I refer were written by boys who had been for some time in the fourth class. I am quite sure steps will be at once taken to have this defect speedily remedied by Mr. Warnock, the worthy principal of this school.

Girls' School.—The number of pupils in the higher division is unusually large; nevertheless after a very minute examination of the several classes I am in a position to record a favourable opinion of the school in nearly all its relations. The only exception to this general statement is the answering of the most advanced class, in physical geography. The subject, indeed, is one in which girls seldom take much interest, and to which they can devote very little time. Yet some knowledge of it can easily be acquired by means of the excellent diagrams at the teachers' disposal; a good terrestrial globe should also be provided. It is due to Mrs. Bradley, the principal teacher, to mention that her paid monitresses and a large proportion of her pupils have acquired remarkable skill in the various branches of plain and fancy needlework. Most of the specimens, the work of their own hands, which they exhibited at the public examination, were, I believe, models as regards neatness and general style of finish.

Infants' School.—The little ones in this department were not subjected by me to any searching examination, but their answering at the public examination, and the excellent way in which they sang several nice pieces, and went through their exercises, warrant me in stating that the infants' school will continue to prosper under Miss Heritage, recently appointed as the principal teacher of it.

The children on the rolls at the end of the year 1867 were classed as follows :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	29	Practice, Interest, &c.,	75	28	–
„ II.,	15	29	20	Mental,	99	78	49
„ III.,	48	30	–				
„ IV.,	23	12	–	Writing:			
„ V.,	13	7	–	On Slates *only*,	–	–	18
				„ Paper,	99	78	31
Totals,	99	78	49	From Dictation,	76	68	20
				Branches for females:			
Grammar:				Sewing,	–	78	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	15	45	20	Knitting,	–	78	–
Parsing and Syntax,	84	33	–	Netting,	–	10	–
Derivations,	36	33	–	Embroidery,	–	10	–
Composition,	–	33	–	Cutting-out,	–	7	–
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	15	23	29	British Poets,	–	32	–
From Text-Books:				Mensuration,	36	–	–
Local,	48	40	20	Geometry,	26	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	36	22	–	Algebra,	36	–	–
				Book-keeping,	42	5	–
				Reasoning,	13	–	–
Arithmetic:				Agriculture,	26	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	18	Music,	–	78	49
Simple Rules,	15	29	31	Drawing,	99	78	–
Compound Rules,	9	15	–	Physical and applied science,	36	–	–
Proportion,	–	6	–				

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Athy.

No. 5.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Athy District Model School, by Timothy Sheahan, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and William R. Molloy, Esq., District Inspector.

January, 1868.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report upon the Athy District Model School for the year 1867.

The house having undergone repair during 1866, the only additional work found necessary this year was the construction of a room to serve as Inspector's office. This has been recently completed by the Board of Works.

The grounds surrounding the school continue to be carefully and tastefully kept.

No change has taken place in the staff of principal or assistant teachers since last report. Three of the junior teachers left; one pupil teacher and one monitress removed to the training school in Dublin; the other pupil teacher resigned, being discontented with his position.

The principal teachers and their assistants have discharged their respective duties very assiduously during the year.

The conduct of the junior teachers, also, deserves commendation. It was, in all respects, more satisfactory than in the previous year. At the examination of the male and female teachers of the district the answering of the pupil teachers and monitresses of the model school (with one exception) was found to be satisfactory for their standing.

The total number of distinct pupils on the rolls for 1867 was 258, viz.: —128 boys, 80 girls, and 50 infants; the corresponding numbers for 1866 were 124 boys, 94 girls, and 70 infants; and for the year 1865 there were 101 boys, 85 girls, and 65 infants.

The following table gives the average numbers on rolls and in daily attendance; also the amounts of school-fees, and school requisites sold to the pupils, in each school for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1865.	Average number on rolls,	68·3	56·4	36
	Average daily attendance,	42·1	38·5	23·7
	Per-centage,	61·5	68·9	65
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	30 0 3	22 10 4	10 16 2
	School requisites sold,	8 4 9½	3 3 5	0 13 4½
1866.	Average number on rolls,	76·7	56	41·4
	Average daily attendance,	52·8	39·5	31
	Per-centage,	68·9	70·7	73·6
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	33 4 0	20 14 9	14 17 9
	School requisites sold,	9 8 3	5 11 6½	0 12 6
1867.	Average number on rolls,	81·6	57·3	31·2
	Average daily attendance,	52·6	40·8	23
	Per-centage,	64·5	71·1	73·9
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	34 10 10	19 7 9	9 19 1½
	School requisites sold,	12 2 8	6 11 2	0 15 5½

The diminution in the number of infants in attendance, as compared with the previous year, was caused by the severity of the weather in the early part of the year, and the prevalence of illness amongst the children.

The following tables give the literary classification of the pupils on the

rolls at the end of the year, their religious denominations, and rates of payment :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	2	5	17	Practice, Interest, &c.,	35	12	-
„ II.,	17	10	11	Mental,	43	28	-
„ III.,	29	25	1	Writing:			
„ IV.,	16	17	-	On Slates *only*,	2	3	17
„ V.,	12	-	-	„ Paper,	74	54	12
Totals,	76	57	29	From dictation,	65	54	12
Grammar:				Branches for Females:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	25	15	12	Sewing,	-	47	-
Simple Parsing,	22	14	-	Knitting,	-	3	-
Parsing and Syntax,	28	28	-	Embroidery,	-	3	-
Derivations,	28	28	-	Cutting out,	-	8	-
Composition,	12	8	-	„ Fancy Work,	-	4	-
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	12	15	17	British Poets,	26	17	-
From Text Books:				Mensuration,	26	-	-
Local,	36	25	12	Geometry,	15	-	-
Mathematical and Physical,	28	17	-	Algebra,	11	-	-
				Book-keeping,	26	-	-
				Trigonometry,	1	-	-
				Reasoning,	3	-	-
Arithmetic:				Agriculture,	12	-	-
Tables *only*,	2	3	17	Music,	62	57	29
Simple Rules,	17	15	12	Drawing,	75	57	2
Compound Rules,	18	17	-	Physical and Applied Science,	28	-	-
Proportion,	4	10	-				

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	34	36	22	92
Roman Catholics,	16	9	-	25
Presbyterians,	15	7	5	27
Others,	11	5	2	18
Totals,	76	57	29	162

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
No. enrolled at *5s.* per quarter,	27	8	3
„ *2s. 6d.* „	21	12	8
„ *1s. 1d.* „	28	37	18
Total,	76	57	29

The preliminary examination, held with a view to test the progress of the pupils during the previous twelve months, and to select the more deserving for premiums, extended over five days, and was very searching in its nature. In the boys' school the senior division answered 51 per cent. of the questions proposed, and in the junior division 37.

The particular attention of the teachers was directed to the shortcomings in the junior classes. Before the close of the year an improvement was observable.

In the girls' school the answering, generally speaking, was satisfactory. The senior division answered 56 per cent., and the junior division 43 per cent. of the questions proposed.

In both of these departments more attention was paid to written exercises during the year than formerly.

The general state of the infants' school was very fair.

The *public* examination took place in the boys' principal room on the 4th July, in presence of the Marquess and Marchioness of Kildare, and a most influential assemblage. Indeed, the number and respectability of those who kindly attended throughout the examination at some personal inconvenience, owing to the inadequate accommodation, testified to the high estimation in which this model school continues to be held.

The infants were examined before the public on the elements of arithmetic, an object lesson, and the geography of Ireland. Considering their

Appendix B Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. *Athy.*

tender age, they acquitted themselves very well. They also went through gallery exercises, and songs suited to them, in a very pleasing manner.

The classes from the girls' school underwent examinations in reading, analysis of sentences, and physical and mathematical geography. They displayed much promptitude and intelligence in their replies, and afforded the utmost satisfaction to the audience.

The boys were examined in reading, derivations, geography, arithmetic, and mensuration; also in mechanics, pneumatics, and in subjects connected with agriculture, such as improvements of soils by draining, subsoiling, and rotation of crops. The answering, in general, was satisfactory.

These exercises were agreeably diversified by the pupils singing with much taste and feeling a number of well selected songs, under the direction of the teacher of vocal music, who deserves much credit for the state of his classes.

The lady visitors were highly pleased with the girls' needlework, a large quantity of which was exhibited. The specimens of drawings executed by the pupils of both departments were very much admired. The assistant master, who gives instruction in this branch, has achieved excellent results in a very short time.

The prizes were kindly presented to the infants and girls by the Marchioness of Kildare, and to the boys by the Marquess, who expressed his gratification at the satisfactory answering of the pupils, and the effective state of the model school.

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.
WM. R. MOLLOY, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Inchicore. No. 6.—ANNUAL REPORT upon the INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1867, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector of National Schools.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report upon the Inchicore Model School for the year 1867.

The house and premises are in good repair, and the school-rooms continue to be carefully attended to.

There has been no change in the staff of teachers; and I have every reason to be pleased with the diligence and success with which they have discharged their duties during the year.

TABLE I.—This table gives the names of the principal and assistant teachers and monitors in the schools at the close of the year.

Names of Teachers, Assistants, Pupil Teachers, and Paid Monitors.	Position in the School.	Age.	Religion.	Date of Appointment to this School.
BOYS' SCHOOL.				
Alex. M'Quilkin,	Principal,	66	Presbyterian,	10/54
Patrick Gleeson,	Assistant,	25	Roman Catholic,	8/66
GIRLS' SCHOOL.				
Mary A. Whitaker,	Principal,	38	Roman Catholic,	10/61
Frances French,	Assistant,	21	Established Church.	1/66
Agnes O'Meara,	Paid Monitor,	19	Roman Catholic,	2/64
INFANTS' SCHOOL.				
Francis O'Kane,	Principal.	33	Roman Catholic,	1/65
Mary Clarke,	Paid Monitor,	20	do.	8/65
Mary Burke,	do.	17	Established Church,	9/65
Eliza Joughins,	do.	15	do.	9/65

Attendance.—There has been scarcely any difference between the numbers on the rolls, or the average attendance for this year and those for the year 1866.

TABLE II.—This table gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls on the 31st December.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic:			
Book I.,	7	4	61	Tables *only*,	–	–	36
„ II.,	17	31	7	Simple Rules,	33	40	32
„ III.,	27	16	–	Compound Rules,	1	11	–
„ IV.,	7	10	–	Proportion,	23	10	–
Totals,	58	61	68	Practice, Interest, &c.	1	–	–
				Mental,	25	10	–
Scripture Lessons,	20	24	–	Writing:			
Sacred Poetry,	2	–	24	On Slates *only*,	–	–	36
Grammar:				„ Paper,	58	61	32
Parts of Speech *only*,	43	35	32	From Dictation,	36	26	21
Parsing and Syntax,	7	26	–	Branches for Females:			
Derivations,	7	26	–	Sewing,	–	61	–
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	33	34	68	British Poets,	25	26	–
From Text-Books:				Music,	56	57	–
Local,	25	17	–	Drawing,	25	28	68
Mathematical and Physical,	–	10	–	Physical and Applied Science,	23	–	–

The following tables give the average numbers on rolls and in daily attendance; also the amount of school fees, and school requisites sold to the pupils at reduced rates, for the years 1866 and 1867 :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1866.	Average number on rolls,	64·4	67·8	79
	Average daily attendance,	48·8	47·3	56·4
	Per-centage,	74·3	73·7	70
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	26 6 11	28 5 11	22 8 3
	School requisites sold,	6 5 10½	3 5 2	1 13 5
1867.	Average number on rolls,	64	59·6	76·4
	Average daily attendance,	48	43	56
	Per-centage,	74	71	69
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	31 10 3	26 0 10	23 14 6
	School requisites sold,	5 0 6	2 18 8	1 13 6

The following table gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls at the end of the years 1866 and 1867, according to their religious denominations :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866.	Established Church,	15	24	27	66
	Roman Catholics,	35	39	46	120
	Presbyterians,	1	–	–	1
	Dissenters,	1	–	–	1
	Totals,	52	63	73	188
1867.	Established Church,	21	24	24	69
	Roman Catholics,	36	37	44	117
	Dissenters,	1	–	–	1
	Totals,	58	61	68	187

The average ages for the year were :—

Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
10·7	11·6	5·9

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

The total number of distinct pupils on the rolls for the years 1866 and 1867 were :—

	1866.	1867.
Boys,	112	105
Girls,	111	107
Infants,	155	142
Total,	378	354

Inchicore.

The number of promotions from class to class that took place in the course of the years 1866 and 1867 were :—

	1866.	1867.
In Boys' School,	47	56
In Girls' School,	37	19
In Infants' School,	27	33

There were ten boys and nine girls removed from the infant school to the adult schools in the course of the year.

Annual Examination.—The annual examination of the pupils was held in July, before the summer vacation. The classes in the different schools were carefully examined, and the answers tabulated as on former occasions.

In the boys' school the senior pupils were examined for the first time in mechanics and on the steam-engine. They had been instructed in these important subjects by the assistant; and, taking into account their ages, and the short time they had been receiving instruction, the answering was very fair.

In this school the pupils generally appeared better prepared last year than in 1866. The more grown boys had left the school, and the average age of the third class—the highest—was 12·9 years. The average answering of this class was over 50 per cent. of the questions asked. In the junior classes the answering was not less satisfactory.

In the girls' school we found everything in a very creditable state, and were equally pleased with the high proficiency of the different classes in the subjects set down in their respective programmes, and the attention paid to discipline and personal neatness. There were exhibited beautiful specimens of all kinds of work, which satisfied us that the female branches had received due attention.

In the infant school the little children were quite cheerful, and fully reconciled to the discipline enforced by the teachers. They sang their little songs and went through their different exercises with great spirit and animation. The more advanced exhibited a very satisfactory proficiency in spelling, reading, geography, writing, and arithmetic.

At the close of the examination, premiums to the amount of £8 were distributed amongst the most meritorious pupils in their schools.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

West Dublin.

No. 7.—ANNUAL REPORT upon the WEST DUBLIN MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1867, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector of National Schools.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report upon the West Dublin Model School for the year 1867 :—

House and Premises.—The house is in a good state of repair, and the rooms are kept with care and a due regard to cleanliness. The want of a suitable play-ground for the male school, to which I have more than once called attention in my reports, is still seriously felt. The teachers complain of the unhealthiness of the basement story under the school-

rooms, in which, owing to the limited area of the yard, most of the pupils have to remain during the time of recreation. *Appendix B*

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

On the working of the school during the year 1867 I am in a position to report very favourably; the attendance in each of the three departments has been higher than in the previous year, and the high per-centage which the numbers in daily attendance bear to the numbers on the rolls is very satisfactory. It is as high as 76 per cent., what could hardly be expected in so poor a district. This important fact, which is seldom met with in ordinary National schools, I attribute (1), to the efficiency of the teaching-staff; and (2), to the enforcement of school-fees.

West Dublin.

Discipline.—On this very serious point we have had no grounds for complaint. Nothing occurred in any of the departments during the year calling for special notice.

Teachers.—There has been no change amongst the principal or assistant teachers except in a single instance. Mr. Hamilton Bell, assistant, resigned on the 1st September, to fill a similar situation in the central model school. It is due to him to state that during the period of his service here, about seven years, his general conduct and the efficiency with which he discharged the important duties intrusted to him were such as to recommend him for much higher promotion than what has offered. He has been succeeded by Mr. John J. Conway, from the Coleraine Model School, where he had been assistant. Mr. Conway has given every satisfaction, and promises to rise to a high position in the service of the Board. Both of these attended the last general examination of teachers, and were recommended for promotion to the first division of first class.

RETURN of Teachers, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors employed in the year 1867.

Names.	Position.	Religious Denomination.	Age.	Married or not Married.	When first appointed under the Board.	Classification.	Year when Trained.
MALE DEPARTMENT.							
John Murphy,	Prin.	R.C.	51	Married.	1836	1st	1839
Hamilton Bell,*	Asst.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
John Delap,†	Do.	Pres.	–	–	–	–	–
John Joseph Conway,	Do.	R.C.	24	Not.	1856	1st	1859
Patrick Horan,	P.T.	R.C.	21	–	1861	Not classed.	–
Michael Lynch,‡	P.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
Eugene Victory,‡	P.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
Michael Leech,	P.T.	R.C.	18	Not.	1866	Not classed.	–
James Meagher,§	S.M.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
Thomas Gavan,‖	S.M.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
John Coyle,	S.M.	R.C.	13	Not.	1867	Not classed.	–
Joseph Devoy,	S.M.	R.C.	13	–	1867	Do.	–
Daniel Cantwell,	S.M.	R.C.	12	–	1867	Do.	–
Francis Farrell,	S.M.	R.C.	12	–	1867	Do.	–
Patrick Halpin,	S.M.	R.C.	13	–	1867	Do.	–
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.							
Bridget Beatty,	Prin.	R.C.	30	Not.	1853	1st	1849
Mary Tickell,	Asst.	E.C.	28	–	1856	2d	1859
Marcella Rock,	Do.	R.C.	24	–	1860	2d	1860
Anne Brownrigg,	P.T.	R.C.	22	–	1859	Not classed.	–
Sarah A. Healy,	P.T.	R.C.	21	–	1860	Do.	–
Mary M'Nerney,	P.T.	R.C.	21	–	1860	Do.	–
Mary A. Allen,	S.M.	R.C.	21	–	1860	Do.	–
Monica Fulham,	S.M.	R.C.	20	–	1862	Do.	–
Catherine Brownrigg,	S.M.	R.C.	17	–	1867	Do.	–
Ellen Mathews,	S.M.	R.C.	14	–	1867	Do.	–
Margaret Hughes,	W.M.	R.C.	33	–	1857	Do.	–

* Appointed Assistant in Central Model, 1/9/67.
† Died 27th December, 1867.
‡ Resigned 31st December, 1867.
§ Resigned, 31/1/67.
‖ Resigned, 6/7/67.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

West Dublin.

RETURN of Teachers, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors, employed in the year 1867—*continued.*

Names.	Position.	Religious Denomination.	Age.	Married or not Married.	When first appointed under the Board.	Classification.	Year when Trained.
INFANT DEPARTMENT.							
Eliza Hudson,	Prin.	E.C.	34	Married.	1848	1[3]	1848
Bridget Whitty,	Asst.	R.C.	23	Not.	1856	Not classed.	–
Margaret Brien,	P.T.	R.C.	23	–	1859	3[1]	1864
Sarah Kilmurry,	P.T.	R.C.	21	–	1859	Not classed.	–
Margaret Smyth,	P.T.	R.C.	22	–	1860	Do.	–
Eliza Davie,	P.T.	Pres.	23	–	1858	3[1]	1864
Mary Devoy,	S.M.	R.C.	21	–	1862	Not classed.	–
Eliza Smyth,	S.M.	R.C.	17	–	1867	Do.	–

TABLE I.—The following Table gives the Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1867.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued:*			
Book I., Part I.,	10	–	98	Compound Rules,	56	59	–
„ Part II.,	8	4	13	Proportion,	19	36	–
„ II.,	121	46	34	Practice, Interest, &c.,	27	7	–
„ III.,	56	59	–	Mental,	102	152	–
„ IV.,	46	36	–				
„ V.,	–	7	–	Writing:			
				On Slates *only*,	10	4	111
Total,	241	152	145	„ Paper,	231	148	34
				From dictation,	102	102	–
Grammar:							
Parts of Speech *only*,	195	109	47	Branches for Females:			
Parsing and Syntax,	46	43	–	Sewing,	–	112	–
Derivations,	46	43	–	Knitting,	–	20	–
Composition,	46	43	–	Embroidery,	–	10	–
				Cutting out,	–	10	–
Geography:							
Lessons on Maps *only*,	139	50	145	Extra Branches:			
From Text Books:				British Poets,	46	43	–
Local,	56	59	–	Mensuration,	46	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	46	43	–	Book-keeping,	46	–	–
				Music,	46	152	145
Arithmetic:				Drawing,	102	152	47
Tables *only*,	10	–	98	Physical and Applied			
Simple Rules,	129	50	47	Science,	27	–	–

TABLE II.—The following Table gives the Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the years 1866-67, according to Rates of Payment.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866.	At 5*s.* per quarter,	–	1	–	1
	„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	103	54	48	205
	„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	131	90	92	313
	Totals,	234	145	140	519
1867.	At 5*s.* per quarter,	–	–	–	–
	„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	136	67	56	259
	„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	105	85	89	279
	Totals,	241	152	145	538

TABLE III.—The following Table gives the Classification of the Pupils on Rolls for the same years, according to Religious Denomination:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866,	Established Church,	10	7	1	18
	Roman Catholics,	224	138	139	501
	Presbyterians,	–	–	–	–
	Total,	234	145	140	519
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1867,	Established Church,	11	5	7	23
	Roman Catholics,	229	145	134	508
	Presbyterians,	–	2	4	6
	Others,	1	–	–	1
	Total,	241	152	145	538

TABLE IV.—The following Table shows the Average number on the Rolls and in Daily Attendance during the years 1866-67:—

Year.	Department.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Average Daily Attendance *to 100* Average on Rolls.
1866,	Boys',	231·5	181·5	78·5
	Girls',	151·1	113·5	75·1
	Infants',	140·4	109·9	78·2
	Total,	523·	404·9	77·4
1867,	Boys',	252·3	202·0	80·0
	Girls',	154·9	115·0	74·5
	Infants',	162·1	121·2	74·7
	Total,	569·3	438·2	77·

TABLE V.—This Table shows the amount of School-fees received during the years 1866-67, respectively.

Year.	Boys' School.	Girls' School.	Infants' School.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866,	72 17 3	43 10 4	38 5 6	154 13 1
1867,	82 15 2	45 15 5	46 13 8	175 4 3

The total number of individual pupils whose names appeared on the rolls in 1866 and 1867 were:—

	1866.	1867.
In Boys' School,	358	403
In Girls' School,	253	268
In Infants' School,	266	307

The following is a return of the promotions from class to class which took place in each school in the course of the years 1866-67:—

	1866.	1867.
In Boys' School,	84	133
In Girls' School,	91	93
In Infants' School,	74	78

Ages of the Pupils.—The average age of the pupils on the rolls in the boys' school was 10·7 years; in the girls' school, 11·1; and in the infant school, 5·7.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

West Dublin.

Annual Examination.—The annual examination of the pupils was commenced on the 9th and closed on the 16th December. In the girls' and infants' schools all the classes were examined by Mr. Sheehy, District Inspector, and myself. On the last day of the examination I found it necessary to employ the principal and assistant teachers to examine a few of the junior classes, in order to bring the business to a close on that day.

The answering in each of the schools was superior to that in any previous year, and gave satisfactory evidence of increased zeal and successful activity on the part of the principal and assistant teachers.

On Saturday, the 21st December, premiums to the amount of £15 were distributed, after which the schools were closed for vacation.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

To the Secretaries, &c., &c.

Omagh.

No. 8.—ANNUAL REPORT upon the OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1867, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector.

7th February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report upon the Omagh Minor Model School for the year 1867.

The school and class rooms were painted, and the furniture varnished during the summer vacation, and now present a very neat appearance. The school buildings and grounds have been kept in excellent order and repair during the year, but some flower plots are required in the grounds, and steps will, I understand, be taken at the proper time to supply this want. The good order, neatness and discipline observed in all the departments of this institution deserve special notice. I add, with pleasure, that the conduct of all connected with these schools has been, in every respect, most praiseworthy. It is but right to state that the same may be said of the teachers and pupils in the other model schools under my superintendence.

The annexed table shows the average number of the pupils on rolls and in attendance for 1866 and 1867. I also give the amount of school-fees received, and the sums paid by the children for requisites these two years.

TABLE I.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
In 1866.—Average on rolls for the year,	82·2	87·	60·1	235·3
„ Average present,	67·8	72·6	48·2	188·6
„ Per cent.,	76·9	83·5	82·7	80·1
In 1867.—Average on rolls for the year,	99·2	87·5	72·6	259·3
„ Average present,	77·1	68·6	55·1	200·8
„ Per cent.,	78·5	78·3	75·9	77·4

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In 1866.—School Fees received,	52 12 11	49 11 0	28 18 1	131 2 0
„ Requisites sold,	13 5 4½	8 11 3	1 6 4	23 2 11½
In 1867.—School Fees received,	62 17 6	50 17 5	36 14 6	150 9 5
„ Requisites sold,	14 11 5	10 19 6	2 2 1½	27 13 0½

It appears there has been some slight increase in the attendance, and in the amount of school-fees received last year as compared with the year 1866. But the average proportion of the pupils on rolls who attended the girls' and infants' school was less than what I returned for 1866. This, I believe, was owing to the unusual severity of the weather in January and February, for most of the pupils reside at a distance from

Omagh, and their parents do not, of course, send them to school during the prevalence of rain or snow-storms.

Miss Manning, assistant teacher in the girls' school, resigned at the end of the year. She has been succeeded by Miss Robinson, who received her education in the Coleraine Model School. It is due to Miss Manning to state that during the six years she acted as assistant in this model school she performed her duties in a way that gave the utmost satisfaction to myself and the District Inspector, Mr. Adair. Her gentle demeanour and kindness of manner will not, I trust, be soon forgotten by her former pupils, in whose welfare and improvement she took a deep interest. This is the only change of any moment that I have to notice in the teaching-staff of the Omagh Model School during the past year.

The annexed table shows the classification of the pupils on the rolls at the end of the year :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	50	Proportion,	35	28	–
„ II.,	37	19	31	Practice, Interest, &c.,	32	28	–
„ III.,	35	42	–	Mental,	104	70	–
„ IV.,	27	17	–				
„ V.,	5	11	–	Writing:			
				On slates *only*,	–	–	50
Totals,	104	89	81	„ paper,	104	89	31
				From dictation,	104	89	31
Grammar:				Branches for females:			
Parts of speech *only*,	37	19	31	Sewing, Knitting,	–	74	–
Parsing and Syntax,	67	70	–	Netting,	–	3	–
Derivations,	67	70	–	Embroidery,	–	4	–
Composition,	32	38	–	Cutting out,	–	8	–
Geography:				Extra branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	23	19	81	British Poets,	67	70	–
From Text Books:				Mensuration,	32	–	–
Local,	14	15	–	Geometry,	32	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	67	55	–	Algebra,	32	–	–
				Book-keeping,	32	–	–
				Trigonometry,	2	–	–
Arithmetic:				Music,	104	89	81
Tables *only*,	–	–	50	Drawing,	104	89	81
Simple rules,	23	19	31	Physical and Applied Science,	32	–	–
Compound rules,	14	14	–				

The private examination was held at the schools on the 10th, 11th, and 12th July. As on all like occasions, the pupils of the several classes were closely tested in every branch of their course of study, by myself and Mr. Adair. We thus ascertained their individual and relative merits, and at the close of our examination we selected the most worthy pupils, to whom we awarded premiums in their order of merit. The limits within which I wish to confine this report do not allow me to enter into lengthened details of their answering. I must, however, in justice to their teachers, state that their general proficiency was remarkably high, and fully up to the standard which has been attained in large district model schools.

The public examination was held on the 15th July, and was very largely attended by the parents and relations of the pupils, and others interested in the advancement of education. The rooms, in fact, were crowded to inconvenience.

The junior divisions in the boys' school were examined by the assistant

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Omagh.

teachers in arithmetic, geography, and reading. The pupils of the higher classes were examined by Mr. Ferguson, the head master, in reading, geography, mathematics, and other branches. Their answering gave great satisfaction to the audience, and afforded strong evidence of the educational advantages which the school presents to the people of Omagh and surrounding neighbourhood. The passages which they wrote from dictation were selected by a gentleman who witnessed the examination. These exercises were written with ease and accuracy, and elicited general approbation.

The drawings executed by the pupils were hung up on the walls of the girls' school-room for the inspection of visitors. Many of these drawings were of a superior kind, and indicated considerable skill and taste on the part of those by whom they had been sketched and shaded. Bearing in mind the shortness of the time allowed for teaching this subject, the results already accomplished testify to the ability and industry of Mr. Dowling in his capacity as drawing master. The specimens of needlework exhibited were numerous, varied, and very neatly finished, and I observed with pleasure that the most useful branches of plain work had received a large share of attention. I have, besides, the strongest assurance for stating that the proficiency of the classes in the girls' school in purely literary subjects, did not, in any respect, fall short of my expectations. I wish, however, to draw special notice to the excellent reading, writing, and general good answering in arithmetic, of all the pupils who were publicly examined by Mrs. Skeffington, the principal teacher, and her assistant, Miss Manning, who had, up to the date of her resignation, exclusive charge of the senior reading classes. Her labours in this department of school business were uniformly successful.

Infants' School.—The public examination was begun by Mrs. Taylor, principal teacher, who accompanied her pupils while singing a few appropriate pieces. She then examined them in elementary arithmetic, geography, and reading. A series of questions on some familiar objects, followed by singing, completed the examination of the infants, which is always witnessed with special interest by the parents and friends of those little ones. Their answering displayed much intelligence, and a good deal of useful information for such young children. Their teacher has, however, taken special care to confine her instruction within the limits which common sense dictates, in the case of infants, all of whom are under seven years of age.

The pupils in the physical science class, in charge of Mr. Frame, assistant master, have acquired some knowledge of the principles of heat and electricity, which they are required to illustrate by means of simple experiments and observations. But the time allowed for these subjects is so short that their outlines can only be touched upon; after all, they are of very secondary importance to those essential branches which must chiefly occupy the attention of a class of pupils who are obliged to leave school at an early age, in order to enter upon their future callings in life.

The classes that have been taught singing by Mr. Nolan, second assistant master, have made good progress for the time they have been under instruction. He began with the usual elementary exercises, and in due course his pupils learned to sing easy pieces of music. Much more than this has, however, been accomplished by them during the past year. They can now sing several pieces in harmony very correctly, and with remarkable sweetness and modulation of tone.

I feel it my duty to embody in this report the following copies of the entries made by the late Bishop of Derry in the Report Books of this school, on the occasion of his visit to it on the 10th June last:—

"Boys' School—10th June, 1867.—Visited this school, and found it in the best possible order. The proficiency of the pupils does the greatest credit to all concerned, and I desire especially to express my opinion of the superior attainments of the master.

"Signed, WILLIAM DERRY."

"Girls' School—10th June, 1867.—Visited this school, and am much gratified with the proficiency of the pupils, and their excellent and superior order.

"Signed, WILLIAM DERRY."

"Infants' School. I have this day visited the infants' school, and have to express the pleasure I have experienced in the good order and cheerful occupations of these little ones.

"Signed, WM. DERRY."

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. FLEMING, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 9.—ANNUAL REPORT upon the LONDONDERRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1867, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector. *Londonderry.*

Londonderry, 3rd February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report upon the Londonderry Model School for the year 1867.

The grounds and walks have been very neatly kept. They are, in this respect, quite in keeping with the school buildings, the condition of which reflects much credit on the principal teachers in charge of them. The number of flower plots should, I think, be increased, in order to improve the appearance of the grounds; a very small sum would cover the outlay needed for this purpose. The school and class rooms are all that can be reasonably desired as regards the great essentials—space, furniture, lighting, and ventilation. But owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the roof, the bedrooms are very uncomfortable, owing to the strong currents of air to which they are subject, especially during the winter months. The remedy for this is easy enough, viz., to provide a good ceiling in each room. At present a thin covering of paper or cloth is the only protection against the wind, which blows through the joinings in the slates, to the great discomfort of those who are obliged to sleep in those rooms. It is in place to mention that the head master's second bedroom is almost uninhabitable, in consequence of the noise produced by the water which flows through a large pipe placed inside this room to supply a large cistern. I regret to add, nothing has, as yet, been done to remedy or even abate these defects, which cause serious inconvenience to the head master and the resident assistant master.

The permanent teaching staff has undergone no change of any importance during the year. But I found it somewhat difficult to keep up the requisite number of pupil teachers in the boys' school. This arises in a great degree from the desire on the part of managers to appoint them as teachers of schools, and the success which marked their subsequent career is, perhaps, the best proof of their fitness for the offices which they have been chosen to fill. The vacancies thus created were, whenever practicable, filled by senior paid monitors, or intelligent pupils from the

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Londonderry.

ordinary National schools. It sometimes happens, from various causes, that pupil teachers leave to take charge of schools long before they have completed their second year's course of training and special instruction. This, under existing arrangements, cannot be prevented, although it does harm, as teachers of this stamp are, for the most part, inadequately prepared for their duties, and hence their schools often elicit unfavourable reports from the Board's Inspectors. I may here remark that, in some cases, successful candidates for the situation of pupil teacher never meant to become teachers, their object being to qualify for some other post. It is hard to get satisfactory information on this head, but whenever I had strong grounds for thinking that any pupil teacher was actuated by such an unworthy motive, I got rid of him as soon as possible.

A short but correct record of the pupils' attendance will be found in the annexed table. As these schools have been for several years in operation, and their efficiency, as educational institutions, is so generally recognised and appreciated, no great fluctuation in the attendance of pupils is likely to take place. Accordingly, the average number of children on rolls and in attendance for the last twelve months varies but slightly from that given in my report on this school for 1866. For reasons, however, to which I shall advert, the attendance at the infants' school was, at one period of the year, unusually low.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1867	Average on rolls,	184	114	95	393
	Average attendance,	161	96	86	343
	Per-centage of attendance to average number on rolls,	87·4	84·2	90	87·2

Boys' School.—I have in former reports borne testimony to the fulness and thoroughness of the instruction given in this school. It is again my pleasing duty to state that the general answering of the several classes examined last December by Mr. Dugan, District Inspector, and myself, was in all respects most satisfactory. I was glad to find that the boys of the middle division, which comprises all the drafts in third class, were, for their time, quite as advanced as their older schoolmates. It may, perhaps, be remarked that the number in this division is very large, for it does not fall much short of half the gross number on rolls. A short statement explanatory of the subjects which constitute the course of study laid down for these boys, will show that they have acquired a fair knowledge of those branches which are the groundwork of a good elementary education. They can, with comparatively few exceptions, read correctly lessons taken at random from the Third Book; they can write a short passage fairly from dictation, and they are able to do hard sums in the compound rules, or reduction. Their proficiency in grammar and geography is equally good; many of them, indeed, can draw maps of the Continents, British Islands, &c., in a style that would do credit to persons of mature years. I believe they are, on the whole, little, if at all, inferior in literary attainments to the pupils that are usually found in fourth class in ordinary National schools. These observations do not, of course, apply to the two lowest drafts of the third division, the pupils of which were very recently promoted from the second class. As regards the most advanced division, I feel I am justified in stating that any boy in upper fourth or fifth class, if possessed of ordinary abilities and sufficiently industrious, can qualify in the Derry Model School for most of the situations now open to public competition. These results are truly creditable to the head master, Mr. Todd, and it is due to him to state, that he has, by his energy, industry, and skill, brought his school to a very high state of efficiency.

The following table shows the classification of the pupils on the rolls of the several departments of the Londonderry Model School:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	50	Practice, Interest, &c.,	46	26	–
„ II.,	59	28	45	Mental,	184	114	–
„ III.,	79	60	–				
„ IV.,	34	13	–	Writing:			
„ V.,	12	13	–	On slates *only*,	–	–	50
				„ paper,	184	114	31
Totals,	184	114	95	From dictation,	184	114	10
				Branches for females:			
Grammar:				Sewing,	–	114	–
Parts of speech *only*,	59	28	50	Knitting,	–	114	–
Parsing and Syntax,	125	86	–	Netting,	–	50	–
Derivations,	125	86	–	Embroidery,	–	50	–
Composition,	125	86	–				
Geography:				Extra branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	71	British Poets,	125	86	–
From text books:				Mensuration,	46	–	–
Local,	184	114	10	Geometry,	46	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	125	86	–	Algebra,	46	–	–
				Book-keeping,	46	–	–
				Navigation,	4	–	–
Arithmetic:				Music,	184	114	81
Tables *only*,	–	–	50	Drawing,	184	114	81
Simple rules,	50	28	31	Physical and applied Science,	46	–	–
Compound rules,	48	53	–	Modern Languages,	9	9	–
Proportion,	40	7	–				

Girls' School.—More than four-fifths, or fully 84 per cent. of the pupils in this school, read correctly in Third or higher class books. Many of them, indeed, read select pieces of poetry with expression and intelligence. The general answering in arithmetic was as follows:—All in fifth or fourth class worked sums in simple proportion, fractions, or practice, in a way that showed they had a thorough knowledge of these rules. The girls in third class could do sums in the compound rules with readiness and accuracy, or calculate the amount of a shop account. The proportion of pupils able to write neatly and correctly from dictation was high, even for a model school. The same may be said of their answering in grammar and geography. I have to add that the children in the junior division acquitted themselves remarkably well in all the elementary branches of their school course. The copy books of *all* the divisions were written in a free legible hand. I may here observe that Miss M'Cormac, the head mistress of the school, is remarkable for her success in teaching writing. The head-lines she sets for the guidance of her pupils are models of penmanship; no wonder then that so many of her pupils write a good hand.

The numerous specimens of plain and fancy needlework executed by the pupils during school-hours elicited the hearty approval of the ladies, who examined them carefully and in detail. Bearing in mind the shortness of the time that can be given to needlework, the proficiency of the pupils in so useful a branch merits the highest commendation.

Infants' School.—Owing to the prevalence of whooping-cough in Derry during several months of the past year, the attendance for some time sensibly decreased. But I find that the average number on rolls and in attendance is at present higher in the infant department than at any previous period since the opening of the school, in January, 1862.

The progress which the infants have already made in subjects suited to

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Londonderry.

children of their tender age is very satisfactory. The large number of pupils who received the first rudiments of their education in this school, and who afterwards won premiums in the boys' or girls' school, speaks very favourably for the system of instruction to which their early success in the higher schools may be fairly attributed. It is gratifying to know that anything like an undue strain on the infants' minds is sedulously avoided, as fully three-fourths of the time they spend at school is passed in amusing games and healthy exercises. Nevertheless, they gradually learn to read correctly in the Second Book, to write on paper, and work short sums in the simple rules of arithmetic. They can also distinguish the parts of speech, and trace the outlines of the map of the world. Thus qualified, they are soon promoted to the third class, after they have been transferred to the boys' or girls' school.

The children of the junior and middle division are instructed by Mr. Dowling in drawing, in its elementary stages. The more advanced classes are taught to trace the outlines of figures and landscapes, to pencil in the required shadings, and to delineate objects from models. The neatness and accuracy which characterized most of the specimens exhibited at the public examination were very creditable indeed. I have further to observe that Mr. Dowling has been at great pains to train his pupils to freedom of style and boldness of outline, by copying from the most suitable specimens issued by the Department of Science and Art for the use of schools.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. FLEMING, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Galway.

No. 10.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the GALWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by M. FITZGERALD, Esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report for last year upon Galway District Model School.

The school buildings are of a superior character, and in excellent repair; and continue to be kept with that scrupulous cleanliness which has always characterized them. The grounds are spacious, and tastefully laid out, and are kept in fair order.

There were several changes in the teaching staff during the year. Mr. Bresland, first assistant in the boys' school, was appointed head master of Coleraine District Model School; and, soon afterwards, Mr. Conway, second assistant in the boys' school, was removed to Coleraine as assistant to Mr. Bresland. In consequence of the diminished attendance, only one assistant has been appointed to succeed the two thus withdrawn; an arrangement which, though perhaps unavoidable, has been, for the present at least, injurious to the school. In the female department, the workmistress died, and her place has not been filled up. I recommended, at the time, that instead of a workmistress an assistant teacher should be appointed to the girls' school, in which, strange to say, there has been no assistant for some time. This arrangement, while providing for the legitimate wants of the school, would have got rid of the anomaly of a special teacher for needlework in a female school—an appointment which should never be made except in very large schools—and the additional expense would have been trifling. It has not, how-

ever, been carried out. The head mistress has conducted the industrial department very efficiently since the death of the workmistress; but she cannot be expected to continue to do so, and, at the same time, to undertake the sole charge of the literary instruction, and the superintendence of the monitresses. I, therefore, beg most strongly to urge upon the Commissioners the propriety of appointing an assistant teacher in the girls' school.

The attendance shows a slight falling off as compared with the year 1866, though not so much when compared with the year 1865. The difference, however, is not great, and may possibly be attributed to ordinary causes; but it is right to mention that the hostility of the Roman Catholic clergy to this school has in no wise diminished—that every means is employed to force the Roman Catholic pupils to withdraw from it, and that to this cause alone we are to ascribe the great reduction in the attendance which has taken place of late years.

The following table exhibits the state of the attendance, &c., for the last three years:—

TABLE I.—Showing the State of Attendance, Amount of School-Fees received, and of Requisites sold, for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Department.	Total on Rolls.	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	School-Fees received.	Requisites sold at Reduced Price.
1865.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boys,	155	95·0	71·0	50 17 7	12 14 6½
Girls,	82	49·0	37·5	28 10 5	4 1 2¾
Infants,	75	47·0	36·2	21 11 9	1 18 7¼
Totals,	312	191·0	144·7	100 19 9	18 14 5
1866.					
Boys,	126	85·4	65·8	45 9 4	11 15 1
Girls,	76	53·3	40·7	25 11 5	4 10 10¾
Infants,	79	55·8	41·7	26 8 10	2 7 1¼
Totals,	281	194·5	148·2	97 9 7	18 13 1
1867.					
Boys,	132	81·4	61·5	46 11 10	8 4 7
Girls,	65	50·4	38·5	25 4 4	3 11 9½
Infants,	80	52·5	39·8	24 15 6	1 10 9½
Totals,	277	184·3	139·8	96 11 8	13 7 2

The centesimal proportion of the average attendance to the average on rolls—viz., 75·8 per cent.—indicates a high degree of regularity in the attendance, especially when we take into account the distance of the model school from the town of Galway, and the frequent recurrence of wet weather in that locality.

TABLE II.—Showing the Religious Denominations of the 277 Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	36	32	32	100
Roman Catholics,	79	16	13	108
Presbyterians,	9	12	22	43
Others,	8	5	13	26
Total,	132	65	80	277

Although the number of Roman Catholic pupils on the rolls by no means adequately represents the proportion of that denomination among

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the inhabitants of Galway, yet, when we remember the unceasing hostility of their clergy, already referred to, and the number of primary schools, several of them under religious orders, in the town, we must believe that there still exists a strong attachment to the model school, when we find so many as 108 Roman Catholic children attending it within the year.

Galway.

TABLE III.—Showing the Rates of Payment by the 277 Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter, . .	60	21	20	101
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „ . . .	42	27	38	107
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „ . . .	30	17	22	69
Total, . .	132	65	80	277

The annual public examination of the schools was held on the 20th December, 1867. For a week previously, Mr. Gordon, the District Inspector, and myself were engaged with the usual preliminary examination of the pupils. Our examination was necessarily minute, and the answering was recorded in detail, to serve as the basis for the award of the Commissioners' premiums. The answering in the male and female departments, though generally of a fair character, was not as good as we expected, nor as is usual in Galway Model School; but I am of opinion that this deficiency is fairly accounted for by the changes in the teaching staff already noticed. I do not think that the head master fully realized the fact that he had but one assistant to do the work for which he had hitherto had two; and I believe that the additional duty thrown upon the head mistress, by the death of the workmistress, prevented her from bestowing upon her classes that amount of personal attention which alone can secure satisfactory progress. I pointed out fully to both the deficiencies which I observed; and I trust there shall not again be occasion to excuse any shortcomings in the proficiency of the pupils.

The infant department, in which there is an abundant staff of teachers, was in a very satisfactory condition, both as to the training and instruction of the pupils; but I found several children in it beyond the regular infant school age. The practice of allowing such children to remain in any infant school—a practice of long standing here—is calculated to destroy its special character, and to act injuriously both on the elder children and on their younger companions. I, therefore, gave directions that all above the proper age should be gradually drafted to the male and female departments. This may operate in future to limit the amount of proficiency attainable in the infant department; but the true function of an infant school is rather to train than to teach, except in a very elementary fashion; and I have no doubt that this one, though, perhaps, less showy, will be more useful when it is strictly confined to the class of pupils for whom it is intended.

The public examination was very numerously attended, and went off most satisfactorily, a result for which we were largely indebted to Professor Melville, of the Queen's College, Galway, who, with his usual kindness, examined the boys in natural science.

Mr. Gordon, the District Inspector, takes a very warm interest in the progress of the school, and, under his able and experienced management, I have no doubt it will speedily regain its former high efficiency.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. FITZGERALD, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 11.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by M. FITZGERALD, Esq., Head-Inspector.

Dublin, March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Board, the following report upon Bailieborough District Model School, for the year 1867:—

The school buildings are of a substantial character, but entirely too small for the large and increasing attendance. Suggestions for their enlargement, in an economical manner, have been more than once officially made, and I can only add my testimony as to the necessity, daily becoming more urgent, of providing adequate accommodation for the pupils of this flourishing establishment. It is also necessary that the playgrounds, which are much exposed to trespass, should be properly enclosed.

The school premises and grounds are kept in good order; but some inconvenience and annoyance are occasioned by the monthly fair of Bailieborough being held immediately in front of the grounds. Not only is the attendance of the pupils interfered with on these days, but the approaches to the school are left in a very dirty condition.

It is gratifying to find that, in every material aspect, there is a marked improvement in this school for the year 1867, as compared with the preceding year. For some reason, with which I am not acquainted, the attendance for 1866 fell considerably below what it had been in 1865. Not only has the ground thus lost been recovered during the past year, but the attendance is now higher than at any former period. The following table establishes this gratifying fact:—

TABLE I.—State of Attendance, Amount of School Fees received, and of Requisites Sold, for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Department.	Total on Rolls.	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	School-fees received.	Requisites sold at Reduced Price.
1865.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boys,	147	88·2	65·6	37 12 0	5 7 9½
Girls,	124	83·3	60·3	30 19 10	5 6 8
Infants,	92	52·6	40·2	16 4 4	0 18 10
Totals,	363	224·1	166·1	84 16 2	11 13 3½
1866.					
Boys,	132	66·3	45·8	28 3 3	11 14 2
Girls,	124	72·9	44·5	23 15 10	
Infants,	91	47·9	32·4	11 0 4	
Totals,	347	187·1	122·7	62 19 5	11 14 2
1867.					
Boys,	144	90·6	70·5	40 10 10	12 11 10
Girls,	144	85·3	63·5	34 4 8	11 8 2
Infants,	98	55·3	43·9	16 16 0	2 7 4
Total,	386	231·2	177·9	91 11 6	26 7 4

The attendance has improved also in point of regularity, the average daily attendance being as high as 76·9 per cent. of the average on the rolls in 1867, against 65·6 in the preceding year.

The amount of requisites sold at reduced price also shows a considerable increase in 1867 over either of the preceding years, but this must be

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attributed, in great part, to the introduction of the new reading books in 1867. I do not, however, find a corresponding increase in either of the other model schools under my superintendence.

The following tables show the religious denominations, and rates of payment, of the 386 pupils on the rolls in 1867 :—

TABLE II.—Showing the Religious Denominations of the 386 Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, . .	36	34	35	105
Roman Catholics, . . .	68	75	46	189
Presbyterians, . . .	40	35	17	92
Others, ...	–	–	–	–
Total, ...	144	144	98	386

We have in this school a remarkable instance of the success of mixed education, where it has free scope for development, and where no external adverse influence is brought to bear upon any denomination to prevent their attendance. Here the children of Established Church, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian parents mingle on terms of perfect equality, and grow up together in an atmosphere wholly untainted by sectarian animosity. Here they learn and practise day by day, lessons of true Christian charity and forbearance, which can scarcely fail to extend their healing influence to their future lives.

TABLE III.—Showing the Rates of Payment by the 386 Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
5*s.* per quarter, ...	24	21	5	50
2*s.* 6*d.* „	63	54	27	144
1*s.* 1*d.* „	57	69	66	192
Total, . .	144	144	98	386

The annual public examination was held on the 26th July, and was very well attended by the gentry and clergy of the town and neighbourhood, and by the parents and friends of the pupils. The boys' school-room, in which it was held, was crowded in every part; and all present appeared to take the most lively interest in the proceedings. During the preceding week, Mr. Simpson, the District Inspector, and myself, were engaged in the preliminary examination of the pupils individually, for the purpose of awarding the premiums granted by the Commissioners. This preliminary examination was conducted with great care, every answer being recorded, and extended to every subject of the school course. The results were most satisfactory. In every department I found the pupils well prepared, and able to answer with intelligence and accuracy; and there was a degree of earnestness and anxiety for success manifested, both by teachers and pupils, which showed plainly that all had their hearts in their work. The school well deserves the high character which it bears, and the confidence bestowed on it by the people of Bailieborough, and its vicinity.

Mr. Simpson, who was placed in charge of the Bailieborough district but a short time before the examination, devotes to this school a large amount of attention; and I have no doubt that, under his care, it will continue to flourish as heretofore.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. FITZGERALD, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 12—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by M. FITZGERALD, Esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, my report on the Trim District Model School, for the year 1867.

The school buildings, which are very advantageously situated, are of a superior character, and in good repair; they are not, however, kept as neatly as other model schools with which I am acquainted. The grounds are spacious, and kept in fair order.

There are some peculiarities about the Trim Model School deserving of notice. It is the only one with which I am acquainted, that has no competition, and the only one in which free pupils are admitted. Probably this latter circumstance is the result of the former—the fact of there being no other National school in the town of Trim, rendering it almost a matter of necessity to admit the children of the very poor without charge. I cannot help thinking, however, that it would have been well if the Commissioners had set the example, in a school under their exclusive management, of requiring some payment, however small, from each child in attendance; and had encouraged the formation of a local fund to supplement or pay the fees of those who were really unable to pay themselves. I cannot doubt that the "free" element has not been advantageous to the school; and it is open to question whether the benefits thereby conferred on the children of the poorest class in Trim have been such as to counterbalance the injury done. It is, however, now too late to consider these points.

No change took place during the year in the teaching-staff, except in the female school, the assistant in which, Miss Hogg, resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Dowling, who had been educated at Waterford model school, and subsequently trained. Of course there was the usual amount of changes among the pupil-teachers and monitresses.

The annual public examinations of the schools took place on the 5th of July. The attendance of the public was not large, and was confined chiefly to the parents and friends of the pupils.

During the preceding week, Mr. Conwell, the District Inspector, and I, assisted by Mr. Nicholls, then recently appointed an Inspector, examined all the classes minutely in all the subjects of their course, for the double purpose of measuring the educational worth and progress of the establishment, and of awarding premiums to the most deserving pupils. I regret that I cannot speak of the general proficiency in terms of praise; but I do not like, in this my first report, to express censure of a school which has long borne a high character for efficiency. I pointed out to the teachers the subjects in which I thought their pupils deficient, and I confidently expect that the next examination will reveal a more favourable state of things. It is right to say that I have reason to believe that the girls' school, though, in some respects, below what I could desire, especially in the junior classes, appeared to have improved a good deal since the preceding examination; and that the infant school, from which the boys are removed at an exceptionally early age, is not referred to in the foregoing remarks. In estimating the efficiency of an infant school, I set a higher value upon its general tone, and the methods of training adopted, than upon the literary proficiency of individual pupils; and, tried by this standard, I saw no reason to be dissatisfied with the infant department of Trim Model School.

The attendance during the year 1867 shows a slight increase over that

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in 1866; indeed, in this respect, there has been but little fluctuation for some years past, as may be seen from the following table:—

TABLE I.—State of Attendance, Amount of School-fees, and Amount received for Requisites sold at reduced Prices, in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Department.	Total on Rolls.	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	School-Fees received.	Requisites sold at Half-price.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865.					
Boys,	217	144·7	109·6	53 13 11	9 9 3½
Girls,	181	120·0	70·0	25 10 0	3 9 7
Infants,	166	105·0	73·2	17 15 10	2 6 7½
Totals,	564	369·7	252·8	96 19 9	15 5 6
1866.					
Boys,	223	147·4	109·8	53 3 9	12 13 6
Girls,	154	112·7	62·2	26 16 0	3 18 10
Infants,	161	100·3	60·1	15 3 2	1 14 10
Totals,	538	360·4	232·1	95 2 11	18 7 2
1867.					
Boys,	222	149·2	115·5	49 16 2	11 3 4½
Girls,	177	111·7	60·4	22 18 9	3 13 6½
Infants,	170	95·3	61·4	16 12 6	1 16 6
Totals,	569	356·2	237·3	89 7 5	17 3 5

This table does not call for any special remark, beyond observing that it indicates greater irregularity of attendance than is usual in model schools. Thus we see that of 569 individual pupils, who appeared on the rolls at some period during the year 1867, the average number at one time on the rolls was 356, and the average daily attendance 237; the centesimal proportion of the average attendance to the *total* on rolls being 41·7 per cent., and to the *average* on rolls, 66·6 per cent. These per-centages, though considerably higher than in ordinary schools, are still a good deal below what I find in other model schools; and I attribute the difference entirely to the presence of the "free" element, already noticed in this school.

The following tables exhibit the 569 individual pupils on the rolls in 1867, classified according to their religious denominations, and also according to the rates of payment.

TABLE II.—Showing the Religious Denominations of the Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	41	25	23	89
Roman Catholics,	178	152	147	477
Presbyterians,	–	–	–	–
Others,	3	–	–	3
Total,	222	177	170	569

TABLE III.—Showing the Rates of Payment by the Pupils on the Rolls in 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	34	14	2	50
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	49	29	20	98
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	102	92	101	295
Free,	37	42	47	126
Total,	222	177	170	569

The disproportion between the different religious denominations among the children in attendance, or rather the great preponderance of Roman Catholic pupils, is not attributable to any exceptional circumstances; but reflects fairly the relative numbers of the different creeds among the parents in the class from which the pupils of the model school are recruited. If there be any deficiency, it is among the members of the Established Church, for whom a separate school is provided by the Rev. C. J. Bayly, Rector of Trim. It is right, however, to mention that this gentleman visits the model school for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the pupils of his own communion, and that he is the only clergyman of any denomination who does so.

I cannot conclude this report without bearing testimony to the unwearied attention bestowed on the school by Mr. Conwell, who has the more immediate charge of it; and expressing my obligation to him for his ready co-operation and assistance on every occasion.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. FitzGerald, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 13.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Coleraine District Model School, by J. G. Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector, and William Bole, Esq., District Inspector. *Coleraine.*

Gentlemen,—We beg to furnish, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Coleraine District Model School for the year 1867:—

Various improvements have been effected in the house and premises. The floor of the hall has been tiled anew; part of the woodwork in some of the rooms, which had become decayed, has been renewed; the boys' playground has been gravelled, and the ball-court flagged, and several other alterations have been made. Some of the furniture of the domestic establishment, which had been worn to such an extent as to require renewal, has been replaced by new articles, and other portions have undergone repair. A free grant of maps and other school apparatus has much improved the appearance and effectiveness of the male school. We expect that other necessary improvements in the house and premises will be effected in the ensuing spring, and we hope that the establishment will soon be in such a state as to compare favourably in appearance and external arrangements with other similar institutions.

In last year's report on this school attention was drawn to the fact that the male department had been conducted in so unsatisfactory a manner that essential changes in the teaching-staff were rendered absolutely necessary. Accordingly almost the entire body of teachers in this department underwent change in the early part of the past year. Mr. Bresland, formerly assistant in the Galway Model School, was appointed head master in March. Coming here under such circumstances his post was a difficult one, requiring the exercise of prudence as well as strict attention to every particular of his duties, especially as he had soon to undertake the training of a new staff of pupil teachers quite inexperienced in their work. We feel pleasure in stating that Mr. Bresland has filled his position in all respects to our entire satisfaction, and we are confident that the school will attain a prosperous condition under his care. Mr. Phelan, formerly of the Sligo Model School, served in the beginning of the year for two months as assistant, when he was removed to the Derry Model School. His place

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was filled by Mr. Conway, from the Galway Model School, who was also removed, after a period of four months, to the more important post of assistant in the West Dublin Model School. While here his duties were ably and successfully discharged, and his conduct was such as to merit the promotion he received. The office of assistant is now filled by Mr. Henry Cassidy, formerly teacher of the Enniskillen Male National School, who, during the short period that he has been in his present position, gives promise, by faithfulness and zeal, of proving a useful officer. Five of the pupil teachers entered the establishment in May. We have had no reason to complain of their conduct, and they have made respectable progress both in their course of study and in practical acquaintance with the art of teaching.

Such extensive changes, and particularly the causes which rendered change necessary, formed a severe ordeal for the male school to pass through, and, as might be expected, the other departments were also more or less affected thereby. However, we believe that the tide has now fairly turned, and that we may reasonably expect the school soon to attain a prosperous condition. The attendance has been steadily increasing, but the number of National schools in and about Coleraine, and especially the free education provided by the Hon. the Irish Society in their excellent National schools, situated in the centre of the town, and on the re-erection of which they are now expending several thousand pounds, render the increase less rapid than it would otherwise be.

The girls' school has maintained its position creditably during the year. The attendance for the twelve months is 7·6 higher than that of the year 1866. But little change has taken place in the teaching-staff of this department. Miss M'Atamney, formerly assistant in the Trim Model School, was appointed assistant in February, and Miss Robinson, who was appointed pupil teacher in May, was promoted shortly after to be assistant in the Omagh Model School. This school, as well as the male department, has much rivalry to contend with in the number of female schools for both rich and poor in Coleraine, and it speaks well for the attention paid by the teachers to their duties that the attendance has gone on increasing.

The infant school is still in charge of Miss M'Cormac. The attendance for the past year has been about the same as for the preceding one. The distance of the school from the town, to which reference was made in former reports, will always operate against the attendance in this department. It is our pleasing duty to state that the infant pupils are well taught, and that they uniformly succeed well when promoted to the other schools.

The annual examination was held in October. As usual, we spent several days in a close and searching examination of the pupils in all the subjects embraced in their course of instruction. On the whole, we had reason to be satisfied with the proficiency of the various classes. In the boys' school as much progress had been made as could reasonably have been expected—many of the pupils having been only a short time in attendance previous to the examination. In the female school the reading was correct and expressive, but capable of improvement as to clearness and distinctness of pronunciation. The writing was uniformly good, and dictation creditable. Very fair proficiency was shown in grammar, geography, and spelling-book, and the parsing of the higher classes was deserving of commendation. In arithmetic the results of examination were rather lower than we looked for, but increased attention is being paid to this branch, and the defect will soon be remedied. Needlework forms an important part of the school course, and is successfully and carefully taught.

In the infants' school, as we have already stated, the classes afforded evidence of due care and attention having been bestowed on their training.

Drawing is taught in the male and female schools by Mr. Dowling, who visits for that purpose twice a week. His success is still, we regret to say, impeded by the want of a suitable stock of copies, but we hope that the grant applied for will not be much longer delayed.

Singing has been introduced in the boys' school by Mr. Cassidy, and in the girls' school has been taught by one of the monitresses, Miss M. A. Steen.

The annual public examination was held on the 29th October. The attendance of visitors was large and respectable, and was described in the local paper as one of the largest that had been witnessed on any similar occasion in this school. Both the numbers present and the attention paid to the examination were such as to show that a great interest is felt by the public in the success of the school. The examination passed off in a very satisfactory manner, and the audience were evidently gratified by the proceedings, which were agreeably varied by several pieces of music sung by the female pupils in a pleasing manner. The certificates of merit were handed to the successful pupils by Lady Bruce, who has kindly honoured the school by doing so on many previous occasions. We had received letters from Sir H. H. Bruce, bart., M.P., and Sir F. W. Heygate, bart., M.P., expressing regret that owing to important engagements they were unable to be present.

We beg to furnish the following tables, showing in detail the state of the school as to attendance, religious denomination, rates of payment, and proficiency of pupils.

Average number on rolls for twelve months ended 31st December, 1867:—

Boys,	Girls,	Infants,	Total,
53·2	70·4	42	165·6

Average attendance for twelve months ended 31st December, 1867:—

Boys,	Girls,	Infants,	Total,
37·4	57·6	31·1	126·1

Pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867, classed according to religious denomination:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	13	19	7	39
Roman Catholics,	3	12	9	24
Presbyterians,	33	37	16	86
Others,	3	4	10	17
Total,	52	72	42	166

Pupils on rolls at close of year 1867, classed according to rates of payment:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	24	35	11	70
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	19	23	26	68
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	9	14	5	28
Total,	52	72	42	166

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
School-fees received during year 1867,	£25 14 1	£47 0 10	£22 6 6
Total,		£95 1 5	

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Coleraine.

Literary classification of pupils on rolls at close of year 1867 :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	10	Proportion,	14	16	–
„ II.,	13	14	24	Practice, Interest, &c.,	25	22	–
„ III.,	14	36	8	Mental,	52	72	42
„ IV.,	18	14	–				
„ V.,	7	8	–	Writing:			
				On Slates *only*,	–	–	18
Totals,	52	72	42	„ Paper,	52	72	24
				From Dictation,	52	72	20
Grammar:				Branches for Females:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	13	14	26	Sewing,	–	72	–
Parsing and Syntax,	39	57	–	Knitting,	–	72	–
Derivations,	25	33	–	Netting,	–	15	–
Composition,	14	38	–	Embroidery,	–	14	–
				Cutting-out,	–	8	–
Geography:							
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	42	Extra Branches:			
From Text-Books:				British Poets,	25	72	–
Local,	27	34	–	Mensuration,	14	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	25	38	–	Geometry,	14	–	–
				Algebra,	14	–	–
				Book-keeping,	25	–	–
Arithmetic:				Reasoning,	7	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	10	Music,	52	72	42
Simple Rules,	5	14	24	Drawing,	52	72	42
Compound do.,	8	20	8	Physical Science,	25	–	–

These returns, compared with those of the previous year, speak favourably of the present state of the school.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.
William Bole, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Newtownstewart.

No. 14.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Newtownstewart Minor Model School, by J. G. Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector, and Samuel Adair, Esq., District Inspector.

January, 1868.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, the following report on the Newtownstewart Minor Model School for the year 1867.

The school buildings and furniture are in good repair, and the rooms and premises generally are kept clean and in good order; but we are sorry to say that the water supply—both for washing purposes and for the use of the pupils and teachers—has not been sufficient during the year. This defect is, however, likely to be soon remedied. The district clerk of works has, at our suggestion, taken steps to have a constant supply of water maintained on the premises, sufficient in quantity and of proper quality for all purposes.

The arrangements for religious and secular instruction continue the same as when the schools were first opened, and are found to work satisfactorily.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools

Newtownstewart.

No change has taken place in the teaching staff during the year. The results of our examinations of the pupils, pupil-teachers, and monitors have been satisfactory, and have convinced us that the teachers have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties.

During the year, two pupil-teachers left the establishment. Both went to the training school in Dublin. One monitress resigned her situation in order to go to a boarding school, to acquire a higher education than we offer in our schools. We have been able to supply the vacancies thus created by appointing young persons very well qualified, and suitable in all respects.

Besides the ordinary school course, the following extra subjects are taught, viz. :—Physical science, French and classics, by Mr. Mitchell, head master; French, by Mrs. Byrne, head mistress; drawing, by Mr. F. Dowling; and vocal music, by Miss Taylor, assistant in the girls' school. Very considerable proficiency in these subjects has been acquired by the more advanced of the pupils.

The average on rolls and the average attendance have been much the same for the past two years. The slight difference which the following table shows is in favour of the year 1867 :—

TABLE I.—In this table the years 1866 and 1867 are compared in the following respects :—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
In 1866.—Average on rolls for the year,	47·6	47·4	36·	131·
„ Average attendance, . .	40·	39·8	31·8	111·6
„ Per-centage of attendance to number on rolls, . .	84·	84·	88·	85·3
In 1867.—Average on rolls for the year,	49·2	47·3	49·	145·5
„ Average attendance, . .	38·	36·8	38·9	113·7
„ Per-centage of attendance to number on rolls, . .	77·2	77·6	79·4	78·1
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In 1866.—School-fees received, .	22 5 1	27 11 6	12 19 5	62 16 0
„ 1867.— „ „ .	24 17 10	25 16 1	8 2 5	58 16 4
Requisites sold to pupils in 1867, .	5 6 1½	3 7 4½	1 3 5	9 16 11

It will be seen from the above figures that the amount of school-fees for 1867 is somewhat less than for the preceding year. The falling off is to be attributed to the larger number of pupils admitted at 2*s.* 6*d.* and at 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter in the girls' school and in the infant school.

TABLE II.—Admissions, &c., during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Number on rolls on 1st January, 1867, .	45	54	33	132
„ admitted during the year, . .	40	27	28	95
„ struck off „ . .	34	23	20	77

TABLE III.—This table shows the Ages of the Pupils on the rolls on 31st December, 1867 :—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
3 years old, .	–	–	5	5	11 years old,	6	9	–	15
4 „ .	–	–	11	11	12 „ .	6	5	–	11
5 „ .	–	–	12	12	13 „ .	9	9	–	18
6 „ .	–	–	11	11	14 „ .	9	3	–	12
7 „ .	5	4	2	11	15 and above,	5	3	–	8
8 „ .	2	6	–	8					
9 „ .	2	7	–	9	Total, .	51	58	41	150
10 „ .	7	12	–	19					

TABLE IV.—Religious Denominations of the above 150 Pupils.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, . . .	10	23	14	47
Roman Catholics, ...	–	1	2	3
Presbyterians, ...	41	34	22	97
Wesleyans, ...	–	–	3	3
Total, . . .	51	58	41	150

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Newtownstewart.

TABLE V.—This table shows the Rates at which the above Pupils were admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter, . . .	13	16	3	32
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	26	24	23	73
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	12	18	15	45
	51	58	41	150

TABLE VI.—The Literary Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year is shown in the tabulated form given underneath.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I., . . .	–	–	32	Proportion, . . .	7	10	–
„ II., . . .	15	33	9	Practice, Interest, &c., .	17	15	–
„ III., . . .	29	18	–	Mental, ...	51	58	9
„ IV., . . .	3	3	–				
„ V., . . .	4	4	–				
				Writing:			
Totals, . . .	51	58	41	On Slates *only*, . . .	–	–	28
				„ Paper, . . .	51	58	13
				From Dictation, . .	51	58	13
Scripture Lessons, . .	36	–	–				
Grammar:				Branches for females:			
Parts of Speech *only*, .	15	33	9	Sewing, ...	–	58	–
Parsing and Syntax, .	36	25	–	Knitting, ...	–	58	–
Derivations, . . .	36	25	–	Netting, ...	–	58	–
Composition, . .	36	25	–	Embroidery, . . .	–	58	–
Geography:							
Lessons on Maps *only*, .	–	–	32	Extra Branches:			
From Text Books:				British Poets, . .	22	25	–
Local, ...	29	33	9	Mensuration, . . .	6	–	–
Mathematical and Physical, . . .	22	25	–	Geometry, . . .	22	–	–
				Algebra, ...	4	–	–
				Trigonometry, . . .	1	–	–
Arithmetic:				Music, ...	51	58	41
Tables *only*, . . .	–	–	32	Drawing, ...	51	58	41
Simple Rules, . .	15	21	9	Physical and applied			
Compound do., . .	12	12	–	science, ...	22	–	–

The annual public examination of the schools was held on the 18th of July. The attendance of the parents and other relatives of the pupils, and of the public generally, was very large indeed; and at the conclusion of the day's proceedings, all seemed highly pleased with what they had witnessed.

We need hardly say that, previously to the public examination, we submitted the pupils of the male and female departments to a very careful private examination, with the view of determining who were entitled to premiums and certificates of merit.

In conclusion, we beg to say we are well pleased with the manner in which the schools have been conducted during the past year.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. FLEMING, Head Inspector.
SAML. ADAIR, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c., Dublin.

No. 15.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the NEWRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

Appendix B.
Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.
Newry.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Newry District Model School, for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—The school-rooms have been kept in excellent order during the past year. The several apartments, including those of the domestic establishment, present a neat and orderly appearance. No important repairs are necessary.

No change has taken place during the past year in the staff of teachers. The number of pupil teachers and of paid monitors is the same as in previous years. I have to report favourably of their progress in their own studies, and of their general good conduct. Special attention has been given to their technical training, with useful results. They have been instructed in the general principles of the science of teaching, and exhibit in the management of their classes a considerable amount of tact and judgment.

The following tables contain the requisite information on the following points:—

Attendance of pupils.
Literary classification and ages of pupils, and their rates of payment, at close of year 1867.
Their distribution, according to religious denomination.
Their proficiency, as shown in the proportion of the number of answers to the number of questions proposed at the last annual examination.
The amount of school-fees for the year.
The teaching-staff: their classification, religious denomination, &c.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, for the last five years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	106	94	117	80	72
Girls' school,	81	91	95	98	94
Infants' school,	45	67	68	55	63
Total,	232	252	280	233	229

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the years 1866 and 1867, and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance, and that on rolls for each year:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for year 1866,	105·4	99·	64·2
Average number in attendance,	78·5	80·	42·2
Per-centage,	73·5	80·8	65·7
Average number on rolls for year 1867,	77·8	88·8	60·2
Average number in attendance,	60·0	70·	41·8
Per-centage,	77·1	78·8	69·4

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.	–	–	46	46	52·4
„ II.	30	27	17	74	
„ III.	23	32	–	55	47·6
„ IV.	15	17	–	32	
„ V.	4	18	–	22	
Total,	72	94	63	229	

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newry.

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years,	–	–	47	47
Seven, but under Twelve,	47	49	16	112
Twelve years, and above,	25	45	–	70
Total,	72	94	63	229

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	25	40	8
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	26	34	29
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	21	20	26
Total,	72	94	63

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £121 15*s.* 4*d.*

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	21	32	24	77
Roman Catholics,	10	24	8	42
Presbyterians,	39	35	23	97
Others,	2	3	8	13
Total,	72	94	63	229

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching-staff in the three Departments.	E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.
Principal Teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant-teachers,	–	1	1	–	2
Pupil-teachers,	–	2	2	–	4
Paid Monitors,	2	2	3	–	7
Total,	3	6	7	–	16

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 13th November, in the presence of a large and respectable audience. The usual preliminary examination, conducted by Mr. Porter, District Inspector, and myself, had occupied more than a week. The results of this examination, recorded with care, enabled us to select for distinction the most deserving of the pupils, as well as to form a judgment of their progress during the year, and of the diligence and skill which had been brought to bear on their instruction by the different teachers. These results were in general very satisfactory. On the public day of examination, classes from the different departments were presented to the audience, and examined by their respective teachers in the leading subjects of the school programme. The method of examining and the intelligent answers of the pupils appeared to give great satisfaction. The singing of a few songs, which were rendered with taste and effect, concluded the ordeal of examination, and the proceedings of the day were closed by distributing the premiums to the most deserving of the pupils.

The last table in this report exhibits the number of pupils examined, the number who obtained premiums, and the character of the answering, and affords a test of the effectiveness of the instruction given in this school.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and amount of premiums given in each department :— *Appendix B.*

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' school,	18	3	0	6
Girls' school,	38	5	18	0
Infants' school,	6	1	1	6
Total,	62	10	0	0

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newry.

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils examined (Infants excluded),	65	78
" who obtained premiums,	18	38
" whose answering was 90 per cent., and above,	–	–
" " 80 " and under 90 per cent.	1	2
" " 70 " " 80 "	–	6
" " 60 " " 70 "	5	8
" " 50 " " 60 "	12	22

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 16.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector. *Newtownards.*

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Newtownards District Model School, for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—The school-rooms present a most satisfactory appearance, having been kept with remarkable neatness and order. The buildings are all in excellent repair. The only defect deserving of notice exists in respect of the drawing class room, which does not afford the required accommodation. The play-grounds are in good condition. The ornamental grounds are preserved with care, and add considerably to the pleasant aspect of the entire building.

The conduct of the pupil-teachers and the paid monitors has been quite satisfactory during the past year. In no instance was it found necessary to withhold the premiums set apart as rewards for diligence in study, and general good conduct.

The following tables exhibit the information usually sought for on various points, and convey an accurate notion of the progress and general state of the school during the past year. These tables refer to the following points :—

The character of the attendance of the pupils.
Literary classification and ages of pupils, and their rates of payment, at end of 1867.
Their distribution according to religious denomination.
Their proficiency, as shown in the proportion of the number of answers to the number of questions proposed.
The constitution of the teaching staff.
The amount of school-fees received during the year.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newtownards.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year for the last five years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	198	202	172	162	148
Girls' „	127	116	101	103	100
Infants' „	92	103	86	90	88
Total,	417	421	359	375	336

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls, and in daily average attendance, for the years 1866 and 1867, and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls for each year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for year 1866,	182·6	110·4	100·7
„ in attendance,	152·4	94·6	81·1
Per-centage,	83·4	85·6	80·4
Average number on rolls for year 1867,	169	103	93
„ in attendance,	148	88	77
Per-centage,	87	86	83

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils, at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.,	–	–	61	61	46·2
„ II.,	43	24	27	94	
„ III.,	66	38	–	104	53·8
„ IV.,	39	27	–	57	
„ V.,	9	11	–	20	
Total,	148	100	88	336	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years of age,	–	–	51	51
Seven, but under Twelve,	92	54	37	183
Twelve and above,	56	46	–	102
Total,	148	100	88	336

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	43	29	14
„ „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	53	40	30
„ „ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	52	31	44
Total.	148	100	88

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £185 13*s.* 8*d.*

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	18	9	9	36
Roman Catholics,	1	3	2	6
Presbyterians,	105	84	71	260
Others,	24	4	6	34
Total,	148	100	88	336

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant „	1	2	4	–	7
Pupil „	2	2	8	1	13
Paid Monitors,	1	1	7	1	10
Total,	5	6	20	2	33

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 18th December. There was a large assemblage of the relatives of the pupils, and several of the families of the neighbouring gentry were also represented. The boys' school-room, spacious and well lighted, was decorated for the occasion, and presented a gay and very pleasing appearance. Classes belonging to each of the three departments were successively examined before the audience, and not infrequently called forth, by their quickness and intelligence, marks of the warmest approval. The proficiency of the boys in arithmetic and physical geography, and of the girls in reading and natural history, seemed to give special gratification to the visiters. The appearance of the children belonging to the infant school, as they were led to the gallery by Miss Collins, their excellent teacher, was pretty and most interesting; and their proficiency in reading, spelling, and in geography, gave universal satisfaction. At the conclusion of this varied and interesting examination, the premiums were distributed to the most deserving of the pupils. These premiums were determined on the results of a preliminary examination, which had continued through more than a week."

The following tables give more special information on other points connected with the examination.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department.

	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
Boys' school,	70	8 2 6
Girls' „	39	5 4 0
Infants' „	15	1 13 6
Total,	124	15 0 0

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums:—

	Boys.	Girls.
No of pupils examined (infants excluded),	148	88
„ who obtained premiums,	70	39
„ whose answering was 90 per cent. and above,	–	–
„ „ „ 80 „ and under 90 per cent.,	4	2
„ „ „ 70 „ „ 80 „	19	10
„ „ „ 60 „ „ 70 „	41	24
„ „ „ 50 „ „ 60 „	6	3

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

A. O'Callaghan, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 17.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Lurgan Minor Model School, by Andrew O'Callaghan, Esq., Head Inspector. *Lurgan.*

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my annual report on the Lurgan Minor Model School, for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—The state of repair is satisfactory. The play-grounds are spacious and cheerful, and are in good order—smooth and level. The school-rooms and class-rooms present a neat and orderly appearance, and are well supplied with diagrams, maps, black boards, and every reasonable aid to effective instruction.

Established on a healthy site close to the town of Lurgan, this school holds an important position, and exercises a salutary influence on the

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growing generation of this prosperous manufacturing district. The change effected at the close of the year, by which Lurgan has been made the official centre of a new district, has, I have reason to know, given great satisfaction to the inhabitants of every rank.

The conduct of the pupil-teachers and the paid monitors during the past year has been very satisfactory. It has not been found necessary to withhold, in any instance, the premiums allowed for diligence in study, and general good conduct.

The following tables contain the usual information, respecting the character of the pupils' attendance during the year 1867, their literary classification, their distribution according to religious denomination, the extent of the teaching staff, &c., &c.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, for the last five years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	137	190	213	200	200
Girls' school,	69	130	109	87	91
Infants' school,	76	72	91	92	98
Total,	282	392	413	379	389

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the years 1866 and 1867; and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance, and that on rolls for each year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for the year 1866,	211	97	93
Average number in attendance,	167	72	73
Per-centage	79·1	74·1	78·5
Average number on rolls for the year 1867,	201·5	88	87·2
Average number in attendance,	158·1	71	68
Per-centage,	78·4	80·6	78·6

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.,	–	–	82	82	50·9
„ II.,	57	43	16	116	
„ III.,	63	28	–	91	49·1
„ IV.,	66	20	–	86	
„ V.,	14	–	–	14	
Total,	200	91	98	389	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years,	–	–	92	92
Seven, but under Twelve,	127	61	6	194
Twelve years, and above,	73	30	–	103
Total,	200	91	98	389

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on the rolls 31st December, 1867, at 3*s.* 0*d.* per quarter,	58	22	19
„ „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	93	34	42
„ „ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	49	35	37
Total,	200	91	98

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £197 17*s.* 6*d.*

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, .	113	42	58	213
Roman Catholics, .	26	3	5	34
Presbyterians, . .	45	28	25	98
Others, . . .	16	18	10	44
Total, . .	200	91	98	389

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal teachers, . .	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant „ . .	2	2	2	2	8
Pupil „ . .	–	1	–	1	2
Paid Monitors, . . .	3	1	2	–	6
Total, . .	6	5	5	3	19

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 10th of July last, in the presence of a large and respectable audience, including some of the families of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood. The boys' school-room was fitted up for the occasion; and ample accommodation was afforded to the classes under examination on a gallery erected at the end of the apartment. Classes belonging to the three departments were, in succession, brought forward, and examined in the leading subjects of the school programme. The boys recited some pieces in prose and in poetry with remarkable spirit and expression; and their ready and intelligent answers in arithmetic and in physical geography received marked applause. The style of reading of the girls was much admired, as it certainly deserved to be, being correct, animated, and expressive. I may observe that more than ordinary attention has been bestowed, in both these schools, on reading, and an intelligent understanding of the subject-matter. The cultivation of this most important branch has been attended with marked success, and with very beneficial results. The examination of the children of the infant school excited, as usual, very great interest. Their answering in spelling, reading, explanation of words, and in geography, was extremely good, and, coupled with their little songs and happy looks, afforded the highest gratification to the visiters.

The proceedings of the day concluded with the distribution of premiums to the most deserving of the pupils.

In addition to the premiums granted by the Commissioners, five medals (the annual grant to the school by Lord Lurgan) were presented by John Hancock, esq., to the most deserving of the pupils in the boys' and the girls' schools.

At the instance of Mr. Hancock (who is the untiring friend of popular education) some of the leading merchants of the town have agreed to present annually, for competition, three prizes of the respective values of £1, £2, and £3, for the three best performances in linen design-drawing. This proposal, connecting the educational resources of the school with the local manufacture, appears to me to be deserving of encouragement.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department :—

	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
Boys' school, ...	75	8 5 0
Girls' „	30	4 2 6
Infants' „	35	1 19 6
Total, ...	140	14 7 0

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymena.

No. 18.—ANNUAL REPORT for the Year 1867, upon the BALLYMENA DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Ballymena Model School, for the year 1867:—

The state of the buildings, as regards repair and preservation, is quite satisfactory. In the year 1866, the walls of the school-rooms were coloured, and the woodwork was painted. The surface of the different play-grounds was made level and smooth. They were also guarded from the injurious effects of heavy rains by proper sewerage. No repairs, therefore, requiring special mention were required during the year 1867. The domestic apartments are neat, orderly, and well-ventilated. The head-master, Mr. Given, has always shown taste and care in keeping the ornamental grounds in admirable condition and neatness.

No change has taken place in the teaching-staff, except in the transfer of Miss Greaves to the Enniskillen Model School. It is only due to Miss Greaves to state that, by her zeal and success in teaching, and by her conciliatory manners, she had won the esteem and entire confidence of the parents of the pupils.

The pupil-teachers and the paid monitors have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner during the year. In no one instance was it found necessary to withhold the premiums set apart for award at the end of the year, for industry and general good conduct.

The following tables give information on the following points:—

The average attendance of pupils for last and previous years.
The classification (literary) of pupils on rolls for the year 1867.
The distribution of the same, according to religious denomination.
The teaching-staff.
The amount of school fees.
The results of the annual examination for the year 1867.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year during the last five years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' School, . . .	91	103	71	72	80
Girls' School, . . .	84	67	59	58	54
Infants' School, . . .	56	74	64	56	49
Total, . . .	231	244	194	186	183

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the years 1866 and 1867; and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls for each year:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for year 1866, . .	73·5	57·3	57·3
Average number in attendance, ...	59·3	43·9	40·4
Per-centage, ...	80·6	76·6	70·5
Average number on rolls, ...	83·	63·	72·
Average number in attendance, ...	65·	50·	49·
Per-centage, ...	78·3	79·3	68·

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.	2	3	34	39	41·0
,, II.	8	13	15	36	
,, III.	23	19	–	42	59·0
,, IV.	39	15	–	45	
,, V.	17	4	–	21	
Total, . . .	89	54	49	183	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years,	–	–	42	42
Seven but under Twelve,	47	27	7	81
Twelve and above,	33	27	–	60
Total,	80	54	49	183

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls, 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	34	23	9
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	32	22	20
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	14	9	20
Total,	80	54	49

School-Fees.—The total amount of school fees received in 1867 was £111 5*s.* 8*d.*

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	6	13	7	26
Roman Catholics,	1	–	7	8
Presbyterians,	69	39	34	142
Others,	4	2	1	7
Total,	80	54	49	183

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal Teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant "	–	1	1	1	3
Pupil "	–	–	3	–	3
Paid Monitors,	2	–	5	–	7
Total,	3	2	10	1	16

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 21st August. The room was at an early hour crowded with the friends and parents of the pupils, and members of some of the most respectable families in the town and neighbourhood. The school-room presented a gay and animated appearance, having been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Classes from each of the three departments were examined in the more important subjects of the school programme, and acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the examination, premiums were distributed to the most deserving pupils. The selection of the recipients of this distinction was made after a searching preliminary examination of eight days' duration, conducted by Mr. Brown, District Inspector, and myself. The answering of the pupils was so fully and carefully recorded, that there was no difficulty on our part in forming an opinion of the actual proficiency of the pupils, and of the care that had been bestowed on their education by the teachers. The last table in this report, showing the number of pupils examined and the results, presents a means of testing the effectiveness of the teaching in this school.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department :—

	Number.	Amount. £ *s.* *d.*
Boys' school,	32	4 5 6
Girls' school,	31	4 10 6
Infants' school,	15	0 15 0
Total,	78	9 11 0

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Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums:

		Boys.	Girls.
No. of pupils examined (infants excluded),		64	46
" who obtained premiums,		32	31
" whose answering was 90 per cent. and above,		—	1
" " " 80 " and under 90,		3	4
" " " 70 " " 80,		11	10
" " " 60 " " 70,		16	12
" " " 50 " " 60,		2	4

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Carrickfergus.

No. 19.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the CARRICKFERGUS MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Carrickfergus Minor Model School for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—The school-rooms and other apartments have been kept in good repair. The only defect deserving of special notice exists in the girls' school-room. It is insufficiently lighted, and the class-room attached to it is too small. I brought this defect under the notice of Mr. Gray, clerk of works. That gentleman has drawn out a plan, according to which, by an alteration involving a moderate expenditure, the defect now pointed out can be completely removed. The play-grounds are smooth and well drained.

No change has taken place in the staff of teachers, except in the transfer of Miss Lester to the Newtownards Model School. Miss Lester conducted the girls' school with remarkable zeal and success, and well deserved this promotion to a larger school.

I have to report favourably of the industry and general good conduct of the paid monitors.

The following tables contain information on the following points:—

The character of the attendance of pupils.
Literary classification, ages, and rates of payment of pupils on rolls, at end of 1867.
Their distribution, according to religious denomination.
Their proficiency, as shown in the proportion of the number of answers to the number of questions proposed at the annual examination.
The amount of the school-fees for the year.
The constitution of the teaching staff.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, for the last five years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	76	79	77	73	108
Girls' "	42	48	51	49	58
Infants' "	89	75	63	74	78
Total,	207	202	191	196	244

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the year 1867, and also the centesimal

proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls, . .	98·7	54·4	77·9
,, in attendance, .	85·1	45·1	66·8
Per-centage, ...	86·2	82·9	85·7

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I., . .	–	–	41	41	56·6
,, II., . .	42	20	35	97	
,, III., . .	40	20	2	62	43·4
,, IV., . .	19	17	–	36	
,, V., . .	7	1	–	8	
Total, . .	108	58	78	244	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years, .	1	–	55	56
Seven, but under Twelve years, .	67	33	23	123
Twelve years and above, . . .	40	25	–	65
Total, . . .	108	58	78	244

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	36	21	17
,, ,, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,, .	46	23	44
,, ,, 1*s.* 1*d.* ,, .	26	14	17
Total, ...	108	58	78

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £127 11*s.* 3*d.*

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, . . .	17	14	11	42
Roman Catholics, ...	2	2	2	6
Presbyterians, ...	76	34	55	165
Others, ...	13	8	10	31
Total, ...	108	58	78	244

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal Teachers, . .	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant ,, . .	1	1	2	1	5
Paid Monitors, . . .	1	1	6	1	9
Total, . . .	3	3	9	2	17

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 22nd November. The room was thronged to its utmost limits by a very respectable audience, who appeared to be deeply interested in the proceedings. The infant school-room, in which the examination was held, was very tastefully decorated, and presented a remarkably pleasant and animated appearance. Classes from the three departments were placed in succession on the gallery, and examined in the more important subjects of the school programme. The answering of the boys in geography, arithmetic, and geometry, was very good, and was rewarded by the

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marked approval of the audience. The girls also acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. I am glad to be enabled to state that there has been a marked improvement in the style of reading in both these departments. Much of the interest of the day was, as usual, centred in the infant children. They were arranged in perfect order on the gallery by their excellent teacher, Miss O'Connell, who examined them in spelling, reading, explanation, and geography. Their advanced proficiency in these subjects, and their animated recitation of a few pieces in prose and verse, excited general admiration. Mr. M'Ilroy, District Inspector, examined them, with the aid of a black board, on notation and numeration. The audience were amazed to see these little children setting down and numerating numbers of eight and ten places of figures. Several individuals of the audience tested the genuineness of this knowledge by proposing numbers of considerable difficulty; but these little children proved victorious in the contest. No incident of the day excited more curiosity and wonder. But the result is easily accomplished by a simple but ingenious process, which Mr. M'Ilroy explained to the teachers, and recommended them to adopt. The business of the day was terminated by the distribution of premiums amongst the most deserving of the pupils.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department:—

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' school, ...	29	3	18	0
Girls' ,, ...	30	4	1	6
Infants' ,, ...	18	2	0	6
Total, ...	77	10	0	0

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils examined (infants excluded), ...	93	57
,, who obtained premiums, ...	29	30
,, whose answering was 90 per cent. and above, . .	–	2
,, ,, ,, 80 ,, and under 90, . .	–	3
,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ,, 80, . .	3	2
,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ,, 70, .	7	11
,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ,, 60, . .	19	12

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

A. O'Callaghan, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Monaghan. No. 20.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Monaghan Minor Model School, by Andrew O'Callaghan, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Monaghan Minor Model School for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—No repairs or addition, involving considerable outlay, were required in the past year. In the previous year the school-rooms had been painted, and several improvements effected in the building and grounds. No defect is deserving of special notice, except the want of sufficient light in the girls' school.

The teaching staff remains the same as in the previous year, except in

the change made by the resignation of Mrs. Campbell, of the infant school. Miss Blackburn, who is well conversant, from her previous training and experience, with the methods specially adapted to infant training, has been appointed to the vacated post.

Very favourable reports have been made in regard of the paid monitors. At the conclusion of the year they were all found deserving of the premiums set apart as the rewards of diligence in study, and general good conduct.

The following tables refer to the usual points of interest, namely :—

The literary classification of the pupils, their ages, and rates of payment.
The character of their attendance.
Their classification as to religious denomination.
The character of their answering at the last annual examination.
The teaching staff, its constitution, &c., &c.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year for the last five years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school, . .	89	98	110	96	81
Girls' school, . .	80	90	100	90	80
Infants' school, . .	40	44	54	51	37
Total, .	209	232	264	237	198

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the year 1867 ; and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average on rolls, ...	92·6	93·5	48·
Average attendance, ...	76·2	76·5	36·3
Per-centage, ...	82·2·	81·8	79·7

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I., ...	–	6	21	27	42·4
„ II., ...	21	20	16	57	
„ III., ...	36	26	–	62	57·6
„ IV., ...	16	18	–	34	
„ V., ...	8	10	–	18	
Total, .	81	80	37	198	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under 7 years, . . .	–	–	30	30
„ 7 but under 12 years, .	38	50	7	95
„ 12 and above, . . .	43	30	–	73
Total, .	81	80	37	198

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter, .	39	25	7
„ „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	17	35	14
„ „ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	25	20	16
	81	80	37

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £128 7*s.* 9*d.*

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Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denomination :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	34	35	19	88
Roman Catholic,	6	3	5	14
Presbyterian,	37	41	13	91
Others,	4	1	–	5
Total,	81	80	37	198

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant ,,	1	1	–	–	2
Pupil ,,	–	–	–	–	–
Paid monitors,	5	4	4	–	13
Total,	7	6	5	–	18

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 9th August, in the presence of a large audience, composed chiefly of the parents and relatives of the pupils. Some of the families of the neighbouring gentry were also represented. Every one present appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the day. The school-room was decorated for the occasion, and presented a very pleasing appearance. Classes from each of the three departments were, in succession, placed in the gallery, and examined in the more important subjects of the school programme. The pupils of the boys' school read several pieces, in prose and poetry, with taste and expression. Mr. M'Entee, the head-master, has given much attention to this important branch, and to an intelligent understanding of the subject-matter. His pupils acquitted themselves remarkably well, too, in geography, parsing, arithmetic, and geometry, and deservedly obtained the loud approval of the audience. The pupils of the girls' school also read, in tones distinct and audible, selections in prose and verse. Their reading was much admired, as it certainly deserved to be, being characterized by marked taste and correct expression. Their answering in other subjects was exceedingly creditable to their teachers. Specimens of writing and of drawing, by the pupils of both departments, were exhibited, and were, as they deserved to be, examined with interest, and highly praised. The proceedings of the day were closed by the distribution of premiums to as many of the pupils as had been ascertained in the preliminary examination to have attained to a satisfactory proficiency.

Premiums.—The following table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department :—

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' school,	41	4	14	0
Girls' school,	34	4	5	0
Infants' school,	10	1	1	0
Total,	85	10	0	0

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—The following table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils examined (infants excluded),	79	82
,, who obtained premiums,	41	34
,, whose answering was 90 per cent. and above,	–	–
,, ,, 80 ,, and under 90,	–	4
,, ,, 70 ,, ,, 80,	5	7
,, ,, 60 ,, ,, 70,	18	10
,, ,, 50 ,, ,, 60,	18	13

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 21.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the BELFAST DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Belfast Model School for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—It was not found necessary to make any addition to the buildings during the past year; but the front of the building was cleaned up, the entrance-hall was painted, as well as the wood-work of the school-rooms, and the walls of the latter coloured. This work was much needed, as the appearance of the premises, internally and without, was disfigured and mean. As these buildings are situated in the midst of a dense manufacturing district and exposed to the deteriorating effects of the smoke of numerous factory-chimneys, it will, in future, be necessary to have cleaning and painting done once a year, in order that the buildings may preserve that appearance naturally looked for in every great public institution.

No important change has taken place in the staff of teachers during the past year. The three departments continue under the same principal teachers as in the previous year—namely, Mr. Moore, Miss Cleary, and Miss Heritage. Under these excellent teachers, whose attention and efforts never relax in the discharge of their very important duties, instruction, skilfully conveyed and thoroughly effective, reaches every pupil of these numerously attended schools. This satisfactory result is attained, in a large measure, by the care bestowed on the technical training of the pupil teachers and monitors. They receive daily instruction, not merely in the literary subjects prescribed in their course of study, but also in school organization and technical methods. In fact they are "taught how to teach." This important part of the training of young candidates is, in ordinary schools, almost entirely neglected; but in the Belfast Model School it has received, more especially during the past year, the time and the attention which its high importance demands. By its instrumentality, methodic and effective instruction is diffused over the entire school. The pupil teachers and monitors naturally adopt, in the teaching of the drafts committed to their charge, those special and approved methods, the scientific principles of which have already formed the subject of special lectures to themselves. This judicious discipline and early initiation of these young teachers into the science and practice of intellectual methods, render their well-directed efforts at once serviceable in the interests of the school, and secure in every draft effective instruction. When these young persons shall have completed their preparatory course of training in this institution, they will, in their appointment to the position of teachers in other schools, enter on their duties with confidence, and with the almost certain hope of being useful and successful. Thus this institution is fulfilling an essential and a most useful function in the service of the public, in the full and thorough training its resources enable it to give to young persons who intend to follow, as the business of their lives, the occupation of teaching in our primary schools. Many teachers have been trained here, and have carried with them into the rural schools an intelligence and an appreciation of the vital advantage of method, order, and discipline, which have enabled them to do much good, and exercise a salutary influence for life on their own pupils.

I feel happy in being enabled to state that the reports of the principal teachers, with respect to the diligence in study, and the efficiency in teaching, of the pupil teachers and monitors, as well as their general good conduct, have been very favourable for the past year.

The management and general superintendence of this large establishment

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impose on the Inspector in charge of the district an amount of additional duties not generally or readily appreciated. In the mere examination of the pupils, numbering usually about eleven hundred, several days must necessarily be occupied; this duty must be performed four times during the year—namely, in each of the three terms, and at the annual general examination. But apart from this ordinary duty, there is an immense variety of matters connected with the general management which, in all their details and requirements, unavoidably occupy much of the time and attention of the Inspector. The large staff of teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors, involving in their direction much attention, and also official writing; the examination of candidates for these offices; the keeping of, and entries in, official records referring to these staffs and candidates; the scrutiny of the school records; the examination of the junior assistants, and the direction of their course of study; the preservation of the discipline of the establishment; the compassing of harmonious co-operation amongst the different departments; in fact the general superintendence, with the great and various official correspondence to which it gives rise, all render the office of Inspector in this district most onerous and exacting. Advantages, enjoyed by others, he must forego. It is impossible for him to withdraw himself from inspection duty on Saturdays, or on one day in the fortnight, and devote them to official writing at home. With respect to my esteemed colleague, Mr. Molloy, I have personal knowledge of the fact that no day passes without some business being done by him in this school. Every Saturday is wholly absorbed by it. It is unnecessary for me to refer to the completeness and the ability with which Mr. Molloy performs these duties. I may be allowed, however, to observe, that the influence of this institution and its success, are, in a large measure, due to this gentleman's sound judgment, experience, and untiring personal supervision.

The following tables give the requisite information respecting the attendance of pupils; their classification, with reference both to their literary standing and religious denomination; the amount of school-fees, &c., &c.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, for the last five years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school, . . .	651	555	617	589	556
Girls' school, . . .	461	383	414	395	391
Infants' school, . . .	304	305	329	308	299
Total, . .	1,416	1,243	1,360	1,292	1,246

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the years 1866 and 1867; and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls for each year:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for the year 1866, .	584·3	389·6	293·8
Average number in attendance, . . .	473·4	303·7	233·
Per-centage, ...	81·	77·9	79·3
Average number on rolls for the year 1867, .	526	378	272
Average number in attendance, . . .	438	291·5	229
Per-centage, ...	83·3	77·1	82·7

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.	–	–	113	113	49·3
„ II. . . .	226	89	186	501	
„ III. . . .	228	190	–	418	50·7
„ IV. . . .	65	90	–	155	
„ V. . . .	37	22	–	59	
Total, . .	556	391	299	1,246	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under seven years,	–	–	218	218
Seven, but under twelve years,	369	241	81	691
Twelve and above,	187	150	–	337
Total,	556	391	299	1,246

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on Rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	146	106	59
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	243	182	141
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	167	103	99
Total,	556	391	299

School-Fees. — The amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £623 16*s.* 6*d.*

Religious Denominations of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	146	107	88	341
Roman Catholics,	73	44	46	163
Presbyterians,	294	211	141	646
Others,	43	29	24	96
Total,	556	391	299	1,246

Teaching Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal Teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant "	4	5	10	2	21
Pupil "	5	6	8	1	20
Paid Monitors,	10	3	7	4	24
Total,	20	15	26	7	68

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 20th December. The public examination has always attracted a large attendance in Belfast. On the present occasion there did not appear any abatement of the general interest, for the room was completely filled. The relatives and friends of the pupils formed, of course, the great majority; but there were also present a large number of the most distinguished citizens of Belfast, who have always looked to this institution with hope and sympathy, and proved themselves, in spirit and in act, the genuine friends of popular education.

The walls of the boys' school-room, in which the examination was held, were covered with maps, diagrams, and coloured illustrations of various subjects, and also with specimens of drawing and penmanship, and presented a pleasing and varied appearance. This appears to me the most practical and useful mode of decorating a school-room for a public occasion, as the visitors can learn, from a survey of the apartment, the ample means and appliances which have been supplied to this institution, to facilitate the instruction, and to expand the minds of the pupils. A large gallery was temporarily erected at one end of the room, on which several classes from the three departments were in succession arranged and examined in the leading subjects of their respective courses of study. Without describing particularly the different stages of the day's proceedings, it is sufficient for me to observe that the pupils acquitted themselves in a

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manner highly creditable to themselves and to their teachers. It was a thoroughly genuine examination, not an interchange of question and answer, the result of special "cramming." Mr. Molloy, District Inspector, proved this to the full satisfaction of the audience, by engaging a large division of the boys' school in arithmetical exercises on slate, dictated by two or three gentlemen among the visitors. The quickness and accuracy with which these exercises were worked greatly surprised the audience, who were highly gratified by this part of the examination. They were examined in geometry by Mr. Brown, assistant teacher, and by Mr. Wren, teacher of physical science, in the leading principles of electricity, galvanism, and magnetism, and showed a large amount of information in both subjects. Their mode of demonstrating the propositions in geometry was clear and consecutive. Their knowledge in physical science is not restricted to mere statements of general truths, but is aided and secured by apposite experiments. On this occasion, apparatus and instruments for the purpose had been arranged on a table in front of the audience, who were much pleased with the expertness of the senior pupils in the manipulation of the instruments, and with the complete success of the very interesting experiments, which they made under Mr. Wren's direction. The pupils of the girls' school were examined in spelling, reading, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and in history. Their examination formed one of the most interesting portions of the proceedings of the day, and their clear and well-expressed answers proved that they were under the guidance of very highly qualified and earnest teachers. Miss Sloan gave an admirable and judicious examination in history. The reading of the girls is really excellent. Under Miss Cleary's direction, the pupils read several pieces in prose and in poetry, with a taste and an expression so unusual in schools, that the audience manifested their surprise and pleasure by bursts of applause at the conclusion of each piece.

The examination of the infant school was conducted by Miss Heritage, principal teacher, and Miss Martin and Miss Cunningham, assistant teachers. The answering of these little children in geography, and their intelligent explanation of the subject-matter of their reading-lessons, gave universal satisfaction. Their knowledge of spelling and of arithmetic was well tested. Several of the upper draft gave recitations in prose and in verse in a manner so dramatic as at once to amuse and greatly gratify the audience. They went through several interesting manual exercises, and sang their little songs to the delight of everyone. Their joyous faces and neat attire formed a most agreeable picture; and their eagerness, and their evident enjoyment of this public ordeal, made it plain to all present, that their instruction is really for them and their excellent teachers, "a delightful task." Although the examination lasted for over six hours, there was no sign of tedium or lassitude. This result is partly due to the well-arranged programme, by which, at due intervals, the pupils of the singing classes sang several airs with taste and correctness. I am glad of this opportunity for stating that much of the success of this part of the day's examination was due to the energy and professional power displayed by Mr. Goodwin, in his short visit to the school.

The proceedings of the day concluded, as usual, with the distribution of premiums to the most deserving of the pupils. These had been determined at a preliminary examination, continued through nearly three weeks, and conducted by Mr. Molloy and myself, with the assistance of Mr. M'Ilroy. In the last table will be seen the results of our examination, represented by per-centages. These exhibit an unusually high proficiency on the part of the pupils, and prove that the effectiveness of the teaching has reached its almost attainable point.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department :— *Appendix B.*

	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
Boys' School, ...	113	20 0 0
Girls' „	68	14 10 0
Infants' „	42	5 10 0
Total, ...	223	40 0 0

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Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils examined (infants excluded), ...	441	324
„ who obtained premiums, ...	113	68
„ whose answering was 90 per cent. and above, . .	10	1
„ „ 80 „ and under 90 per cent.,	35	13
„ „ 70 „ „ 80 „ .	65	34
„ „ 60 „ „ 70 „ .	3	15
„ „ 50 „ „ 60 „ .	–	5

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 22.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, on the CLONMEL, KILKENNY, WATERFORD, and ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS, and upon PARSONSTOWN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by JAMES PATTERSON, Esq., Head Inspector. *Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.*

8th February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—The model schools under my superintendence in the year 1867 were the same that I had charge of during the three previous years, viz., those at Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

The edifices continue to be kept generally in good order. In the male department of the Waterford School the principal school-room was greatly improved early in the year by being enlarged and more perfectly lighted. It now forms a handsome and commodious hall for the purposes of the public examinations, for which there was previously no room in the building large enough. It is gratifying to be able to state that, with the increased accommodation, there has been an increased attendance, the number of pupils in 1867 having exceeded the number in attendance since the opening of the school in 1855 except the year 1861. At Parsonstown the school was found to be overcrowded the previous year, so that additional room should be provided. There was delay in entering this work in the estimates, but the required alterations are now in progress.

Several of the teachers of these schools were in the course of the year promoted to better situations, and most of their places were filled by the appointment of trained and well-qualified successors. The exceptions are the places vacated by the master of the maritime department of the Waterford Model School and the assistant mistress in the Enniscorthy Model School, which have not been re-filled. The entire staff of teachers at the end of the year was the following :—

I.—IN CLONMEL DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

BOYS' SCHOOL, . . *Principal*, Terence Smyth, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Joseph Mayne, *Established Church.*

GIRLS' SCHOOL, . . *Principal*, Johanna Browne, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Jane E. Orr, *Presbyterian (Synod of Munster).*

INFANTS' SCHOOL, . *Principal*, Ellen Watters, *Established Church.*

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II.—In Kilkenny District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, Laurence J. Ryan, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, James Hamilton, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Mrs. Mary Ryan, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Jane Thorne, *Established Church.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Annie Lowndes, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mrs. Ellen Carroll, *Roman Catholic.*

III.—In Waterford District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, James Dowling, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Samuel Crawford, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Mrs. Ann Palmer, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mrs. Eliza Dowling, *Roman Catholic.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Eliza Perkins, *Roman Catholic.*

IV.—In Enniscorthy District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, Daniel Kelly, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, James Taggart, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Jane Hunt, *Established Church.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Fanny M'Allister, *Roman Catholic.*

V.—In Parsonstown Minor Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, James M'Garry, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, William MacManus, *Established Church.*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Eliza Butler, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mary H. O'Brien, *Roman Catholic.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, M. A. Hartigan, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Annie G. Porter, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*

Mr. James Washington, also, gave special instruction in vocal music twice a week in the Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Waterford Model Schools, and Mr. Culwick in the Parsonstown Model School. Mr. E. A. Frazer gave special instruction in drawing at Clonmel, and Mr. S. M'Cloy at Waterford.

The pupil teachers and monitors were thus distributed :—

Religious Denomination.	Boys. 23 Pupil-teachers and 2 Monitors.						Girls. 3 Pupil-teachers and 28 Monitors.					
	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.
Established Church, . .	2	2	3	–	2	9	2	3	3	2	3	13
Roman Catholic, . .	3	5	3	1	3	15	3	5	2	1	3	14
Presbyterian, . . .	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	3
Wesleyan and other, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Total, . . .	6	7	6	1	5	25	7	8	7	3	6	31

The numbers of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, with their religious denominations, were these :—

Religious Denomination.	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.	Per cent.
Established Church, .	85	88	105	75	86	439	52
Roman Catholic, . .	42	47	82	5	65	241	29
Presbyterian, . .	25	9	20	2	8	64	8
Wesleyan and other, .	14	6	52	9	9	90	11
Total, . .	166	150	259	91	168	834	–

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Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

The average daily attendance at each school is shown in the following table :—

Model Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Clonmel,	63	41	25	129
Kilkenny,	57	35	36	128
Waterford,	81	66	59	206
Enniscorthy,	29	13	21	63
Parsonstown,	66	46	29	141
Total,	296	201	170	667

While the average attendance at the Waterford school for 1867 exceeded that for the previous year, the total in all the schools together fell somewhat short of what it had been in 1866, and exactly equalled the average attendance for 1865, which was 16 per cent. greater than that for 1864. It is not necessary to repeat what has been reported so often as to the reason that the attendance is not so great as what the schools could receive or the localities could furnish. The rates of payment made by the pupils are practical evidence that those parents whose social position and intelligence enable them to form an independent and correct opinion of the advantages or disadvantages resulting from education in the model schools, have been much less influenced by the appeals of their opponents than have those of the poorer class, whose ignorance and dependent position deprive them, in a measure, of the power of judging for themselves.

At the close of the year the numbers of pupils on the rolls, at the different rates, were these :—

Model Schools.	Number of Pupils paying			Total.
	5*s.* a quartor.	2*s.* 6*d.* a quartor.	1*s.* 1*d.* a quartor.	
Clonmel,	45	63	58	166
Kilkenny,	52	43	55	150
Waterford,	74	103	82	259
Enniscorthy,	35	38	18	91
Parsonstown,	114	51	3	168
Total,	320	298	216	834

The rates of payment in these, as in the other model schools, were fixed in accordance with the comparative ability of the parents to pay; all the advantages afforded by the schools were offered equally to the children paying 1s. 1*d.* and to those paying the higher rates.

The separate religious instruction of the Protestant pupils in all these schools was carefully superintended, as in the previous years, by clergymen of the Protestant communions. Under their direction, the Protestant teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors, took share in this important part of the school business. The Roman Catholic teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors, in the absence of their pastors, who did not avail themselves of the facilities offered them, attended to the religious instruction of the children of their own denomination.

The discipline of the schools was well maintained throughout the year, and the teachers, constantly at their posts, were very zealous in the discharge of their proper duties, almost without exception. In some cases, one in particular, for which the teacher was refused a considerable

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gratuity he would otherwise have received from the Commissioners, I found head masters devoting to the instruction of special pupils in physical science or classics, time that ought to have been given by them to the instruction of the school at large in the ordinary and indispensable subjects. Effective steps having been taken to correct this tendency, the masters alluded to no longer satisfy themselves with merely superintending the work of their subordinates in the ordinary school-hours, but themselves give lessons to each class, and feel themselves directly responsible for the progress of the most advanced in all parts of the school programme.

The annual examinations of the schools were well attended by the public, and elicited many expressions of approval; but, in accordance with the order of the Board, the proceedings were confined strictly to the examination of the pupils and the distribution of premiums.

Here it is my melancholy duty to refer to the heavy loss sustained by the Parsonstown Model School, in the untimely death of a great and good man, deplored wherever science has its votaries, and by all who knew his devotion to the cause of intellectual enlightenment and social progress. One of the last public acts performed by the late Earl of Rosse, ere he left his home never to return, was to preside at our public examination, where, as was his wont, with words of wisest and kindest advice to the teachers and the scholars, he encouraged them to persevere; and, reiterating his confidence in the system, and his approbation of the work done in the school, he rewarded the most deserving of the pupils with premiums worthy of his noble generosity.

The appended table exhibits the classification of the pupils examined in the model schools, and their proficiency, as tested at the examinations held in private by the District Inspectors and me, before the distributions of premiums.

Special subjects, for which the Government Department of Science and Art remunerated the teachers, were drawing in the Clonmel and Waterford schools, and physical science in those at Kilkenny, Waterford, and Enniscorthy. The remuneration referred to was in the form of gratuities on account of all pupils who satisfactorily passed the examination instituted by the Science and Art Department, and was in addition to the payments by the Commissioners of National Education for the same service. The pupils of the physical science classes, including pupil-teachers and monitors, acquitted themselves so well that the Department awarded £79 to Mr. Ryan, of Kilkenny; £23 to Mr. Dowling, of Waterford; and £36 10*s.* to Mr. Kelly, of Enniscorthy. The sums awarded to the teachers of drawing were, £6 19*s.* to Mr. Frazer, of Clonmel; and £3 14*s.* to Mr. M'Cloy, of Waterford.

The pupil-teachers and monitors were, during the year, regularly taught by the principal and assistant teachers before and after school hours. At their examinations, the monitors generally acquitted themselves very respectably; the pupil teachers trained at Parsonstown, Enniscorthy, and Clonmel got high marks; those trained at Kilkenny good marks, but not so good as the others; and those trained at Waterford rather disappointed me. In the schools whose masters allowed the instruction of their special classes in physical science least to interfere with the discharge of their ordinary school duties, the pupil-teachers naturally acquitted themselves best in their examination.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTERSON, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

APPENDIX to Mr. PATTERSON'S Report on the Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown Model Schools, for the year 1867.

Classification and proficiency of the Pupils attending the Model Schools at

SUBJECTS.	CLONMEL. *Public Examination on 3rd May.* On rolls. Boys, . . 78 Girls, . 55 Infants, . 31				KILKENNY. *Public Examination on 4th July.* On rolls. Boys, . 59 Girls, . 42 Infants, . 53				WATERFORD. *Public Examination on 5th July.* On rolls. Boys, . 93 Girls, . 88 Infants, . 85				ENNISCORTHY. *Public Examination on 29th October.* On rolls. Boys, . 38 Girls, . 23 Infants, . 33				PARSONSTOWN. *Public Examination on 16th April.* On rolls. Boys, . 89 Girls, . 53 Infants, . 35			
	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	
Reading:				A				A				AB				A				A
Book I., . . .	–	–	10	A	–	–	18	A	–	–	54	A	1	–	18	A	–	–	21	A
„ II., . .	6	10	7	A	14	12	21	A	38	16	20	A	8	6	12	A	25	11	13	A
„ III., . .	22	15	–		18	11	–		26	21	–		8	9	–		20	21		
„ IV., . .	11	7	–		6	5	–		14	13	–		7	6	–		14	13		
„ V., . .	17	15	–		6	10	–		11	11	–		9	–	–		10	7		
British Poets (included in IV. and V. classes),																				
Total, . .	56	47	17		44	38	39		89	61	74		33	21	30		78	52	34	
Grammar:				A				B				B				AB				A
Parts of Speech *only*,	28	32	7	B	32	23	21	B	60	50	20	A	23	15	12	B	33	32	13	A
Parsing and Syntax, .	28	15	–		12	15	–	A	11	11	–	A	9	6	–	A	45	20	–	A
Derivations, . .	28	15	–		12	15	–		11	11	–		16	6	–		24	20	–	
Composition, . .	17	15	–		12	15	–		11	11	–		9	6	–		24	20	–	
Geography:				A				AB				C				B				A
Lessons on Maps *only*,	18	16	7	A	24	17	21	B	26	37	50	AB	9	6	26	B	25	11	24	A
From Text-books:				A				A				A				A				A
Local, . . .	21	22	–		8	11	–		25	24	–		15	9	–		29	21	–	
Mathematical and Physical, . .	17	9	–		12	10	–		–	–	–		8	6	–		24	20	–	
Arithmetic:				A				A				C				B				A
Tables *only*, . .	–	–	6	C	–	–	10	B	–	–	30	C	–	–	20	B	–	–	11	A
Simple Rules, . .	6	15	7	B	14	12	21	B	38	28	20	B	9	4	6	B	13	11	13	A
Compound do., .	11	17	–		10	5	–		16	12	–		8	4	–		12	6	–	
Proportion, . .	11	6	–		8	6	–		15	10	–		7	5	–		29	10	–	
Practice, Interest, &c.	28	9	–		12	15	–		20	11	–		9	8	–		24	13	–	
Mental Arithmetic, .	28	9	–		12	15	–		25	11	–		9	8	–		24	12	–	
Writing:				A				A				B				A				A
On Slates *only*, .	–	–	10	A	–	–	18	A	–	–	30	A	–	–	16	A	–	–	11	A
„ Paper, . .	56	47	7	A	44	38	21	A	89	61	20	A	33	21	10	B	78	52	13	A
From Dictation, .	56	47	7		44	38	21		60	61	–		32	21	–		78	52	13	
Branches for Females:				–				–				–				–				–
Sewing, . . .	–	47	–	A	–	30	–	A	–	61	–	A	–	21	–	A	–	53	–	A
Knitting, . .	–	37	–		–	26	–		–	45	–		–	10	–		–	53	–	
Netting, . . .	–	15	–		–	15	–		–	24	–		–	–	–		–	–	–	
Embroidery, . .	–	7	–		–	1	–		–	10	–		–	1	–		–	–	–	
Cutting-out, . .	–	7	–		–	10	–		–	14	–		–	1	–		–	7	–	
Extra Branches:				B				B				B				B				A
Mensuration, . .	28	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Geometry, . .	28	–	–	–	12	–	–		25	–	–		20	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Algebra, . . .	28	–	–		12	–	–		20	–	–		16	–	–		10	–	–	
Book-keeping, . .	–	–	–		12	–	–		20	–	–		20	–	–		10	–	–	
Trigonometry, . .	–	–	–		6	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		6	–	–	
Reasoning, . .	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	B	–	–	–	C	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	B
Music, . . .	40	47	17	AB	44	38	39	A	60	50	74	AB	30	21	30	B	36	40	34	A
Drawing, . . .	56	47	–	AB	44	38	–	A	89	61	–	AB	33	21	–	B	36	40	–	AB
Physical Science, .	17	–	–		30	–	–		25	–	–		16	–	–		14	–	–	

NOTE.—In the proficiency columns of this table the uppermost letter in each set of three refers to the boys, the second letter to the girls, and the lowest to the infants. A denotes very satisfactory proficiency, B fair proficiency, C middling or poor.

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

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No. 23.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector, and ROBERT ROBINSON, Esq., District Inspector.

Londonderry, 29 January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit the following report upon the Sligo District Model School for the year 1867.

Building and Premises.—During the year the three schools have been repainted; and the playgrounds have been made slightly more level, but these grounds are now in the same unsafe condition as before. They are formed of the rubbish left behind after the building; and the rain, washing away the softer portions, continually exposes large blocks of stone, over which it is impossible for the children to run without risk, and, as a matter of fact, serious accidents are of very frequent occurrence.

The drainage and the water supply of the house have been in a very unsatisfactory state during 1867. This matter has been brought under the notice of the Board of Works.

Teaching Staff.—No change has taken place in the teaching staff of the infant or girls' department, with the exception of a change of monitor, in one case.

In the male department Mr. Meldon, first assistant, resigned; and Mr. Magowan, second assistant, left, to become principal teacher in an ordinary National school. Mr. Meldon, we believe, emigrated; he is succeeded by Mr. Collins, formerly pupil teacher in this school. The other vacancy was filled up by Mr. Sheils, from the special class, Dublin.

Two pupil teachers left during the year, one for the central training establishment, and the other for a clerkship in the Customs, Liverpool. Their places have been filled up, and the teaching staff is now complete in all departments.

Attendance of Pupils.—We are happy to state that the attendance of pupils for 1867, as compared with 1866, is considerably higher in all departments, but especially in the male and infant schools; and that it is not only higher, but more regular, will be seen from the tables appended.

Rates of Payment and Amount of School-fees.—The increase in the numbers at each rate of payment, consequent upon the increased attendance, has been pretty equally distributed amongst the three grades of payment, being 49 per cent. at 1*s.* 1*d.*, 21 per cent. at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 30 per cent. at 5*s.* In no case has any complaint been made as to the fee charged for each child.

The school-fees for 1867 were greater than those for 1866 by £23 8*s.* 5*d.*

Public Examination.—The annual public examination was held by us on Monday, the 29th of July. The attached report, extracted from the *Sligo Independent*, gives a very graphic and faithful account of the day's proceedings. We may add that it is the first report which has appeared in a local newspaper since the opening of the school; the editor himself having kindly attended to witness the examination.

The proceedings took place in the large and spacious boys' school-room which afforded ample accommodation to all present. In addition, the two large school-rooms, set apart for the use of the girls and infants, were filled throughout the day by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, many of them parents of some of the children attending the school. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and neatly ornamented with flowers and suitable devices. Special care was taken to prevent anything like inconvenience or crushing and to see that all were provided with seats.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the junior division of girls was ushered into

the room under the guidance of Miss Gibbons, the head female teacher, who at once proceeded to examine them in reading. Making due allowance for the natural timidity of very young girls in presence of a large public audience, their reading was on the whole satisfactory as regards the three essential points: pronunciation, articulation, and accent. Their knowledge of geography was next severely tested by Miss Gibbons, who put many difficult questions to them, none of which remained unanswered. The boys of the junior division were then brought forward for examination in arithmetic and geography. They worked questions in the elementary and money rules with readiness and accuracy, and they exhibited a considerable knowledge of the outlines of the map of the world and the local geography of Ireland. On retiring they were succeeded by the infant classes under the superintendence of Mrs. Pink. Those little ones presented a pleasing and interesting sight. They were all neatly and tastefully dressed, and the manner in which they marched to and from the platform on which they were examined, and the uniformity and regularity which characterized all their movements and exercises, were truly creditable to their teacher. After they had sung, with wonderful precision, a piece suitable to their ideas and voices, they read correctly some lessons in the Second Book, in a clear, distinct voice. Mrs. Pink then questioned them on local geography and the leading properties of a few familiar objects. Their answering on these subjects was ready and intelligent and gave evidence of early and careful training in school. In conclusion they blended, in a very pleasing manner, their voices in singing a piece set to a very familiar air and accompanied with manual exercises representing different trades. This was warmly applauded by all present, after which the little ones got up and returned to their schoolroom, where they were supplied with fruit and cakes.

Some singing was next introduced, a class having been formed of some of the more grown boys and girls. The songs specified in the following programme were admirably rendered. It is in place to mention that the duet "I know a Bank," as sung by Miss Gibbons and Miss Whittaker, was loudly applauded. They sustained their parts well and showed an intimate knowledge and thorough appreciation of the music. Mrs. Pink presided at the harmonium and played some marches and accompaniments with taste and accuracy.

FIRST PART.

HYMN—"Providence,"	R. A. SMITH.
GLEE—"Hail! smiling Morn,"	SPOFFORTH.
SONG AND CHORUS—"Dreaming of Angels,"	BLAMPHIN.
CHORUS—"Libiamo,"	VERDI.
IRISH MELODY (harmonized)—"No, not more Welcome,"	BALFE.
CHORUS (*Faust*)—"Glory and Love,"	GOUNOD.

SECOND PART.

GLEE—"Hark! Apollo strikes the Lyre,"	BISHOP.
SONG AND CHORUS—"Golden Days of Childhood,"	FEEHAN.
WELSH MELODY (harmonized)—"Men of Harlech,"	FEEHAN.
DUET—"I know a bank,"	HORN.
QUARTETTE AND CHORUS—"Hail to the Chief,"	BISHOP.
GLEE—"The Chough and Crow,"	BISHOP.
NATIONAL ANTHEM.	

The senior boys class having been examined in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, the senior girls were subsequently examined in reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, and geography. The general answering of all these classes was remarkably good, and fully evidenced that not alone have they been attentive to their studies, but that their teachers have been zealous and painstaking in the performance of their duties. The entire school was next mustered, when the premiums and

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certificates were awarded to those pupils who had distinguished themselves for superior answering in all the branches of their prescribed course of study. The National Anthem was then sung, when the proceedings terminated. During the course of the day the visitors inspected the numerous and varied samples of needlework which were exhibited in the girls' school-room. We cannot presume to be judges of this branch of a girl's education; but if the expressions of praise and satisfaction which were bestowed on the different articles by the ladies who examined them, be any criterion, the pupils have paid considerable attention to this useful department. Some very excellent specimens of boys' writing, and pen-and-ink sketching and printing, were also displayed on the walls, as well as many elementary copies from the pens of early beginners, written in bold and legible characters.

We append tables in which will be found the usual statistics for the year.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. FLEMING, Head Inspector.
R. ROBINSON, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

TABLE I.—Showing the Classification of the Children on the Rolls.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued:*			
Book I.,	–	–	40	Practice, interest, &c.,	27	13	–
„ II.,	38	20	39	Mental,	102	78	–
Book III.,	37	28	–				
„ IV.,	16	17	–	Writing:			
„ V.,	11	13	–	On slates *only*,	–	–	28
Total,	102	78	79	„ paper,	102	78	51
				From dictation,	95	78	28
				Branches for females:			
Scripture Lessons,	–	–	–	Sewing,	–	78	–
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	–	Knitting,	–	78	–
				Netting,	–	17	–
Grammar:				Embroidery,	–	13	–
Parts of speech *only*,	40	20	–	Straw Platting,	–	–	–
Parsing and syntax,	62	58	–	Cutting-out,	–	–	–
Derivations,	40	30	–				
Composition,	95	58	–	Extra Branches:			
				British Poets,	27	13	–
Geography:				Mensuration,	27	–	–
Lessons on maps *only*,	–	20	65	Geometry,	27	–	–
From Text Books:				Algebra,	27	–	–
Local,	75	28	14	Book-keeping,	27	–	–
Mathematical and physical,	27	30	–	Trigonometry,	–	–	–
				Reasoning,	27	–	–
Arithmetic:				Agriculture,	27	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	40	Navigation,	–	–	–
Simple rules,	16	20	39	Music,	102	78	79
Compound do.,	34	28	–	Drawing,	102	58	79
Proportion,	25	17	–	Physical and applied science,	27	–	–
				Modern Languages,	12	13	–

TABLE II.—Attendance of Pupils, 1866 and 1867.

		Boys' School.	Girls' School.	Infants' School.
1866.	Average number on the rolls,	78·4	71·4	59·2
	Average number in attendance,	61·7	59·	49·
	Per-centage attendance to number on rolls,	78·7	82·5	82·
1867.	Average number on the rolls,	87·2	75·4	72·
	Average number in attendance,	71·1	62·7	60·8
	Per-centage attendance to number on rolls,	81·5	82·2	84·4

TABLE III.—Rates of Payment of Children on Rolls at close of the years 1866 and 1867.

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		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866.	1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	11	10	16	37
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	40	37	35	112
	5*s.* „	20	18	6	44
	Total,	71	65	57	193
1867.	1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	16	10	29	55
	2*s.* 6*d.* „	59	39	40	138
	5*s.* „	27	29	10	66
	Total,	102	78	79	259

TABLE IV.—Amount of School-fees received in 1866 and 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1866,	42 13 11	39 4 1	26 12 2	108 10 2
1867,	49 7 9	47 0 7	35 10 3	131 18 7

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GENERAL REPORTS OF HEAD INSPECTORS, ON SCHOOLS INSPECTED AND TEACHERS EXAMINED, DURING THE YEAR 1867.

The Commissioners, while publishing the General Reports of their Head Inspectors, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in those Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt any suggestions they may contain.

No. 1.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, on SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by M. FITZGERALD, Esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners of National Education, the following report for the year 1867:—

Although I was appointed to the office of Head Inspector on the 12th February, yet, owing to various special engagements, partly of an official, partly of a personal nature, I was unable to enter on the regular or ordinary discharge of my new duties until a later period. I had first to complete several routine matters, and to close my official connexion with the Parsonstown district, of which I had been in charge for a period of six years. And, at a later period, pending the appointment of a District Inspector to succeed me, I was called upon to assist in the annual examination of the Parsonstown Model School, and to conduct the usual Easter examination of the teachers and first-class monitors of the district. I had also, at this time, to investigate charges of complicity with the Fenian movement, then at its height, brought against certain National teachers, which, though neither numerous nor serious, required careful attention, and involved a considerable amount of travelling, from the remoteness of the localities where some of the cases arose. These duties, together with the attendance at the Education Office indispensable on my

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promotion, and the removal of my family from Parsonstown, almost entirely absorbed my time till the beginning of May.

The following abstract shows the manner in which my time was occupied from the 12th of February to the close of the year, a period of 322 days :—

(*a.*)	Inspection of ordinary National Schools,	67 days.
(*b.*)	Examination of Teachers, &c.,	56 ,,
(*c.*)	Superintendence and examinations of District Model Schools,	26 ,,
(*d.*)	Special official writing,	25 ,,
(*e.*)	At Education Office,	14 ,,
(*f.*)	Investigations, &c.,	12 ,,
(*g.*)	Travelling long distances,	7 ,,
(*h.*)	Removing from Parsonstown,	5 ,,
(*i.*)	Examining Royal Hibernian Military School,	3 ,,
(*j.*)	Off duty,	11 ,,
(*k.*)	Saturdays, ordinary official writing, &c.,	46 ,,
(*l.*)	Sundays and holidays,	50 ,,
	Total,	322

Immediately after my appointment as Head Inspector I was placed in temporary charge of the districts forming the North Dublin circuit, which had previously been in charge of Mr. Hunter, now Chief of Inspection. This arrangement, which was originally intended to last only till the 1st of May, was afterwards continued to the end of the year. As I have already stated, I was not able to enter on the routine discharge of the duties involved in the superintendence of these districts till the beginning of May, so that I had but eight months to do the work which is usually found more than sufficient for twelve. At this time, also, a slight change was made in my group of districts. The Ennis district was restored to the Waterford circuit, of which it had originally formed part; and the Ballinasloe district transferred, in exchange, to my circuit. From the 1st of May to the end of the year the districts under my care were as follows:—

District.	Official Centre.	Area in square miles.	No. of Schools.
23,	Cavan,	406	131
24,	Bailieborough,	443	130
25,	Drogheda,	449	119
29,	Trim,	516	107
30,	Dublin, North,	144	98
	Ballinamore,	404	127
32,	Tuam,	858	111
33,	Mullingar,	620	120
34,	Galway,	861	96
35,	Ballinasloe,	748	99
	Total,	5,449	1,138

The Bailieborough, Trim, and Galway districts contain model schools, reports upon which are transmitted separately.

In the discharge of my duty as Head Inspector, from the 12th of February to the end of the year, I travelled 5,605 miles, at a cost for locomotion of £66 11*s.* 9*d.*, being a small fraction over 2¾*d.* per mile; and, during the same period, I was obliged to spend 156 nights, or, on an average, every second night away from my home. This is a condition inseparable from the office of Head Inspector which should not be lost sight of when estimating the services we are called upon to render. Under the most favourable circumstances it is no light sacrifice to give up home comforts and domestic enjoyment for a full half of the year; but, when to this is added the discomfort of the wretched inns in many localities which our duties oblige us to visit, the full extent of the privation can be estimated by those only who are compelled to submit to it.

Including thirteen schools in the Ennis district, and two in Dublin,

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south—specially visited—I inspected, during the period above specified, 213 schools. Of these 101 were fully inspected, and 112 visited incidentally. I also completed, within the year, the examination of the teachers, male and female, in the ten districts forming my own group; and examined, both privately and publicly, the three model schools under my superintendence, besides, as already stated, assisting at the examination of Parsonstown Model School, and holding the Easter examination of the teachers and first-class monitors of Parsonstown district.

The schools which I inspected were scattered pretty evenly over the several districts of my circuit, except North Dublin, and Tuam; in the former of which they exceeded, and, in the latter, fell below the average. But, except in North Dublin, I did not see a sufficient number of schools in any district, to justify me in drawing a trustworthy general conclusion as to the state of education therein. In every district I found good and bad schools; on the whole, more good than bad, and more fair or middling than either. I am disposed to think that one district, or one part of the country, differs from another, not so much in the goodness or badness of its schools—though, of course, there are differences in this respect—as in the attention bestowed upon certain branches of the school course, to the neglect or exclusion of others. Thus, one district will, perhaps, be remarkable for good reading, another for good writing, another for proficiency in arithmetic, or *vice versâ;* in many districts, grammar receives undue attention; in some, geography is comparatively neglected. A glance at the time table will generally reveal the subjects on which most attention is bestowed; and I have had occasion during the year to bring some remarkable instances of this under the notice of the Commissioners in my ordinary reports on the schools. The probable causes of this are twofold—special attention to any particular branch may generally be traced either to the demands of the parents of the pupils or to the peculiar taste of the teacher, and, not unfrequently, to that of the Inspector of the district.

In districts where schools are numerous, and competition between them keen, the parents are likely to have their way. Where the opposite conditions prevail, the teacher can generally dictate his own terms. In either case, the influence of the Inspector is sure to be felt. Now, there has been for many years a programme of instruction for all National schools, issued authoritatively by the Commissioners, and which is required to be suspended in every school-room; and if the observance of this programme were firmly insisted upon, undue attention to any branch, or undue neglect of it, would be impossible. Why then is it not insisted on? Is it because it is unnecessary or useless? I think not. There is, perhaps, no distinguishing feature of our schools which has more contributed to their success than this programme. By means of it, uniformity of instruction was established all over the country; and, in primary education, uniformity is of the greatest value. Where the programme is carefully observed, a child from a given class in an average National school in Londonderry or Tyrone might be removed to an average school in Kerry or Cork, where he might resume his course in the same class, with no other consciousness of the change than would be caused by the difference of accent around him. This uniformity is of great importance to the working classes, many of whom are migratory—some within wider, some within narrower limits. They must send their children to the nearest school; and if these children are to make any progress worthy of the name, it is essential that the schools to which they thus go in succession should be conducted on identical principles. For the purpose of efficient inspection of the schools, and especially for purposes of comparison between different parts of the country, it is of even greater importance

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that the system of instruction should be, as far as possible, uniform. Where this is the case, the Inspector knows exactly what he has a right to demand from each teacher whose school he visits. There can be no conflict of opinion as to the necessity of teaching a certain subject, or as to the amount of it which should be taught in each class, between the Inspector on the one hand, and the manager or teacher on the other; in fact, one great element of uncertainty—one very troublesome unknown quantity—is eliminated from the problem the Inspector has to solve; and he applies himself to the examination of the school with a clear and definite perception of the nature and extent of the information which the pupils ought to possess. But, most of all, is the uniformity insured by the programme of importance to the teacher himself? It maps out clearly and precisely the task he has to perform; it furnishes him with an irresistible reply to the unreasonable demands of parents to have this or that branch specially taught or specially neglected; and it supplies to him an impenetrable shield against the injustice or caprice of either manager or Inspector. The programme is the court of ultimate appeal, to which all must submit, and in which judgment must be given in his favour if he faithfully comply with its requirements. I think, then, it would be of great importance to check the tendency which I have observed in different places to deviate from this programme. I am of opinion that the deviations from it, which as yet are neither numerous nor important, may be traced to the changes made in the programme itself within the last few years. There have been three or four such changes—some apparently capricious, some rendered necessary by the changes in the lesson books—and the result is that there are now three or four programmes in use in our schools. The last new programme, based on the new reading books, or rather adapted to them, though issued over a year ago, is to be found in comparatively few schools; and since it is next to impossible to bring the former programmes into harmony with those books, the result is that this official standard is in danger of being lost sight of altogether. To prevent the injury thus likely to be done, I would suggest that a simple, well-considered programme should be definitively settled, and issued simultaneously to all the schools in the country, with injunctions to the teachers to adhere strictly to its provisions in their teaching and in the classification of their pupils. I would at the same time require that all former programmes should be removed from the schools; and I would specially direct the Inspectors of all ranks to examine in strict accordance with the programme, and to report on the schools with special reference to it as a standard. This is, in fact, what they are required to do at present; and my suggestion involves no more than a new and explicit promulgation of the existing rule on the subject; but I think such a promulgation necessary to restore the uniformity which, from circumstances that have come under my notice, we seem to be in danger of losing.

In connexion with this subject, it is worthy of consideration whether it might not be judicious to limit the subjects of instruction in the junior classes to the absolutely essential branches—the simplest instruments of knowledge. I have long been of opinion that the advantage of teaching grammar and geography to the first and second classes is very questionable. No doubt the instruction in these branches is of the most elementary kind; and we have abundant proof that it can be imparted without the slightest detriment, if not with positive advantage, to progress in the more important branches of reading, spelling, &c., which, all must admit, should form the staple teaching of those classes. But it is only by skilful and judicious teachers that these advantages can be realized—and, unfortunately, a large proportion of our teachers are neither skilful nor

judicious—and, in the hands of such men, the instruction in grammar and geography, especially grammar, becomes a positive nuisance. Without any broad or intelligent grasp of the subject themselves, with a notion of its importance inversely proportioned to their knowledge of it, and under the impression, perhaps, that the Commissioners hold it in equally high estimation, they seek to anticipate and exceed the requirements of the programme, by drilling the parts of speech into children who can as yet with difficulty read, or even pronounce, the words which they are expected to classify. It is needless to say that such teaching is bald and mechanical in the extreme; in fact, how the children manage to recognise and identify the parts of speech in a sentence is to me a mystery; for not in one case out of a hundred have they any conception of their nature. I frequently employ a simple test to gauge their comprehension of the subject. When a second class have succeeded tolerably well in pointing out the required parts of speech, I hold out the book which I have in my hand, and ask them what it is? The invariable response, generally shouted in chorus, is, "A noun, sir." I bid them think again; ask them what a noun is, which they can generally tell, and again directing their attention to the book, ask them what it is? Still the same reply, though not so confidently as before. At last they are reduced to puzzled silence. Seldom or never do I find a boy able to answer correctly; and it is only after an explanation, as clear and forcible as I can make it, that they at length perceive that the *thing* in my hand is "*a book*," and that it is its *name*, and not the thing itself, that is "*a noun*." In fact, it is only by asking a boy his name, and showing him that, though his name is a noun, it would be absurd to say he was one himself, that I can make the distinction clear to them.

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Now, I may fairly ask, of what use is "grammar" so taught to the second class? And it is so taught daily in a large number of our schools—not in one school only, or in one district only, but, I may venture to say, in most of the schools under low-classed teachers, and probationers—male and female—and such schools are, I believe, a majority of the whole. So, also, with geography, which, though not an abstract subject like grammar, is taught in a manner equally bald and mechanical. Children are drilled to point out on the maps places which few educated persons perhaps ever heard of, and which, certainly, no educated man would think it worth his while to remember; but, for any knowledge the children have of these places, for any idea which the names suggest to their minds, they might just as well be employed learning to point out the words on the time-table, or the General Lesson—indeed the latter would be a more useful occupation, as it would help them on in learning to read. The geography lesson, which is always paraded before visiters, and which appears to the uninitiated to indicate such wonderful skill on the part of the teacher, and such proficiency on that of the pupil, is, in many cases, a mere trick; but it is a trick acquired at the cost of a great deal of valuable time, and to the certain detriment of more important branches of study. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I speak only of the junior classes, and, principally, of schools under low-classed teachers, and probationers. I value grammar and geography as highly as any one can, as branches of primary education; and it is because I value them that I would wish to see them taught at the proper stage of the school course, and in the proper manner, not as puzzles or tricks to little children who can scarcely read.

There must be some object in having grammar and geography taught to very young, or, perhaps, I should say, to very ignorant children; to children not yet able to read with any degree of ease a simple narrative in prose; to children beginning to learn to write, and whose arithmetical course is confined to the simple rules. These subjects must be taught

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either for their own sake or for the sake of the children; either that they may be learned, or that, by their help, the minds of the pupils may be exercised and expanded: and, as I have already said, we have abundant proof, in the infant departments of our model schools, and in the junior classes of our best ordinary schools, that the elements of grammar and geography can be taught with success to young children; and that the mental faculties of the children are benefited by the instruction, at least in geography. But such cases are exceptions; the general rule is as I have described; and no one will pretend to say that such instruction in grammar and geography as is given to the junior classes in the majority of our schools is of the slightest use, either as a means of teaching these subjects or of expanding the mental faculties of the pupils. I believe that the very reverse is the fact; that the meagre, disjointed, frequently erroneous, manner in which the elements are taught serves to impede rather than to assist future progress in these studies, and that the intellects of the children are dwarfed and stunted rather than expanded by the dull mechanical routine to which they are subjected. Nor must we forget, in considering this matter, that the instruction of the junior classes in these branches, especially in geography, is frequently confided to the monitor; more frequently still—for low-classed teachers and probationers seldom have paid monitors—to one of the scholars taken, perhaps, from the class next above that of his temporary pupils. I suspect very few know how large a portion of the time of the junior classes is wasted in this manner, nor how much their progress in more material branches is interfered with, especially if, as sometimes happens, the Inspector looks for a high degree of proficiency in these subjects. This waste is now becoming a matter of serious importance; the pupils are beginning to leave school at a much earlier age than formerly; the demand for juvenile labour is everywhere on the increase; and it needs no prophet to foretel that just as this demand increases, the limit of the school age will gradually be contracted. It is therefore becoming daily more urgent that as much as possible shall be taught the pupils in the earlier part of their school course; that this shall be in the branches most essential; and that it shall be taught in the best manner. If the pupil will stay long enough at school to learn what I may call the extra branches, well and good—he should have the opportunity of learning them; if not, we should endeavour that when he does leave us he shall take with him some useful knowledge of the indispensable branches. If a boy is finally to leave school at ten or eleven years of age, whether is it better that he should be able to read and write fairly, to work ordinary sums, and to write correctly from dictation, and that he should know nothing of grammar or geography, or that he should possess a lower degree of proficiency in the former branches, and have a mechanical smattering of the latter? In other words, whether would it be better for the individual and the nation that a pupil should finally leave school with a fair knowledge of all the subjects laid down in the programme for *second* class, or with a proportionally good knowledge of reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic, as these subjects are required from the *third* class, but excluding grammar and geography? I confess I cannot hesitate to declare unconditionally for the latter alternative. Now, I believe that if we excluded grammar and geography from our school course in the junior classes we might reasonably expect that the same time and labour which now suffice to carry a boy to the head of the second class would be sufficient to bring him to the end of the limited third class programme which I have sketched, and that we might be content to see such a boy leave school, finally satisfied that he would never forget what he had learned—a feeling which we can scarcely indulge in when a boy leaves school in the second class. This would surely be something gained

—something more than equivalent for any supposed debasement of our *curriculum* by the exclusion of grammar and geography. *Appendix C.*

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I have, however, no desire to exclude them. I merely wish to postpone their study, and I will venture to assert that, under the system which I advocate, they would be more thoroughly and more efficiently taught than at present; that, by postponing instruction in grammar and geography till the pupils had thoroughly mastered the arts of reading and writing, and attained proportionate proficiency in the other essential branches of arithmetic and dictation, they would learn more grammar and geography, and learn it, too, more usefully and thoroughly in six months than they learn now in nearly as many years.

I do not think it necessary to enter into any argument in support of this position. I state it as my own opinion, formed deliberately after due consideration—not adopted hastily, but matured during several years—and I give it as such for what it is worth. But I must add—and I earnestly request the attention of the Commissioners to this statement—that it is also the opinion of all the best and most successful teachers with whom I have spoken on the subject. One and all, they deplore the time wasted in teaching grammar and geography to the junior classes, not only as so much time lost, but as positively detrimental to the progress of the children in the more important branches; and they are unanimous in thinking, that if the study of these subjects were postponed till the pupils could read the Third Book well, the rapidity of their progress would more than compensate for the delay; and that, in a very short time, they would know more grammar and geography, and know it better, than if they had been nominally learning these branches from the commencement of their school course, as at present.

The English practice, as settled by the Revised Code, is a strong precedent for the change I recommend. Not that I would wish to see this precedent completely followed out. I am of opinion that the framers of the Revised Code went, in this respect, too fast and too far. There is overwhelming testimony, that whatever may be the merits of that system, and it has many merits, the *education* afforded under it is not what it was, nor what education, in the true sense of the term, ought to be. I believe it would have been well if provision had been made, in the higher standards, for the study of grammar and geography; and I trust that, when the Irish teachers are paid by results, there will be an effective recognition of these subjects in the senior classes. But, as no boy can be said to know anything till he is able to read with tolerable fluency and intelligence, I would remove from the earlier part of his course every impediment to the acquisition of this essential art; and since a large proportion of our pupils, daily increasing in number, will inevitably leave school without completing their course, I would take care that what they do learn, while at school, should be that most likely to prove useful to them in afterlife, and that they should learn it in the best manner possible, within the limited period they remain under our care. I would concentrate the attention of the pupils, during the earlier years, upon the indispensable subjects—those subjects, too, which are best learned by incessant repetition; if they leave school at the age of ten or eleven, as the majority will probably do, I have the satisfaction of knowing that they have learned those subjects as well as was possible in the time, and that none of this precious time has been wasted; if they remain at school beyond that age, or after they have mastered the indispensable subjects, then, and not till then, would I permit them to enter upon the study of the other branches. This is the plan we adopt with geometry, algebra, book-keeping, &c., and with good results where these subjects are taught. No one, I presume, would wish to see our second-class pupils learning the

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definitions of Euclid, or the algebraic symbols, though, no doubt, they could be taught them; and yet, if we reflect for a moment, we shall see that this would not be one whit more absurd than perplexing them, as we do at present, with the definitions of grammar, and the arbitrary representations of a map.

During the year, 308 teachers—158 males and 150 females—presented themselves for examination. Of the 158 males, 81 were classed teachers seeking promotion, and 77 were probationary teachers summoned peremptorily to have their fitness for the office of public instructor formally and thoroughly tested. All of these, except three or four probationers subsequently appointed, attended the written examination held in Easter week; but only 97 re-appeared at the oral examination. Many causes combined to effect this reduction of number—of course the principal was exclusion from the oral examination for insufficient answering at the written; or for something unsatisfactory in the state of their schools, but this was not the only cause. In some cases, teachers who had answered well at the written examination, left the Board's service in the interval before the oral; and others were prevented from attending by illness, or some other unforeseen obstacle. Among the probationary teachers, a few who had been but recently appointed, and whose written exercises, though insufficient to warrant their re-call to the oral examination, afforded promise of future success, were retained on trial for another year, and admonished to prepare carefully for the next examination; and five, whose written exercises were utterly and hopelessly bad, were dismissed at once, without further trial, from a position for which they were so manifestly unfitted.

Of the 97 male teachers who were recalled to the examination, 52 succeeded in obtaining promotion; 37 failed, and were left stationary; and 8 were dismissed as incompetent. These latter added to the 5 dismissed after the written examination, making the rather large total of 13 would-be teachers, dismissed as wholly incompetent for the office. This is a fact of more importance than appears at first sight: it shows that managers appoint to the responsible office of public instructor persons altogether unfit; and my belief is that this is done, in nearly every case, not as a matter of choice or favour, but simply because better candidates are not to be found. I shall have occasion to refer to this point again.

In the case of the female teachers, the written and oral examinations are held on consecutive days, and all who attend the former are, as a general rule, orally examined also. Hence, of 150 female teachers examined by written questions, only two were absent from the subsequent oral examination, their absence being due to special causes. Of the entire 150 female teachers, only 50 were classed teachers seeking promotion—a much smaller proportion than among the male teachers—while no less than 100 were probationers seeking classification. However, if the number seeking promotion among the female teachers was less than the males the number who obtained promotion was greater—no fewer than eighty-four being successful; while fifty-five were left stationary, and nine were dismissed. Again, a large number of dismissals, for incompetency, and in this case, undoubtedly, the result of injudicious selection, as there is no lack of competent candidates for the office of female teacher in the country.

A new feature in the examination of the female teachers, this year, was that marks were awarded for proficiency in industrial subjects—plain sewing, knitting, and fancy work. The sewing and knitting were done in the presence of the examining Inspectors, and many specimens of these, and also of the fancy work, which the teachers brought with them, were of marked excellence; the majority were fairly executed, but there were

many teachers who exhibited very serious deficiency in plain needlework, and not a few who could not knit. On the whole, the examination in needlework, &c., so far as it came under my observation, satisfied me that the great majority of our female teachers possess a competent knowledge of this most useful department of their business; and I have no doubt that, when the necessity of due preparation in it becomes known, we shall find all more or less expert. After a year or two it might be possible to insist that all young women aspiring to the office of teacher should possess a certain minimum of skill in plain sewing and knitting, without which they should be absolutely ineligible for appointment.

I cannot conclude this report without again adverting to the necessity which exists that some effectual steps should be taken towards improving the condition of our teachers. I have frequently, in my annual reports as District Inspector, dwelt upon this topic; and the more extended opportunities of observation which I now enjoy confirm me in the opinion which I have more than once expressed, that the present rate of remuneration of the teachers of National schools is shamefully insufficient. I do not speak now of the few highly-classed teachers, who have salaries in some degree proportioned to their deserts—though even these, I believe, might have carried their wares to a more profitable market—neither do I plead for those who, from incapacity, or idleness, remain in the lowest grade of the service. I allude to the average, ordinary teacher; to the men holding certificates from first of third to third of first class, inclusive, who are all fairly qualified for their position, and who devote themselves to their work with assiduity and success. Such men are the very backbone of the National system of education; and, in proportion as they are stimulated and encouraged will the system grow in usefulness, and flourish. Are they thus stimulated and encouraged at present? Are they even sufficiently paid for their services? Do they get the fair day's wage for the fair day's work? I do not think I shall be far wrong if I estimate the average income of our male teachers, *from all sources*—Boards' grant, endowment, and school-fees—at a little under £35 per annum, or about 13*s.* 4*d.* a week! Surely this is not sufficient remuneration for men who bring to their work the qualifications required of our teachers, and who are charged with the task of educating the people? Not only is the amount inadequate, but it is lower, I believe, than the average wages paid in any other calling, except that of agricultural labourers. Domestic servants, shepherds, railway servants, mechanics, policemen, workers in factories, all are more highly paid than the teachers, some much more highly; and yet none will say that the office of teacher is less important than those I have enumerated, or that the qualifications required for it are of a lower type. I need not stop to inquire why this is so. Doubtless many causes have contributed to bring about this result, some of which might have been prevented, while others were, perhaps, unavoidable; but the fact remains, and it is a state of things which must be dealt with promptly and effectually. Not only is there great and growing discontent among our older teachers, not the less deep because they are irretrievably committed to the system, and cannot now seek a livelihood in any other quarter, but the younger members of the staff are everywhere on the look-out for other employment; and, what is, perhaps, the worst feature of all, eligible candidates for the office are not forthcoming in anything like the numbers required to supply vacancies. I could give many instances of this. I know, at this moment, of two assistant masters in model schools who are trying to leave the Board's service; and numbers of the pupil teachers and paid monitors who complete their course, every year, seek employment anywhere rather than under the Board. Every year, the probationers coming up for examination are of an inferior class to those who sought the office of teacher a short time

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since; and the Inspectors are too often compelled to sanction the appointment of unsuitable persons, from the sheer impossibility of procuring properly qualified candidates. There is but one remedy for this. Let the situation of teacher be made more comfortable; let it be raised to its proper place in the social scale, by attaching to it a salary proportioned to its importance, to the qualifications required for it, and to the services which the teachers are expected to render. There are several ways in which this might be done—by increasing the Board's salary, by insisting on larger local contributions, by a rate in aid, by introducing a well-considered and liberal system of payment by results—a system under which a portion of the teacher's salary would depend on his personal acquirements, as shown by his classification, and a portion on the state of his school. Two years ago I advocated such a system, and sketched a plan by which it could be fairly and easily carried out. I do not purpose entering again upon this subject; but I refer to it, because I believe that any proposition for the improvement of the teachers' emoluments is likely to take the shape of payment by results. The personal salary paid by the State is at present out of all proportion to the local payments; there seems but little prospect of the latter's being improved; and if, as I believe, the State salary must be raised, it is not difficult to foresee that the State will insist on having value for its money.

Nor must we forget that the teachers, as a body, have strong claims upon the public; with but very few exceptions—inseparable from any large organization, and which but serve to bring out more clearly the universality of the rule—the teachers are a hard-working, respectable, loyal body of men. They are sorely tried. Raised intellectually above their fellows, they are placed, by their limited incomes, socially beneath them. They would be more or less than human if they were contented; and when we remember these things, we cannot fail to admire, and, I trust, to reward the patience, the good sense, and the loyalty with which they have resisted the wily arts of the emissaries of sedition who have been so busy amongst our people for the last few years. I commend their cause to the active support of the Commissioners, well assured that they already possess their sympathy; and, I trust that, from whatever source the funds come, or however their allocation be apportioned, another year shall not be allowed to pass without a substantial improvement being made in the teachers' position.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. FitzGerald, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

No. 2.—General Report for the year 1867, upon Schools inspected and Teachers examined, by Timothy Sheahan, Esq., A.M., T.C.D.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my general report for the year 1867.

The range of duties during this year was the same as in the previous one. There may have been more special cases to inquire into, and report upon; but, then, there were not so many demands on my time to attend to duties in the South Dublin District, that belonged to the province of a District Inspector.

I may be here permitted to call attention to the inconvenience that invariably attends the withdrawal of an Inspector for any length of time from a district, and suggest that immediate measures be adopted to provide permanently against such occurrences. The District Inspector is

every day liable to be called on by the Office to furnish information regarding the appointment of teachers and monitors, claims for good service salaries, superannuation allowances, and other special matters that may from time to time turn up. Should the district be vacant, which often occurs, and there be no acting Inspector free to take charge of it, no information can be obtained on any of these points, unless a neighbouring Inspector be called on, who may have more than sufficient work to attend to in his own district. It would, in my opinion, be well if a certain number of supernumerary Inspectors were appointed, to be employed on occasions of this kind, and fill up vacancies as they may occur; they might, also, be usefully employed at the correction of the teachers' and monitors' written exercises, and leave the District Inspectors full time for their more important duties, the examination of schools.

In the course of this year, I examined thoroughly, and sent forward full reports upon 140 ordinary National schools, and visited 126 schools incidentally, on each of which I made a short report. Though these visits are termed incidental, they occupied me, in many cases, above an hour, and the average time spent at them was above half an hour.

The following table gives the numbers of the schools fully inspected, and those incidentally visited in each of the ten districts in my circuit.

No. and Name of District.	Area in square miles.	Schools fully Inspected.	Schools incidentally visited.	Total.
21. Swineford, ...	682	13	13	26
22. Boyle, ...	445	15	11	26
26. Westport, ...	937	7	5	12
27. Roscommon, ...	621	21	14	35
28. Longford, ...	488	13	2	14
37. Celbridge, ...	716	9	6	15
38. Dublin, South, ...	85	5	20	25
40. Bray, ...	650	32	26	58
41. Portarlington, . . .	915	14	14	28
44. Athy, ...	550	12	15	27
Total, ...		140	126	226

I visited this year the following workhouse schools:—Loughlinstown, Mountmellick, Tullamore, Roscommon, and Boyle, and very closely examined the different classes in the male and female departments of each. I had not for some years before visited workhouse schools, and the impression on my mind in regard to their general efficiency was by no means of a favourable character. I was the more pleased on this account with the very satisfactory results of my examination of these schools generally, and was gratified at finding a very deep interest taken by the guardians, the officers, and the inspectors who visit them, in the welfare and progress of the poor children who are entirely committed to their charge.

I visited 18 out of the 35 convent schools in my circuit. I fully examined six of them, and in the others spent so much time as enabled me to form a very fair opinion of their condition, and the manner in which they were worked. I had also an opportunity of ascertaining the provision made for the instruction of the monitresses, who now form a very important element in convent schools.

The school attached to the Convent of Mercy in Baggot-street, Dublin, is the largest in my circuit, and the most important, both as an ordinary school, and, to a certain extent, as a training establishment. Besides a large class of paid monitors, there is kept up a class of boarders, who live in the institution, and who are instructed, not only in the ordinary subjects, but, also, in drawing, music, and French.

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Few of these, who spend a year here, and give satisfaction to the nuns, fail to get appointments as school-mistresses or governesses, or enter life under auspices equally favourable.

The most important feature I witnessed in this, and I may add in the other convent schools that I visited, with perhaps two exceptions, was a deep anxiety, on the part of the nuns, to acquire a thorough knowledge of method and school management, in which they had already made extensive progress.

It may be taken for granted that they possess an amount of intelligence, on nearly every subject, beyond what is required in our first class schools; but, from want of skill as teachers, their labours, though severe and zealously performed, were not formerly attended with the same successful results that were to be found in schools under teachers of inferior literary acquirements. The latter being trained, and possessing the practical knowledge required for carrying out our system, are able to effect a safe and gradual development of the pupils' faculties, and thus draw them on to a very high degree of efficiency, amounting to a sound and general education, when the length and character of the attendance permit.

I had an opportunity of witnessing this important improvement in the convent schools during my examination of the classes, and found corresponding results in the successful answering of the monitresses at the last annual examination. On this occasion the monitresses from the convent schools in my circuit obtained by their answering more gratuities than they had in any former year, and there were not more than two schools in which the monitresses had not been duly prepared.

I have given, as usual, in a special return, the character of each of the schools visited, under the heads, "good," "fair," "indifferent," "bad;" and the cases where defects were noticed in reference to (I.) instruction of classes; (II.) state of premises and fitting up, taking them collectively for each district.

There has been little done for the improvement of school-rooms since my last report, nor is it likely that anything of importance will be done until some arrangement is come to whereby Roman Catholic managers can avail themselves of the grants for building and repairing schools which Government has placed at the disposal of the Commissioners. Managers are decidedly becoming more active, and, from their private means and resources, are getting up, in different parts, small school-houses to meet immediate wants; but much remains to be done, and this can be done effectively only by making the public grants available for the intended purposes.

Examination of Teachers.—The written examination of the male teachers was held as usual in Easter week. It was attended by 173 in all; and of these, 68, or 40 per cent., were probationers. Out of this number, 116, including 52 probationers, were recalled for oral examination.

There were 144 female teachers summoned for examination, and of these, 70, or near 50 per cent., were probationers. It is painful to be obliged to get into the service, year after year, so many new and in most instances unskilled teachers, not so much for schools newly established as to fill up vacancies created by the removals or resignations of others. This frequent change of teachers is a great evil, and I fear there will be no check to it until some measures are taken to induce efficient persons to settle down in poor neighbourhoods. This can be effected only by supplementing their salaries from funds raised by a local rate for the purpose, or some more general taxation, should the public grants not be available.

The following tables show the rank and number of the male and female teachers examined, and their classification after the examinations:—

TABLE I.—This Table shows the Number and Rank of the Male Teachers who attended at the Written Examination in 1867, arranged according to their respective Districts :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.		Total.
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	
21. Swineford,	4	5	2	–	1	–	1	13
22. Boyle,	8	3	8	1	3	–	1	24
26. Westport,	8	7	3	–	–	–	1	19
27. Roscommon,	9	3	4	2	–	–	–	18
28. Longford,	11	6	6	3	–	1	–	27
37. Celbridge,	6	1	–	2	1	–	–	10
38. Dublin, South,	4	1	3	1	1	1	–	11
40. Bray,	6	3	1	–	–	1	1	12
41. Portarlington,	8	4	5	1	–	1	–	19
44. Athy,	4	5	6	2	3	–	–	20
Total,	68	38	38	12	9	4	4	173

TABLE II.—This Table gives the Rank and Number of the Teachers selected from the preceding Table for Oral Examination :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.		Total.
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	
21. Swineford,	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	5
22. Boyle,	6	3	4	–	3	–	1	17
26. Westport,	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	12
27. Roscommon,	9	3	2	1	–	–	–	15
28. Longford,	10	6	2	3	1	–	–	22
37. Celbridge,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
38. Dublin, South,	2	1	4	–	1	*2	–	10
40. Bray,	4	1	*2	–	–	1	1	9
41. Portarlington,	6	1	3	1	–	1	–	12
44. Athy,	2	2	3	1	2	–	–	10
Total,	52	25	20	6	7	4	2	116

TABLE III.—This Table shows the Classification of the Male Teachers after the Oral Examination :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.			Total.
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.	
21. Swineford,	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	5
22. Boyle,	–	4	5	3	1	3	–	1	17
26. Westport,	2	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	12
27. Roscommon,	2	3	7	2	1	–	–	–	15
28. Longford,	–	7	9	2	2	2	–	–	22
37. Celbridge,	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	4
38. Dublin, South,	–	–	3	–	4	1	–	2	10
40. Bray,	–	1	4	–	2	–	1	1	9
41. Portarlington,	1	2	4	2	2	–	1	–	12
44. Athy,	–	1	3	1	3	2	–	–	10
Total,	5	26	46	10	15	8	2	4	116

* One teacher from District 44 examined in District 38, and one from District 23 examined in District 40.

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TABLE IV.—This Table gives the Number and Rank of the Female Teachers examined in the ten Districts :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division. II.	3rd Class. Division. I.	2nd Class. Division. II.	2nd Class. Division. I.	1st Class. Division. III.	1st Class. Division. II.	Total.
21. Swineford,	8	3	3	–	1	–	–	15
22. Boyle,	4	1	4	3	1	1	–	14
26. Westport,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
27. Roscommon,	10	4	10	–	–	–	–	24
28. Longford,	12	4	1	3	1	–	–	21
37. Celbridge,	10	3	1	1	1	–	–	16
38. Dublin, South,	12	5	3	2	2	–	–	24
40. Bray,	4	1	1	1	1	–	–	8
41. Portarlington,	3	1	3	1	1	–	–	9
44. Athy,	4	2	2	–	1	1	–	10
Total,	70	24	28	11	9	2	–	144

TABLE V.—This Table shows the Classification of the Female Teachers after the Oral Examinations :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division. II.	3rd Class. Division. I.	2nd Class. Division. II.	2nd Class. Division. I.	1st Class. Division. III.	1st Class. Division. II.	1st Class. Division. I.	Dismissed.	Total.
21. Swineford,	–	2	10	1	–	1	–	–	1	15
22. Boyle,	–	–	5	4	3	1	1	–	–	14
26. Westport,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
27. Roscommon,	1	2	12	2	7	–	–	–	–	24
28. Longford,	–	8	8	2	2	1	–	–	–	21
37. Celbridge,	1	4	6	3	1	1	–	–	–	16
38. Dublin, South,	4	6	7	2	3	2	–	–	–	24
40. Bray,	–	2	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	8
41. Portarlington,	–	1	1	4	2	1	–	–	–	9
44. Athy,	–	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	10
Total,	6	29	57	21	20	9	1	–	1	144

The results of these examinations were on the whole satisfactory. Of the 52 male probationers that presented themselves at the oral examination, 47 were classed, and more than 60 per cent. of these were recommended for the first division of the third class. Of the candidates for promotion examined, 20 were in the first division of third class, 13 were in the second class, and 6 in the first class. After the examination, there were 46 in the first division of third class, 25 in the second class, and 14 in the first class.

There were examined 70 female probationers, and of these only 6 remained unclassed ; and more than 50 per cent. of those promoted were placed in the first division of third class, and several were raised to the second class. Of the candidates for promotion, 28 were in the first division of third class, 20 were in the second class, and 2 in the first class. After the examinations there were 57 in the first division of third class, 41 in the second class, and 10 in the first class, and 1 was dismissed.

On comparing the results of these examinations with the results of those held in 1866, I find a very great improvement in the general answering, sufficient to show that we have had better subjects entering the service as probationers, and that the candidates for promotion have been taking more pains to qualify for the rank to which they aspire.

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In my report for the year 1866 I felt it my duty to call attention to the very low incomes of the teachers, especially those below the rank of second class. In the first division of third class male teachers receive from the Commissioners £24 and female teachers £20 annually. In the second division of this same class male teachers are paid £18 and female teachers £16. The school-fees paid third class teachers in Connaught do not average £2 a year, and in Leinster they do not exceed £5. The private endowments are very few, and there is no other source from which anything can be expected except the good service salary, after eight years, to which those in the first division of third class, and above, are alone entitled, and gratuities for instructing monitors, and preparing teachers. It must be very hard, with means so limited, for even the unmarried teachers to meet the expense of lodging, food, and clothing, in keeping with the *status*, they are expected to uphold. The present may not be an inopportune moment to call attention to this important point, and strongly urge the necessity of having something done to render the situation of a National teacher somewhat more attractive on the ground of emolument. At present many young persons become National teachers to enable them to attain some higher position, either at home or in a foreign land.

There is one other matter on which I have to offer a few observations. It is the necessity of providing some fund for the relief of those widows and orphans of those teachers who die leaving no means for their support. Cases of this kind are of frequent occurrence, as few teachers can afford to insure something at their death for those who survive them. It appears to me that the fines which are occasionally inflicted on teachers might be appropriated to purposes of this kind.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

James Patterson, esq.

No. 3.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by JAMES PATTERSON, Esq., Head Inspector.

10th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present to you, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, my general report on schools inspected and teachers examined in the year 1867.

For the first term (four months) of that year the districts under my superintendence were the same as during the three previous years; from the 1st of May I had charge of district 45, official centre, Ennis—in lieu of district 35, official centre, Ballinasloe—which was then placed under Mr. FitzGerald, Head Inspector.

In the course of the year I visited in—

			Schools.
District 35,	Official Centre,	Ballinasloe,	10
„ 36,	„	Parsonstown,	10
„ 39,	„	Carlow,	25
„ 42,	„	Gort,	30
„ 43,	„	Thurles,	26
„ 45,	„	Ennis,	72
„ 46,	„	Tipperary,	36
„ 47,	„	Kilkenny,	24
„ 49,	„	Waterford,	31
„ 50,	„	Enniscorthy,	19
„ 53,	„	Clonmel,	23
	Total,		306

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Of these 306 schools, 132 were fully inspected, every pupil being examined in the various parts of the class programme; the classes in the other 174 were only partially examined, or sometimes not at all. My visits to those schools being "incidental" on my way to or from others in which it was more necessary that a thorough inspection should be made.

In many cases, the object of my visits to the schools which I fully inspected was to ascertain the teachers' claims for promotion to higher class, accompanied by higher pay, for the supplemental salary for good service, or for other reward from the Commissioners. I am happy to say I was generally able to second the District Inspectors' recommendations of these cases; and, on the whole, had good reason to be satisfied with the evidence of conscientious and successful discharge of duty by the teachers.

Many additional schools were visited at random, and were inspected, in order to enable me to form a general estimate of the efficiency of the work done, on the whole, in each district. While some of these were in every respect creditable to the managers and the teachers, some, on the other hand, indicated much apathy in the management, and little skill in the teaching. But, however moderate the teachers sometimes were in ability to instruct, seldom had I reason to charge them with want of earnestness in their work, and still seldomer with moral unfitness for it. My experience of them, indeed, warrants the assertion that, with rare exceptions, the masters and mistresses of the National schools are persons of unexceptionable character. Were the standard of mental acquirements for probationers raised (which, however, would be futile unless the immediate inducements to accept office were, at the same time, enhanced in value), many persons whose abilities are so slender that they never advance beyond the lowest class, would be effectually excluded from the service, and the recruits would be young men and women of greater promise, capable of advancing themselves, and improving their schools, much to the public benefit.

The notes taken by myself during the year, and those of the District Inspectors associated with me, show that on the whole, the state of the schools in regard to effective teaching, is steadily progressing. If all the teachers had the advantage of good parts and good training, this progress would be much more rapid. Still it is well that it is being made at all, and is likely to continue. In 1866, I found the general proficiency—

—	Excellent	Good	Fair	Middling	Poor
	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts
In Reading,	36, 42, 46, 47	39, 43, 49, 50, 53	35	–	–
In Penmanship,	46	36, 42, 50, 53	35, 39, 43, 47, 49	–	–
In Arithmetic,	–	42, 46	36, 43, 53	35, 39, 47, 49, 50	–
In Writing from Dictation,	–	46	36, 39, 42, 43, 50	35, 47, 49, 53	–
In Grammar,	–	36, 42, 43, 46	39	35, 47	49, 50, 53
In Geography,	–	36, 46, 47	42	39, 43, 49, 50, 53	35

In 1867, it was—

—	Excellent	Good	Fair	Middling	Poor
	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts
In Reading,	39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49	36, 45, 50, 53	35	–	–
In Penmanship,	42, 46	36, 43, 45, 49, 53	35, 39, 47, 50	–	–
In Arithmetic,	42	36, 39, 43, 46, 47	45, 53	35, 49, 50	–
In Writing from Dictation,	–	42, 43, 46, 49	36	35, 39, 45, 47, 53	50
In Grammar,	36, 43, 45	39, 42, 46, 47	49	35, 50, 53	–
In Geography,	–	42	39, 46, 47	35, 36, 43, 45	49, 50, 53

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The falling off in geography, I think, attributable, in a great measure, to the wearing out of the maps, which are not now periodically replaced as free stock, as they used to be. The improvement in reading I ascribe to the employment in increased number of assistant teachers, under whom the children have more practice in reading aloud than they formerly had, and who take great pains to advance the junior pupils from the primer class, in which there is no scope for proficiency. These assistants can often give valuable aid in teaching mechanical writing; and progress in that branch has been further secured by the use of the copy-books published by Mr. Vere Foster. But the slender literary attainments that keep assistants generally in the inferior division of the lowest class, if they even rise above the rank of probationer, prevent their being of much use in teaching arithmetic, grammar, or even writing from dictation.

From the District Inspectors' annual reports I extract their opinion of the material condition of the school-houses, &c. I do not include district 35, as it formed a portion of my group only in the first term of the year.

State of	Excellent in Districts	Good in Districts	Middling in Districts	Indifferent in Districts
Buildings, . .	42, 43, 46, 53	36, 39, 47, 49, 50	45	
Furniture, . .	42, 43, 46, 53	36, 47, 49	39, 45, 50	–
Playground, . .	42,	36, 43, 49, 53	39, 45, 46, 50	47
Out-offices, . .	–	42, 47, 53	36,39,43,46,49,50	45

There is a marked improvement in the neatness and cleanliness that characterize the school-rooms and the children. Teachers for the most part set a good example in their own persons of these qualities. In schools where female teachers are employed, needlework is generally taught with satisfactory results—the girls learning to mend their own garments and to make some of them. But in the districts to which this report refers there is little work for sale done in the schools.

In all schools taught by masters of the first or second class, and attended by boys of 13 years of age, or upwards, the elements of geometry, mensuration, and algebra are taught. In several that I examined in 1867 the progress made by the pupils was highly creditable.

The following tables show the number of Teachers examined, with the results recommended.

Number of Teachers examined.

District.	Already classed thus, and now candidates for promotion.						Unclassed: Summoned peremptorily for classification or dismissal.			Total.
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.					
	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Retained on trial from previous examination.	Reappointed on trial after dismissal in previous year.	New Teachers not previously examined.	
I. *a.*—Male.										
36. Parsonstown, . .	–	1	–	5	3	2	–	–	4	15
39. Carlow, . .	–	–	–	–	3	5	1	–	6	15
42. Gort, . .	3	–	1	–	1	4	2	1	5	17
43. Thurles, . .	–	–	–	1	–	9	4	–	11	25
45. Ennis, . .	–	2	2	3	3	8	1	–	13	32
46. Tipperary, . .	–	1	4	7	5	5	3	–	15	40
47. Kilkenny, . .	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	12	17
49. Waterford, . .	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	5	12
50. Enniscorthy, . .	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	3	8
53. Clonmel, . .	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	5	8
Total, . .	3	4	8	19	18	43	13	2	79	189

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Numbers of Teachers examined—*continued.*

District.	Already classed thus, and now candidates for promotion.						Unclassed: Summoned peremptorily for classification or dismissal.			Total.
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.					
	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Retained on trial from previous examination.	Reappointed on trial after dismissal in previous year.	New Teachers not previously examined.	
I. *b.*—FEMALE.										
36. Parsonstown,	–	–	–	2	–	1	5	–	3	11
39. Carlow,	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	3	8
42. Gort,	–	–	1	2	1	1	3	–	5	13
43. Thurles,	2	–	1	2	2	5	5	–	7	24
45. Ennis,	–	1	1	2	6	4	6	–	7	27
46. Tipperary,	–	1	–	4	8	8	5	–	19	45
47. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	5	2	2	–	7	16
49. Waterford,	–	–	–	1	3	7	3	–	5	19
50. Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	3	8
53. Clonmel,	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	3	8
Total,	2	2	3	15	27	34	34	–	62	179

Results recommended for Teachers:—

District.	To be promoted			To be left stationary		To be depressed.	Probationers to be dismissed.	Total.
	3 Steps.	2 Steps.	1 Step.	As classed Teachers.	As probationers till next examination.			
II. *a.*—MALE.								
36. Parsonstown,	–	2	8	3	2	–	–	15
39. Carlow,	–	–	6	5	2	–	2	15
42. Gort,	–	1	7	4	4	–	1	17
43. Thurles,	–	3	7	6	4	–	5	25
45. Ennis,	–	5	15	8	1	–	3	32
46. Tipperary,	–	6	11	17	5	–	1	40
47. Kilkenny,	–	2	6	3	1	–	5	17
49. Waterford,	–	3	3	4	2	–	–	12
50. Enniscorthy,	–	1	2	3	2	–	–	8
53. Clonmel,	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	8
Total,	–	26	68	53	23	–	19	189
II. *b.*—FEMALE.								
36. Parsonstown,	1	1	6	1	2	–	–	11
39. Carlow,	–	1	5	–	2	–	–	8
42. Gort,	–	2	8	1	2	–	–	13
43. Thurles,	–	4	11	4	4	–	1	24
45. Ennis,	–	1	10	7	8	1	–	27
46. Tipperary,	–	16	19	5	4	–	1	45
47. Kilkenny,	–	5	5	4	–	–	2	16
49. Waterford,	–	3	9	3	3	–	1	19
50. Enniscorthy,	–	–	5	–	2	–	1	8
53. Clonmel,	–	1	5	–	–	–	2	8
Total,	1	84	83	25	27	1	8	179

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By these tables it appears that in 1867 one-half of the male teachers examined and two-thirds of the female teachers acquitted themselves so well as to merit *promotion* (or, in the case of probationers, *classification*); and one-fifth of the male probationers and one-twelfth of the female so badly as to necessitate the recommendation of their dismissal; while of the 94 male and 96 female probationers, 23 males and 27 females failed to obtain a class, but were recommended to be kept on further trial till next examination. Supposing these numbers to be proportionate to the numbers similarly retained in other districts there are no fewer than 500 persons so illiterate as to be unable to pass the examination for the lowest class of National teacher, occupying places that ought to be filled by persons competent to teach, in addition to many others appointed since, whose fitness cannot be tested till next examination. The remedy I would suggest for this would be to pay a higher salary to teachers of the lowest class, and no salary to teachers before they are classed. Candidates for the office of teacher would then find it more to their interest to make fitting preparation for the post, and incompetent persons would no longer encumber the ranks and impede education to the same extent as they do at present.

Of the preparation of pupil teachers and monitresses in the model schools for the place of school-master or school-mistress, I have spoken in my report on the model schools under my care. The monitors, male and female, in training in ordinary National schools, including numerous convent schools, for similar appointments, were, as usual, examined this year by the District Inspectors with the following results:—

Results of the Examinations of Senior Paid Monitors.

Number of Monitors	In District										
	36.	39.	42.	43.	45.	46.	47.	49.	50.	53.	Total.
a. Whose answering was so good that their teachers were recommended for the full gratuity attainable, . . .	16	35	33	46	34	54	31	10	3	4	266
b. Whose teachers were recommended for less than the full gratuity, ...	–	–	4	–	5	–	8	1	5	7	30
c. Whose teachers were not recommended for any gratuity,	3	14	10	4	8	12	7	8	4	4	74
d. Whose answering was so bad as to call for admonition or reprimand, ...	2	1	–	9	10	1	4	7	7	5	46
e. Whose answering was so bad as to call for their dismissal, .	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	1	1	2	11
Total, ...	21	50	49	59	57	69	53	27	20	22	427

I am not able to compare these results with those for the year 1866, as the monitors' papers for that year were not submitted to me. They are, however, much better than those for the year 1865, which again were superior to those for 1864. This steady progress is very gratifying, and it is not confined to the monitors, but extends to the general body of the pupils. In the case of the monitors it is accelerated by the desire entertained by a large number of them to obtain admission, as pupil teachers, to the district model schools for the sake of the superior training offered in those institutions. The earnestness with which they study for the pupil teachers' entrance examination prepares them to answer satisfactorily at their examination as monitors. The teachers also deserve credit for the

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greater diligence and attention to system they show year after year in instructing their monitors. Industry and system are becoming more and more habits of the teachers of our schools, and the consequence is that the schools are, on the whole, steadily advancing in efficiency and usefulness. The progress, to be sure, would be more rapid were all the means of improvement offered by the State more fully taken advantage of. Still it is going on in spite of every obstacle, and may be expected to continue so long as the present conditions remain unaltered for the worse.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTERSON, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

A. O'Callaghan, esq.

No. 4.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by A. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

3rd March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following general report upon schools inspected and teachers examined by me during the year 1867.

This circuit comprises ten districts, which embrace the whole of the counties of Down and Armagh, and the greater portions of the counties of Antrim and Monaghan, with parts of Louth and Fermanagh.

I. The following table exhibits the extent of each of these districts, and their educational resources, as regards the number of National schools in operation in them :—

No. and Name of District.	Area in square miles.	No. of Day Schools, including P.L.U. Schools.	Evening Schools.	Model Schools.
4. Ballymena,	331	123	4	1
5. Antrim,	306	116	4	–
8. Belfast, North,	103	101	27	1
9. Belfast, South,	155	78	15	1
10. Newtownards,	247	103	3	1
15. Dungannon,	696	133	2	–
16. Armagh,	421	88	–	–
17. Downpatrick,	394	124	6	–
18. Monaghan,	335	112	11	1
19. Newry,	337	99	7	1
Sub-District, Lurgan, part of 8 and 9,	–	72	15	1
„ Banbridge, part of 16 and 17,	–	76	19	–
Totals,	3,365	1,225	113	7

II. The following statement shows, in a compendious form, the nature of the various duties which I discharged, and the manner in which they were distributed over the year : —

(*a*) Inspection of ordinary National schools,	78 days
(*b*) Examinations of model schools,	73 „
(*c*) Do. teachers male and female,	64 „
(*d*) Official writing and other duties,	59 „
Engaged on duty,	274 „
(*c*) Off duty,	35 „
(*d*) Sundays and holidays,	56 „
Total,	365

With respect to the number of days (64) appearing in this statement as having been devoted to the examinations of teachers, I have to observe

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that this period was occupied not solely with the examinations of the year 1867, but was partly given to those of the previous year. The failing health of my predecessor, Dr. Patten, made it impossible for him to engage in this duty for the year 1866. When I had the honour of being appointed to succeed him, in November, 1866, I was obliged to postpone this duty to the following year, as the annual examinations of the seven model schools, included in this circuit, demanded my immediate attention. Having mentioned the name of Dr. Patten, it is impossible for me to abstain from reference to the important services rendered by him to popular education, during his long and distinguished official career. It will, I am sure, be gratifying to him to learn that these services are gratefully recognised and fully appreciated by the friends of education in every part of Ireland in which he has been so zealously and usefully engaged; and that he bears with him to his retirement the sympathy and regards of all who know him—of those more especially, perhaps, who had been, for many years, officially associated with him, and enjoyed the advantage of his clear judgment and well-stored experience.

The Teaching Staff.—The following exhibits the number of those who are wholly or partly engaged in teaching :—

	Males.	Females.
Number of literary teachers in day schools,	864	658
" teachers of needlework,	–	41
" paid monitors,	199	251
Total,	1,063	950

It is to be observed, that the number of teachers of needlework (41) includes those only who take no part in the literary instruction. Needlework is taught in all the female and mixed schools, and generally by one of the junior literary assistants.

The following table shows the classification of the above teachers :—

	Males.	Females.
Number of teachers belonging to first-class,	98	56
" " second-class,	236	138
" " third-class,	394	279
" unclassed,	136	185
Total,	864	658

The paid monitors are thus distributed in the three monitorial grades:—

18 belong to first-class,
386 " second-class (senior),
46 " third-class (or junior).

Examinations of Teachers.—I examined 202 male and 249 female teachers as candidates for promotion for the year 1867.

Classification of male candidates for promotion before examination :—

5 in first-class,
22 in second-class,
65 in third-class,
110 probationers,
} =202

Number of male teachers recommended for promotion, after examination :—

4 either in or to first class,
12 " second-class,
64 " third class,
} =80

Classification of female candidates for promotion before examination:—

7 in first class,
17 in second-class,
40 in third-class,
185 probationers,
} =249

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Number of female teachers recommended for promotion after examination :—

11	either in or to	first-class,	=169
20	„	second-class,	
138	„	third-class,	

In the case of 10 male and 7 female teachers, the course recommended was their dismissal, as they were found to be wholly incompetent as teachers.

Inspection of Schools.—I observed, in a previous part of this report, that the examinations of the teachers for the years 1866 and 1867 had to be compressed almost entirely, for reasons already given, into the latter year. This occupation of my time necessarily withdrew a considerable portion of the year from the inspection of schools. I was unable, under these circumstances, to inspect more than 175 schools, of which 85 were fully inspected. The remainder were incidental visits, the average duration of each being somewhat less than half an hour. By means of these visits, although so brief, I was enabled to obtain a tolerably accurate measure of the real character of each school. It is my practice, on these occasions, to examine into the following particulars :—

(*a*) The observance of the regulations set forth in the Time Table.
(*b*) The state of the school accounts.
(*c*) The proficiency of the pupils in some one branch of the school-course.
(*d*) The state of the pupils' copy-books.

The last affords almost certain evidence with regard to the general character of the teacher. If he is careless, and takes no interest in his work, the copy books betray him at once, by the errors and blunders in style and in spelling being left wholly unnoticed and uncorrected. The zealous and intelligent teacher on the contrary, is pretty sure to cross such mistakes with a pen. Every year's experience confirms my view of the reliability of this mode of gauging a teacher's character in a short visit. The importance of these incidental visits cannot be easily overrated, when, more especially, they extend on an average, to a time sufficiently long to enable the Inspector to examine into some of the points referring to order, organization, and the proficiency of pupils, which I have now indicated.

I shall now, with studied brevity, state my opinion of the proficiency of the pupils of the 85 schools which I fully examined in the leading subjects of the school-programme :—

Reading.—This highly important branch is taught with marked success. I was much surprised with the excellence of the style of reading in some instances. In several of the schools, the pupils acquire not merely a facility, but even an expressive and spirited style not to be expected amongst the children of the poor. The teachers themselves—particularly in and around Belfast—are not content to read in that coarse mediocrity of style, too common in most parts of the country, but aim at acquiring correctness of accentuation and expressiveness of style. This aim was specially observable in the female teachers who attended the examinations for the year 1867. Their style of reading was really excellent—it was correct, graceful, and expressive. The male teachers do not reach this high standard, but many of them read with spirit and correct accentuation.

Arithmetic.—Results fairly satisfactory. The pupils acquire quickness and accuracy in the common operations. In too many schools, however, a neglect or ignorance of compendious method is to be met with. This defect I brought under the notice of the teachers whom I examined in the year 1867. I took occasion, too, to test their own knowledge on these points, and found that too many of them used cumbrous and circuitous methods. I proposed some question, whose solution is readily

obtained by the rules of mental arithmetic and there were more failures than I had expected. Many of the teachers who thus failed were well acquainted with, and able to solve, rather difficult questions in the most advanced rules of arithmetic. *Appendix C.* Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Grammar.—The knowledge of the pupils in this subject is, to a great extent, mechanical—their intelligence having been but poorly exercised in the lessons given in it.

Geography.—I observe a disposition on the part of teachers to neglect this branch as well as the preceding. Certainly, the knowledge of the maps of the world, Europe and Ireland, to be found in many of the schools, is much below what it ought to be. This result is the more disappointing, when it is considered that, in the arrangements of the time tables there is ample time allowed, generally every day, for this instruction. But the fact is, that the teachers, for the most part, underrate its importance as an intellectual stimulus; and, as a consequence, their mode of teaching the subject is dry, monotonous, and most uninteresting. *A. O'Callaghan, esq.*

Writing from Dictation.—In all the schools which I inspected this most improving exercise formed a part of the regular business of each day. In thirty-six schools out of eighty-five the results may be regarded as quite satisfactory, and in twenty-seven as medium, while in the remainder they were unsatisfactory.

Penmanship.—This branch is restricted, in the great majority of the schools, to plain writing—the ornamental styles being scarcely known, and never practised in the ordinary schools. But it gives me much pleasure to state that no part of the school course has been cultivated with so marked a success as the ordinary business style of writing. This improvement has been general, and, in many schools, rapid in a marked degree. This gratifying result is, beyond all doubt, due to the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's excellent series of copy-books. Their style is quite correct, without that delicate finish and symmetry which has, no doubt, often damped the ardour of the imitator of those superfine specimens of penmanship which are to be found in other series of copy-books. In the girls' schools the angular style of writing is fast disappearing. In many of them I have met with some well-finished specimens of the round or oval style.

Needlework.—Results very satisfactory. The female teachers in this part of Ireland exhibit a high proficiency in this branch. The variety and the finish of the work presented for inspection by the female teachers who attended the examinations of the year 1867 of these districts agreeably surprised me. I took care to inform them that the numerical value —100—assigned to the highest proficiency in this branch is greater than that of any other subject of their programme of examination. The introduction of this additional requirement for promotion will stimulate the female teachers to increased efforts, and exercise a beneficial influence on their pupils, and their respective localities.

Method of Teaching.—The teachers are progressing—slowly, however —in the skill and intelligence required to secure, in a given time, satisfactory results. But since a knowledge on their part of the subjects treated of in the manuals of method and organization, now on the Board's list of books, will henceforward be tested at the annual examinations, and will influence, in its proportion, the results necessary for their promotion, it is certain that the teachers will not, for the future, utterly neglect, as heretofore, this important—most important—part of their professional preparation. It is skilful and intelligent teachers—not deeply-read scholars—that are required to be the heads of the schools for the education of the poorer portion of the community. In the classification sheets, the maximum value assigned to "Method and School Organization" is 50.

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In my judgment, this is too low a numerical value for a subject which tests the teacher's technical knowledge. I would suggest 80, or even 100, as more suitable, and as more likely to improve, not merely the professional knowledge, but also the practice of the teachers.

It gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to offer the most favourable testimony to the general conduct of the teachers of this group of districts. Surrounded by political circumstances of an extraordinary character, there was no section of the community that exhibited higher qualities of good citizenship. In so large a body, no instances have occurred of complicity or sympathy with lawlessness. Of them it may, with strict truth, be said that they are a most exemplary body of men—modest and industrious—and that the structure of society has no surer or sounder supporters.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

John E. Sheridan, esq.

No. 5.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon SCHOOLS INSPECTED AND TEACHERS EXAMINED, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my general report for the year 1867.

I. In my last general report it was stated that on the 31st December, 1866 my circuit of school districts, which comprised the entire of the counties of Cork and Kerry, the greater part of the counties of Limerick and Waterford, and a small portion of the counties of Clare and Tipperary (being equal to something more than one-sixth of the entire area of Ireland), contained 1,013 National schools *in actual operation;* and that the entire teaching staff (exclusive of nuns and monks, and the teachers, pupil teachers, and monitresses employed in the Cork, Limerick, and Dunmanway model schools) comprised 2,293 individuals, viz. :—

1,434 Literary Teachers.
202 Teachers of Needlework.
657 Paid Monitors.

I have now to report that at the close of the year 1867 the total number of schools in actual operation, and available for the instruction of the poorer class of children, had increased to 1,029, viz.:—

945 ordinary day schools,
42 Convent or Monastery schools,
33 Poor-law Union or Gaol schools,
9 Model school departments;

that the number of evening schools had also increased from twelve in 1866, to fifteen in 1867 ; and that the teaching staff (excluding, as before, nuns, monks, and those employed in the model schools) had increased to 2,342 individuals, being an addition of forty-nine to the staff as it existed in 1866.

The number of schools towards the erection and fitting up of which grants of money have been voted by the Commissioners, amounted at the close of the year 1867 to *fifty-six,* being a considerable increase to the number on the district books in the preceding year.

The 945 ordinary day schools in operation at the close of 1867, are classified thus:—

348 are Boys' schools.
312 „ Girls' „
285 „ Mixed „

By "mixed schools" I mean schools attended by children of both sexes. Again, of the same number of schools :— *Appendix C.*

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121 were under first class teachers.
391 „ second class „
472 „ third class „
51 „ probationary „

The corresponding numbers in 1866 were—

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118 under first class teachers.
389 „ second class „
467 „ third class „
55 „ probationary „

II. In the course of the year 1867, I made 374 visits to 336 different schools—viz., 329 ordinary National schools, six convent schools, and one poor law union school. Of these schools, 184 were fully inspected and examined, the remainder having been visited incidentally, and only partially examined.

These 184 schools are scattered over the entire surface of my very extensive circuit, and may be taken as furnishing very fair samples of the general run of schools to be found in the south of Ireland. In only twenty-nine of these schools did I find the proficiency of the classes so unsatisfactory as to merit official notice, and in only twenty-six did I find the apparatus (maps, &c.) deficient—that is, so deficient as necessarily to impair, to a greater or less extent, the quality of the instruction imparted in the schools. But I am concerned to say that in fully sixty schools, or nearly one-third of the entire number, I found the sale-stock of lesson books and copy books, &c., which it is the duty of the teachers to maintain, extremely scanty. As regards the apparatus, most of that now in use in the schools was supplied some years ago as free grants by the Commissioners, and by Mr. Vere Foster. This apparatus is now beginning to be very much the worse for wear, and for damp, particularly the maps, the most useful of which have in several schools become faded and torn, and hardly fit to be employed in the instruction of the classes; and as these free grants have been discontinued, and as the managers are seldom disposed, and the teachers can seldom afford, to purchase maps at their own expense, I have no doubt that the state of our schools, generally, in respect of apparatus will become less and less satisfactory from year to year, and that at last the Commissioners will find themselves compelled, in the interests of the schools, to resume, at least in a modified shape, their old system of free grants of apparatus.

In the great majority of schools the duty of keeping up a stock of lesson books, copy books, and other requisites for sale to the pupils, has to be discharged by the teachers alone, and in a great many instances, as it appears, is discharged unsatisfactorily. This is an evil, no doubt, but it is one the importance of which is very liable to be exaggerated by persons not practically conversant with National schools. It would be very erroneous, for instance, to conclude that in the sixty schools in which I found the sale-stock inadequate, the pupils generally, or even any considerable portion of them, were without the means of prosecuting their studies profitably. The sale-stock may be scanty in a school, or there may be none at all, and yet every pupil in that school, or nearly all, may be possessed of the books and other requisites which he requires. I feel convinced, nevertheless, that in every district a large proportion of the schools will be found inadequately supplied, until increased facilities for purchasing school requisites shall have been provided by the Commissioners. Under the present arrangement, according to which all requisites must be obtained from the central department in Dublin, it very frequently happens that when a teacher's sale-stock of First Books, or

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copy books, or slates, runs out before the rest of his stock has been disposed of, the deficiency cannot be supplied for a considerable time; whereas, if the Commissioners had an agent in every large town for the sale of such requisites as are in constant demand in National schools, a teacher who required a dozen copy books, or half a dozen Third Books, or any small quantity of requisites, could purchase them at once without much trouble. Such an arrangement would be a great relief to teachers; would confer a signal benefit upon the schools; would save the Commissioners the expense (which must be very considerable) of forwarding parcels to the provinces; and would relieve the central department of a vast amount of laborious duty, which cannot always be discharged with the expected punctuality.

III. The teaching staff of the ten districts under my superintendence comprised at the close of the year, as I have already stated, 2,342 individuals, exclusive of nuns and monks, and the teachers, pupil-teachers, and monitors employed in the three district model schools.

This total includes—

1,426 literary teachers,
191 teachers of needlework,
725 paid monitors.

Of the literary teachers, 126 (or 8·8 per cent. of the entire number) were first class teachers; 328 (or 23 per cent.) were second class teachers; 783 (or 54·9 per cent.) were third class teachers; and 189 (or 13·3 per cent.) were probationary teachers.

The *relative* proportions of the first and second class teachers do not differ materially from those given in my report for 1866; but the percentage of third class teachers has increased from 52·8 in 1866 to 54·9 in 1867, while that of probationers has diminished from 16·4 in the former year to 13·3 in the latter.

Absolutely the number of first class teachers has increased from 120 to 126; that of second class teachers from 322 to 328; that of third class teachers from 757 to 783, while the number of probationers has diminished from 235 to 189.

Of the teachers generally I will say that the experience of last year, which was an eventful one, and one which supplied a trying test of their character, has only confirmed the opinion I expressed at the close of my report for 1866, that "the teachers, as a body, are as moral, pious, *loyal*, and well-conducted as any class of men and women in the community."

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

No. 6.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector.

Londonderry, 25th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following general report on schools inspected and teachers examined by me during the year 1867.

As on former occasions, I shall begin by giving a short account of the nature of the business I had to undertake, and I shall also specify the number of days which I devoted to the several branches of my official duties during the past year.

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	Days.
Inspection of schools,	95
Examination and classification of teachers,	35
General superintendance of model schools,	54
Miscellaneous duties and holding official inquiries,	33
Writing general report,	10
Unwell or on leave of absence,	22
Occupied in travelling long distances,	6
Saturdays devoted to official correspondence,	52
Sundays and holidays,	58

In all 365 days, during which I travelled 4,929 miles on the public service, at a cost of £68 19*s.* 10*d.*, or very nearly at the rate of 3¼*d.* a mile.

The Enniskillen Model School, which was opened to the public on the 2nd September last, makes a total of seven of these institutions under my superintendence. I do not mean to make a special report on this establishment, seeing that it has been in operation for so short a time, but I think it is in place to mention that the results which have been already realized through its working may be looked upon as satisfactory. The number of children on rolls falls little short of 200, and I have the strongest assurance for stating that a considerable increase in the attendance will take place when the winter months shall have passed away. This remark has special application to the girls' school, and infants' school. As far as my experience extends I am in a position to state that, with the exception of the Belfast Model School, and the Dublin training schools, the Enniskillen Model School is second to no other institution of the kind in Ireland, as regards the number, size, and appointments of its school and class rooms, and the extent of its playgrounds. The numerous preliminary duties connected with its organization trenched a good deal on the time which I had set apart for the inspection of ordinary National schools. I may here observe that the examination of pupils, monitors, and pupil-teachers in the model schools under my superintendence, and other necessary duties in connexion with these establishments, occupied me 54 days, irrespective of 25 lengthened visits to them, at distant intervals throughout the year. All this seriously lessened the time at my disposal for the business of inspection, but I had no choice in the matter, as I could not, consistently with a due regard to the interest of these important establishments, have bestowed less time on them.

As in past years, official inquiries occupied a portion of my time. They were not, generally speaking, of a serious character, but as most of them were held in the county Mayo, and at places more than 120 miles from my official centre, Londonderry, the amount of travelling, chiefly on cars, which they involved was very great. In illustration of this I may mention that I got instructions from the Secretaries, on the 9th November last, to hold an inquiry at Belmullet, county Mayo. I was then at Gweedore, county Donegal, on special duty, and had instructions from the office to report as to the fitness of the Greatnaglogh National School for educational purposes. When I had carried out my orders with reference to these cases, I was obliged to start at once for Enniskillen, and hold there the usual yearly examination of male and female teachers. The performance of these duties compelled me to travel about 300 miles on uncovered cars. This is, no doubt, an extreme case, still, owing to the extent of many of the districts under my superintendence, and the want of railway communication within them, I have often made journeys of 100 miles and upwards on cars, in the performance of public business.

I inspected, partially or fully, 212 National schools on the 95 days which I devoted to this important duty. Eighty-one of those which I fully inspected were mixed schools, in which boys and girls were taught in the same apartment; 12 were attended by boys only; and in 13, under mistresses, the attendance consisted exclusively of girls. With some

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few exceptions, these mixed schools were conducted by masters, but, whenever the number of girls in attendance was large enough, they were assisted by female teachers, who instructed the more grown girls in plain needlework, and the junior division in reading, spelling, and elementary arithmetic. Whenever the population is thin and scattered this arrangement often works well, indeed, but for it, hundreds of girls who attend the ordinary National schools in rural, isolated districts would never have learned to cut out and make a shirt, gown, &c., or even mend a torn garment. It is, of course, much better that girls should be educated by really qualified female teachers. But, in numerous instances, this is not practicable, because the attendance is not sufficient to support two schools; and, I am sorry to add, that for this reason salary has, in some cases, been withdrawn from workmistresses in mixed schools. As a general rule, schools of this kind, when under the exclusive charge of female teachers, do but little for the advancement of education. They should be discouraged as much as possible; and, unless under special circumstances, managers who wish to keep their schools in connexion with the Board, should not be allowed to substitute female for male teachers. But, the appointment of cripples and deformed persons to the situation of teacher is a much greater abuse, which, although by no means so general as it formerly was, still prevails to a great extent. I have always opposed this practice as far as I could, because I believe it brings the office of teacher into contempt with the very class of persons from whose minds it is essential that prejudices hurtful to the spread of education should be rooted out. Moreover, appointments of this kind do harm to the interests of education, because the persons to whom I now refer are, as a rule, illiterate and ignorant of the improved methods of teaching that have received the sanction of the most experienced educationists. Nevertheless, managers sometimes insist on appointing cripples, and even dwarfs, as teachers of National schools, in spite of the objections raised by the Board's Inspectors, on the ground that the Commissioners' rules do not exclude such persons from the office of teacher. This is true, and, accordingly, I have noticed the point in this report, as the Commissioners may thereby be led to consider whether they will henceforth allow cripples or deformed persons to fill the situation of National teacher.

Sixty-four of the principal teachers in the schools which I fully inspected during 1867, had been trained in the Central Training Institution, Dublin. Hence, their classification was comparatively high, as may be seen from the following summary:—

17 of these teachers were in some division of first class.
37 „ „ second class.
10 „ first division of third class.

Of the untrained teachers, only nine held any division of second class, seventeen some division of third class, and ten were probationers. I may here remark that those young persons who acted for any length of time as pupil-teachers in the district model schools have, when placed in charge of ordinary National schools, proved themselves thoroughly qualified for the duties of their office. The following table exhibits, at a glance, the character of the attendance in the schools to which special reference is made in this report, both as regards the average number of children on rolls during the year, and the numbers actually present on the days of my inspection.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on rolls for the twelve months preceding the date of my inspection,	4,388	3,701	8,089
Number present on the days of my inspection,	2,384	1,964	4,348
Percentage of pupils in attendance on the days of my inspection,	54·3	50·3	53·7

These returns nearly correspond with those of a similar character, which I gave in my last report, in which I stated that in the 107 schools, which

I inspected during 1866, I found 4,421 children in attendance, viz., 2,482 boys, and 1,939 girls. It appears that the total number of pupils present in the schools on the days of my inspection during the past year slightly exceeds half the number entered on rolls. This, be it observed, is the average for the group of districts under my superintendence, but it varies considerably in different localities. For instance, in many places in the north-west of Ireland, it is the practice in mountainous tracts, which, by the way, are very numerous and extensive, to plant potatoes and sow oats in small patches of clay or peat soil, which are scattered at random throughout the wilderness. But, as the owners of these reclaimed wastes very seldom fence their grounds, their children are obliged to watch the growing crops, to keep them from being injured by the cattle which are allowed to roam at will. Hence, in cases of this kind, the attendance at the schools is lower in summer than at any other period of the year. But the reverse of this happens in districts where the soil is good and the fields are well enclosed. Schools so situated usually command a large attendance after the potatoes have been planted, until the beginning of harvest, when the vacation should be taken, as most of the children must then stop at home to help in gathering the crops. But in numerous instances schools are closed for what is called midsummer vacation when they would have been well attended had they been kept open. Moreover, great looseness exists in reference to this matter in the wording of some of the time tables: under the heading, "Vacations," the only entries that occur are, Easter, midsummer or harvest, and Christmas, but no definite period is specified as regards their duration. The Board's Inspectors have often called attention to this irregularity; but, as they have no power to change the time-table sanctioned by the manager, it is still pretty general. Something like uniformity as to the time for taking vacation should be established, since, under existing arrangements, the Board's Inspectors find, at certain periods of the year, some schools closed, and others in operation, in the same parish, or even in the same townland. This, of course, interferes with the effective performance of their duties, as, for the reason now stated, it sometimes happens that they cannot fully inspect two schools on the same day.

The school-houses and premises are, on the whole, very suitable for educational purposes, indeed many of them are all that can be reasonably desired as regards space, furniture, and general arrangements. On going into details, however, I find that ten of the school-houses which I visited last year were in such bad repair, so poorly provided with furniture, and so utterly inadequate to afford sufficient accommodation to the children in attendance, that five of them have been removed from the list of National schools, four of them are only temporarily sanctioned, and in the remaining case, a spacious, comfortable school-house has already been provided. I feel it my duty to remark, that in some instances unsuitable buildings are converted into school-houses, not from necessity, for the parents or friends of the children who are educated at them are able and willing to erect substantial school buildings, and thus get rid of the wretched hovels, which cast a slur on the cause of education. I am happy to state, cases of this kind are comparatively rare, and year after year witnesses a decrease in their number. Still, however, many of the school-houses in the group of districts under my supervision are quite too small to meet the wants of the community; they are, besides, badly lighted and badly ventilated, owing to the small number and small size of the windows with which they are provided. Any outlay to improve them would be a sheer waste of money. New school-houses are wanted to replace them. Unfortunately the local parties, upon whom the task of beginning such useful work devolves, decline, for various reasons, to undertake it. This remark forcibly applies to a considerable number of school-

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houses in the Sligo and Ballina districts, where excellent building sites are available, and where willing hands are ready to help in carrying on the necessary work. Nevertheless, I have often entered school-rooms so overcrowded, and so badly ventilated, that the health of pupils and teachers must suffer from the noxious air they inhale during so many hours of the day. Besides, owing to the want of adequate space, it is quite impossible to enforce order or discipline in school-houses of this kind. The withdrawal of grants from them would, in the end, prove advantageous to the true interests of education. I may here remark that in some cases teachers have, with some help from their friends, built school-houses, and, on due application to the Commissioners, have obtained the usual grants. This is an objectionable practice, as it deprives the managers of such schools of the power of dismissing the teachers, should they prove unworthy or inefficient.

The labours of the organizing teachers have done much to spread correct information among managers and teachers as to the length, position, and number of desks necessary to conduct a National school after the most approved method. Nevertheless, a good deal of misconception exists on the point, and it is by no means uncommon to find the two-thirds or even the three-fourths of the school-room covered with desks and forms which cramp the movements of the classes, and in other respects give rise to much inconvenience. I have always suggested the removal of these worse than useless desks and forms, but managers of schools are often unwilling to discontinue or even modify arrangements which, they think, work well enough, and which have been in operation for many years. In non-vested schools this cannot be helped, but in the schools vested in the Commissioners, and built according to plans and specifications furnished by the Board of Works, the number and length of the desks are sometimes largely in excess of the requirements of the pupils, while the unoccupied spaces left for teaching the drafts and classes are proportionately small and stinted. It would, I believe, be a great boon to the public were the Commissioners to select, with the assistance of an experienced architect and their own Inspectors, suitable, and, as far as practicable, cheap plans for building and furnishing school-houses to accommodate 50, 70, and 100 pupils. With thrifty management, and help from farmers and others in providing stones and lime, it is surprising how much can be done for a few pounds. I know that plain but commodious school-houses have, by such means, been built and supplied with the necessary furniture for £60, and even less. It is in place to mention that the new school-house at Dunfanaghy, county Donegal, is an excellent specimen of what a school fit to accommodate 70 children, should be.

I found, as already stated, 4,348 children present in the 106 schools which I inspected last year. Of this number 825 read correctly lessons, taken at random, in the Third Book; they also acquitted themselves creditably in oral spelling, and in giving the explanation of words and short phrases. The number of children who wrote fairly a sentence from dictation was much larger than that which I returned in my report on the schools which I inspected in 1866. About one-half of the children whom I found in attendance had been taught to write on paper, and about two-thirds of this number had got some instruction in writing and spelling from dictation. On actual examination the results were as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Able to read Second Book correctly,	649	502	1,151
Able to read any of the higher class books with ease,	523	302	825
Able to write fairly,	449	281	730
Able to write with ease an excellent hand,	107	72	179
Able to write from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	449	281	730
Able to write from dictation a short passage with great ease and correctness,	140	66	206

A very large number of children acquitted themselves remarkably well in elementary arithmetic, by which I mean notation, numeration, simple division, and lower rules. Indeed their proficiency in this part of their school course was far above what I met with among children of the same class in former years. But this remark does not apply to the higher rules, in which the general answering of the classes was much the same as in the preceding year, 1866. Strange to say, pupils well advanced in arithmetic, and who can work sums in fractions, proportion, or practice, seldom succeed in finding the amount of a long sum in compound addition, on the first trial. Of course this is owing to the neglect of the frequent repetition of so useful an exercise, for in all subjects requiring mechanical skill or intellectual exertion the successful teacher must provide for a frequent repetition of the process. The admirable hints and sound information, in reference to this and kindred subjects, which are to be found in the manuals written by the Messrs. Robinson and Joyce, leave teachers without any excuse for imperfect and slovenly work in the management of their schools.

Dealing with the results of last year's inspections, I find that the pupils examined by me may be thus divided :—

54·5 per cent. in first or lowest class.
26·5 per cent. in second class.
19·0 per cent. in third or fourth class.

I may here observe that as I was engaged with my annual report, and other special duties, in January and February last, I inspected very few schools during these months. But it is at this period of the year that the number of pupils in the advanced classes reaches its maximum. Hence, the foregoing return can only be regarded as an approximation to the truth, as I am quite sure had I devoted a considerable portion of my time to the business of inspection in the beginning of the year, I would have found at least 25 per cent. of the children in attendance in third or fourth class.

The exercises from dictation to which I have referred in this report, consisted of two or three short sentences, making in all some forty words, many of them of three or four syllables. The penmanship of these exercises was not taken into account, the only consideration being the correctness of the spelling. Whenever I detected more than three mistakes in spelling I cancelled the exercise ; but if it contained only two or three errors I classed it under the heading "able to write from dictation a short passage with tolerable accuracy." Exercises of a still higher stamp were classed under the heading "able to write from dictation with ease and accuracy." These, it must be admitted, are high standards, and I feel it my duty to make special reference to them in order to account for the small number of pupils whom I have returned as able to write fairly or extremely well from dictation. Teachers, I am aware, devote considerable attention to this subject, as they are thoroughly anxious to improve their classes in so practical and useful a branch of instruction. In many schools it is taught after the most approved method. But the practice of keeping a list of the words misspelled by the majority of the class as a special task or home lesson, for the end of the week, is seldom carried out, although much good would obviously result from frequent repetitions of this kind.

I think it right to mention that the number of children examined by me last year, and able to read correctly lessons, taken at random, from the Third Book, was higher than in the preceding years, 1865 and 1866. This I attribute, in some degree, to the illustrations and pleasing lessons which the revised Third Book contains. They really interest the pupils' minds, and, accordingly, the reading lessons are not regarded as mere

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tasks, often grudgingly learned and soon forgotten. The gradual increase of new schools and the enlargement and repair of many others already in operation has greatly increased the facilities for getting instruction. A large, if not a corresponding increase in the number of those able to read, write, and do sums in elementary arithmetic has, I believe, taken place. I can also state that, at present, the poorest man, even in the most isolated localities, can nearly always secure a good, or, at all events, a fair elementary education for his children, with very little trouble and still less cost. That this result has been gained through the working of the National system of education is a fact which I feel bound to notice in a report purporting to give some account of the spread of education in the school districts under my superintendence. The proportion of children who attend the National schools is unquestionably much below what might be anticipated from the Census returns; but the causes which lead to this are so thoroughly understood, and have been so often discussed, that it is quite unnecessary for me to dwell upon them in this report. It would, however, be wrong to attribute the absence of so many children from school to the apathy of parents on the subject of education. I have over and over again visited wild highland glens, where the poor struggling farmers, nay, even the ordinary day labourers, showed the utmost wish to have their children instructed, and when the out-door work for the year is at an end, the schools are crowded with pupils.

Examination of Teachers.—Of 187 male teachers who attended the written examination held in April last, a large proportion, slightly more than one-half, had not been classed; forty-five held some division of third class, and thirty-eight some division of second class. The number of candidates who strove for promotion to first class was small—in all twenty-two, very few of whom got a step. The following tables show at a glance the rank and number of the male and female teachers present at the examinations during the year 1867.

MALE TEACHERS.

	Present at Examination.	Promoted.	Stationary.	Dismissed.
Probationers, . . .	97	49	34	14
2nd division of III. Class, .	15	9	6	–
1st. „ III. Class, .	30	10	20	–
2nd „ II. Class, .	17	6	11	–
1st „ II. Class, .	21	10	11	–
3rd „ I. Class, .	7	3	4	–
2nd „ I. Class, .	2	1	1	–
Total, . . .	189	88	87	14

FEMALE TEACHERS.

	Present at Examination.	Promoted.	Stationary.	Dismissed.
Probationers, . . .	61	27	23	11
2nd division of III. Class, .	6	3	3	–
1st „ III. Class, .	14	10	4	–
2nd „ II. Class, .	6	4	2	–
1st „ II. Class, .	–	–	–	–
3rd „ I. Class, .	2	1	1	–
2nd „ I. Class, .	1	–	1	–
Total, . . .	90	45	34	11

It appears from these returns that fourteen male and eleven female teachers answered so badly that they will in all likelihood be dismissed by the Commissioners. They cannot, I fear, be otherwise dealt with, as they are very ignorant; and, although they had full time for preparation, they failed in almost every branch of their prescribed course of study. The appointment of such persons to the office of teacher does great harm, for once in charge of schools, managers, and even the Board's Inspectors,

are unwilling to dismiss them without giving them a trial for six or twelve months. I believe many of them worked hard to get a class; but, from the want of a good early education, or from downright stupidity, they could not qualify for the lowest division of third class. Moreover their schools did no good as long as they had charge of them. On the other hand, many teachers in the first division of third class are very successful in their schools, and show remarkable aptitude for imparting instruction. But teachers who cannot take any class higher than the second division of third, are, with few exceptions, worthless as educationists. It might, indeed, be matter for consideration whether they should be continued in the public service. Dealing with them as a class, their dismissal from situations for which they are so badly qualified, would, in the long run, serve the interests of education.

Only one-half of the probationers who presented themselves for examination succeeded in getting a class. Many of these, however, who failed showed such evidence of reading, intelligence, and desire for improvement, that, with moderate industry, they will be sure to take a class at next examination. The answering of the best among the third class teachers was, in very few cases, good enough to warrant their promotion to any division of second class. This was owing to their scanty knowledge of political economy, reasoning, geometry, and kindred subjects; but they acquitted themselves pretty well in arithmetic and other elementary branches. Taking all the probationers and all the classed teachers into account, it appears that of a total of 279 teachers examined, less than one-half gained a step. The truth is, many teachers cannot spare sufficient time for private study. If burthened with a family, they naturally try to add to their small incomes by means of tuitions, surveying, farming, or any other suitable business that will bring them immediate remuneration. Again, many of the younger teachers are often cut off from all opportunities of getting special instruction in the subjects which form the groundwork of their examination. They are well aware of the necessity of a thorough preparation for this examination, and I believe that, generally speaking, they read hard to bring themselves up to the required standard. But their loose, imperfect answering leads to the belief that their reading has been desultory and unmethodical. In such cases, the results obtained are not at all commensurate with the time and toil which they have exacted.

It becomes my pleasing duty, at the end of this report, to state that, with few exceptions, the female teachers who attended the examinations held last year in my group of districts, executed, in presence of the Inspectors, specimens of plain needlework, knitting, and embroidery, with neatness and speed. The pieces of work which they completed at their own homes or schools were still more creditable. The highest mark was, on competent authority, assigned to many of them for skill in plain and fancy needlework. This, of course, helped to secure their promotion; and as it is generally known that the ability to cut out and make a garment, or darn and patch neatly, will henceforth materially influence the classification of teachers, I believe few of them will fail to reach the necessary proficiency in a subject which can be acquired with a little industry and skill.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. FLEMING, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix D.

APPENDIX D.

Extracts from the Annual Reports of the District Inspectors for the Year 1867.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

No. 1.—Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—Yes, fairly; I must however observe, that there are several parts of the district which are not adequately supplied with National schools.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—So far as I can at present form an opinion, the distribution of the National schools throughout the district appears to accord pretty fairly with that of the population.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—The schools are well distributed over the entire district, and bring the means of education within the reach of all. In two or three localities they are rather too numerous.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The distribution of the schools accords fairly with that of the population.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—Fairly.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—The distribution of the National schools accords in general very fairly with that of the population. A few might, I think, be dispensed with without much loss to the community; still there are localities which very much require good National schools, and which I hope to see at no distant date in the enjoyment of their advantages.

District 8, Belfast, North, Mr. M'Ilroy.—A few additional schools are required in Belfast. In the rural districts the distribution of the National schools fairly accords with the distribution of the population.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—Yes.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—The schools are well distributed as regards population; two or three additional schools are still required in the district.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—In most places it does very well. Two new schools are required in the parish of Killymard, and one, or perhaps two, in the parish of Inniskeel. There is a large extent of country between Laghey and Pettigoe, in which there is no school; but I do not believe that the population is dense enough to support one.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—Yes; the schools are very fairly placed with regard to the population.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—Yes, except in a few places.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The distribution of the National schools of this district corresponds very well with the distribution of the population. There are very few localities, indeed, in which it would be desirable to establish additional schools.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Pretty fairly so; a few localities, but only a few, require additional National schools. These will be in part supplied during the ensuing year.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—So far as my brief residence in this district enables me to judge, there is a pretty fair supply of National schools in proportion to the population. There are, I think, one or two parishes where one or two National schools could be judiciously placed, and where I hope soon to see them.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The distribution of the schools accords, on the whole, with that of the population. With the exception of a portion of the barony of Lecale lying between Ardglass and Strangford, there is no part of the district which is not supplied with National schools; in one or two localities they are too numerous.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—There are very few localities in the district not within easy reach of a National school; and during the present year an effort will be made to supply the want in two of these places.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—The distribution of the schools accords fairly with that of the population. There are comparatively few dwellings, except in some of the mountainous parts, over two miles distant from a National school.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—The distribution of the National schools does not sufficiently accord with the distribution of the population. In two localities, Ballysakeery and Lackan, the number of schools is at present excessive; but steps will probably be taken in the coming year to reduce this number. On the other hand, there are at least twelve good situations for National schools not yet occupied by such institutions. Of these twelve, one is presented in the official centre. The population of Ballina is about 6,000, and the National schools situated therein accommodate less than 550 pupils, and the country for four miles around, though well peopled for Connaught, contains only three small school-houses, which are of the lowest class. I consider that by far the greatest defect in the distribution of schools here would be remedied by the establishment, in that part of Ballina which is situated in the county Sligo, of a good vested school.

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Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—Very fairly generally. And as new schools are constantly springing up to meet the requirements of each locality, I feel no doubt that in a very short time the district will be abundantly supplied with schools.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—There are still a few localities in which National schools are required, but generally the supply is sufficient, and their distribution accords fairly with that of the population.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—The only defect noticeable in this respect is that, owing to a decrease in the population, schools are now in some parts of the district too numerous.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—Very fairly.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—Yes, save in Drogheda, and for a few miles along the coast to the south of Drogheda. There are five places, with a mixed school in each, where a separate female school, or an infants' department, is required.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—The distribution of the National schools corresponds fairly, *on the whole*, with that of the population. Where this is not the case there are in general other schools provided for the education of the poor. There are very few spots without schools of some kind.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools are evenly distributed through the district; there is one school on an average to an area of five square miles. The schools are situated in those localities in which the population is comparatively dense, and in which they are most needed.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Yes, it does generally. In very few cases are the schools too near each other for a good attendance. Scarcely any place requires a new school.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—The distribution of the National schools throughout the district accords very fairly with the distribution of the population.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—Of the ninety-eight schools in my district at the close of the year, forty-nine, or one-half, are in the city and suburbs of Dublin—seven on the south side of the Liffey, and forty-two on the north; and of the other forty-nine, twenty-seven are in small towns and villages to the north of Dublin, and the remaining twenty-two (except one on Lambay Island) are in the country parts surrounding them. In the city and suburbs the National system admits of considerable expansion; but in the other parts of the district, the National schools are fairly proportioned to the population. The want of National schools in Dublin is supplied by the numerous schools for Roman Catholics under religious orders, and by the parochial schools for Protestants under the management of clergymen of the Established Church. Perhaps I should here mention that the central model and the practising schools of the Board are in my district, but are not under my superintendence, nor indeed under that of any other Inspector.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—In general it does, but in some places the schools have, I think, been unnecessarily and injudiciously multiplied. As an instance—in the town of Swanlinbar, containing a population of 436, there are five National schools, the aggregate average attendance of which amounts to only 128, or 25·6 to each school. Two or three National schools would meet all the educational requirements of the place, more especially as the surrounding rural districts are amply provided with National schools. Other instances, though of a less striking kind, might be adduced. In the entire district I know but one or two places where National schools are required, and towards their establishment application for aid has already been made to the Commissioners.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—In its outlying portions the district may be said to be tolerably provided with schools; though even there, from twelve to sixteen additional ones would command a sufficient attendance to entitle them to Government support. A central space of about 250 square miles, in which there are at present only ten National schools, is, I believe, with the exception of Connemara, the only portion of Ireland affording any considerable field for the future extension of the system.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The distribution of National schools in this district accords with the distribution of the population.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—Yes, fairly; except on some of the islands and peninsulas along the western coast of Connemara. A strenuous effort has been made during the year by the Roman Catholic clergy to supply the blessings of education to the inhabitants of these remote localities. Two schools have been lately taken into connexion on the Arran Isles, and a new building intended for a double school is almost completed; two school-houses have been lately erected on the Island of Garumna, and schools are about to be opened on some parts of the mainland, where no National school has ever existed. When these schools shall have been opened, the distribution of the schools may be said to accord fairly with that of the population.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—It does very fairly. There are, however, a few populous localities still unprovided with National schools. Six or eight additional schools, judiciously placed, would suffice for the educational wants of this district.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—The distribution of the National schools accords fairly with that of the population. There are two or three localities where additional schools are required.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—As has been stated in my reports for previous

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Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

years, the distribution of the National schools fairly accords with that of the population throughout the district generally.

The parents, chiefly small farmers and labourers, however, who reside in the populous parishes of Blackditches (co. Wicklow), Castlejordan (Meath), and the eastern portion of Saggart (Dublin), especially in the one first mentioned, have not as yet had sufficient facilities, except in the shape of very inferior hedge schools, afforded them for the education of their children.

Schools specially adapted for the instruction of very young children are still much required in the small towns of Blessington, Edenderry, Newbridge, and Rathangan; and the existing provision for infants of the male sex is also very inadequate in the towns of Naas, Kildare, and Clane; though the wants of the female children have been carefully attended to.

In some parishes which I am reluctant to designate by name the school attendance is much below the usual standard, and the schools themselves are apparently too numerous; but I fear that this unsatisfactory state of things may fairly be attributed, in most instances, to want of energy on the part of both the manager and the teacher, and might easily be remedied by more frequent visits to the schools (and houses of the parents) by the former, and by their displaying greater discrimination (than they generally do at present) in the selection of the latter.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Yes, with the exception of Donnybrook, in which there is no National school.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Yes, very much so.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The district is now so far supplied with National schools that there remains scarcely any tolerably populous neighbourhood without one at a convenient distance. Since 1863 the total number of schools has increased from eighty-four to ninety-eight, which latter number I am disposed to regard as very near the limit under the system as it now exists.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Yes.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—The distribution of National schools generally accords with the distribution of the population, except in the mountainous district of Burren, and the parish of Kilbeaconty. In the latter, there is at present no school in operation; but I am aware that the local parties are about either building a new school, or re-opening the Kellafeen schools, which have been closed for some time past.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—It does, except that in the town of Thurles there is no National school for boys.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—The National schools of this district are fairly distributed, so as to meet the wants of the population. In one of the two places reported last year as without convenient means of education a school has lately been established; in the other, a site for the erection of a school-house has been obtained, and the Commissioners have made a grant towards the building.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—It does very fairly, with the exception of a few mountainous localities, where, I understand, schools will be soon established.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Yes, generally. The parishes of Grean, Templebreadon, and Galbally require at the least three additional schools, besides a more suitable class of houses than those now in use. In Templebreadon there is only one school-house, Knockane—a poor unsuitable cabin—capable at best of accommodating 45 pupils, yet having an average attendance of 108.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—Yes. There is no part of the district in which any serious inconvenience is felt from the want of school accommodation.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Some parishes in the Waterford part of the district are unprovided with a school of any kind. It has been made a subject of public boast that there is no National school in the town or parish of Dungarvan; and it has been ascertained by the last census, that in the parliamentary borough of Dungarvan, with a population of 8,645, there were 2,072 who could read and write, 569 who could read only, and 5,050 who could neither read nor write; so that for every individual possessing the rudiments of knowledge there were nearly two others utterly illiterate. In the Cork portion of the district the distribution is uniform, and will be ample as soon as two schools, now in process of erection, shall be in operation, and two others shall be divided into separate male and female schools.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell,—Yes, except in the city of Waterford.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—In two large towns—Wexford and New Ross—the distribution of National schools does not accord with the distribution of the population.

In the former town there are but two National (male) schools, with an average of 110 pupils. In New Ross there is no National (male) school.

In some localities schools are placed in such close proximity as to interfere with one another

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—The additional schools taken into connexion in the course of 1867, very slightly affect the question of whether the distribution of our schools accords with that of the population. Last year's reply may in substance be repeated, viz., that it does so very fairly, save in a small portion of the south of the district, and in

the city of Limerick. Active measures are likely to be taken in the course of 1868 to supply the small deficiency referred to.

District 52, Newcastle West; Mr. Hanlon.—Yes, very fairly.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Ilara.—The existing National schools are fairly distributed. Three or four additional ones would satisfy all the educational wants of the district.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—It does not; from eighteen to twenty additional schools are required, and great exertions are being made to supply this want, which exists chiefly in remote and mountainous localities.

Applications for building grants have already been made, and others are in contemplation.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Yes, fairly so, especially when twelve building cases, to which the Commissioners have made grants, shall have been completed. In some parishes the existing schools are much crowded, and others are needed. I would particularly refer to the Cullen male and female schools; Newmarket, male and female; Kanturk, male and female; Millstreet, male; Carriganima, mixed; Inchigeela, female; Ballingary, female; Ballymakeera, mixed; Gneeves, mixed; Vicarstown, male and female; and Knockaclarig, mixed.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—There are no National schools for boys in Fermoy and Doneraile.

Additional schools are needed in the parishes of Kilbrin, Shandrum, Ballyhooly, and Dunbulloge.

On the whole the existing schools are scattered over the district very fairly with reference to the distribution of the population. I know of only one instance wherein schools may be considered to be too close to each other.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The distribution of the National schools accords fairly with that of the population.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—The number of National schools in this district appears to be quite adequate to the wants of the population, except in one or two isolated cases. Their distribution is also very much in accordance with the requirements of each particular locality.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—Yes. A few schools may yet be established with advantage.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—Yes.

No. 2.—Other Schools for the Poor within the Districts respectively.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—About twenty, under the Church Education Society, or other similar societies, and a few on the same principles, supported by private individuals. I beg to observe that I have no means of answering this query with perfect accuracy.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—Three schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith; 15 schools in connexion with the Church Education Society; 1 girls' and 1 infant school attached to the deanery in Derry; 1 school supported by the Wesleyan congregation; 2 schools (upper and lower) conducted by the Christian Brothers in Derry; 8 private or adventure schools—of these latter about 4 are open only during the winter months; 1 evening school attached to a large shirt factory in the city of Derry.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—There are thirteen other schools, three of which are Erasmus Smith's schools, and ten connected with the Church Education Society. Two of the schools returned last year as Church Education schools have since become National.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—A few Church Education, Erasmus Smith, and private adventure schools are scattered over the district.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—There are a few such schools, but my time has been so fully occupied that I have not been able to ascertain their state of efficiency.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—There is a considerable number of other schools for the poor within the district, chiefly in connexion with the Church Education Society, but the short time I have been in the district does not warrant my going into particulars.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—In Belfast two Christian Brothers' schools, and a few in connexion with the Church Education Society. In the rural portion of the district, the only other schools are five in connexion with the Church Education Society.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—There are some in and around Belfast in connexion with the Church Education Society.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—There are about thirty other schools for the poor within the district.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—There are twelve schools in connexion with the Established Church, one Erasmus Smith's school, and three Wesleyan Methodist schools, in the district. I do not know of any hedge or adventure schools.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—There are very few for the poor in this district, other than National schools. There is one in Sligo, in connexion with a Roman Catholic reli-

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gious community, the others are either supported by private funds, or by the Church Education Society.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—There are above seventy Church Education, and a few private schools.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—Of schools not National there are in this district six Church Education Society's schools, one Charter school, one Christian Brothers' school.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—There are fifteen schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, some of which are well attended, and, I believe, pretty well conducted. There is one school under the Board of Erasmus Smith, and a few private schools.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—There are perhaps eighty or ninety other schools for the poor in this district, most of them in connexion with the Church Education Society, but I am not yet able to speak as to their efficiency or the numbers attending them.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—As stated in last year's report, there are about sixty of these chiefly under the patronage of Established Church clergymen, and many of them receiving aid from the landlords on whose property the schools are built.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—In the course of the past year, a school under the management of the Christian Brothers was established in the town of Monaghan, the attendance at which is about 200, drawn chiefly from the Latlorcan National School, which was struck off in consequence, and from the Roman Catholic pupils attending the model school. There are about forty Church Education schools in the district, but with a few exceptions, they are not, so far as I could ascertain, either well conducted or largely attended.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—As far as I have been able to ascertain there are about forty schools for the poor not in connexion with the Board, of which twenty-six receive aid from the Church Education Society, two from Erasmus Smith's Board, and the remainder are either adventure schools, or are supported by private contributions.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—Such schools are not numerous. Twelve or fourteen Protestant denominational schools, and about ten hedge or dame schools, are in operation. Two of the school-houses in connexion with the Church of England are handsome buildings, and all of them superior in externals to the competing National schools. Their attendance, however, is, I understand, rather small.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—The Convent school at Banada, and a few English Church schools, are the only ones of any importance not connected with the Board.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—There are about twelve schools in the district which do not derive aid from the National Board. Most of them are connected with the Established Church.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Almost all such schools are connected with the Church Education Society. I am not aware of the existence, in this district, of any hedge schools.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—There are a few in connexion with the Church Education Society, and a few venture schools; I think not more than twenty in all. There is also a large and very important endowed school at Oldcastle.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—The Christian Brothers have two schools in Drogheda, and one about to be opened in Dundalk. There are two Convent schools in Drogheda not connected with the Board. There are also endowed or Church Education schools in nearly all the towns of this district.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—The other schools for the poor in this district are the Irish Church Mission schools in Connemara and Achil; three Monastery schools, and two Convent schools. There are also a few parochial schools in this district.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—In Athlone there is a parochial and denominational school under the management of the rector; in Ballymahon, another; in Roscommon there is also one of the same class, with two or three others in remote rural localities.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—An Erasmus Smith's school well endowed and well attended. Some twenty Church Education Society's schools, generally with a small attendance. Five or six private schools no way important.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—In Trim there is a school under the Incorporated Society, nearly inoperative; and a middle class classical and English school. In Navan, there are two private schools, and two endowed Protestant schools. In Kells there is a large endowed Convent school, conducted by Sisters of Mercy; and a large endowed school for boys, conducted by Christian Brothers. There are also schools at Athboy, Ardbraccan, Allenstown, Ballivor, Castlerickard, Kildalkey, Rathcore, and Rathmoylon, under the special superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—I made no note of the other schools for the poor in my district during the past year.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—There are three or four hedge schools, and about fourteen Protestant parochial schools, which are in connexion with the Church

Education Society. Of the character of those schools I cannot speak with any degree of confidence. *Appendix D.*

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—Besides many hedge schools, there are three in connexion with convents, one conducted by the Christian Brothers, six Church Education, and five Monks' schools.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—There is a school conducted by the Christian Brothers in Mullingar which is numerously attended. There are a few schools—one in each of the principal towns—connected with the Church Education Society, at which the attendance is very low.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—The other schools for the poor within the district are two convent schools for girls, one in Clifden, and one near Claran-bridge; a monks' school at Roundstone, and one near Clifden; a Christian Brothers' school near Claran bridge; a number of schools under the control of the Irish Church Missions, most of which are in Connemara; and a few hedge schools.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Four endowed by landlords for the benefit of their tenantry, and so far as I can understand, not directly connected with any religious or educational society, one Monks' school, six or eight in connexion with the Irish Church Missions, or Church Education Society, and a few hedge schools.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—There are several schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, a Christian Brothers' school, and a few hedge schools.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan;—

Denominational:	
Parochial, or Church Education Society's,	18
Supported by Governors of Erasmus Smith's endowed schools,	2
Supported by private endowments,	7
Blue Coat Hospital school at Betaghstown,	1
Charter school, near Celbridge,	1
Total number attended by pupils of Established Church,	29
Monastic (White Abbey, Kildare),	1
	30
Adventure schools:	
Conducted by male teachers,	9
„ female „	4
Total of private schools,	13

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—There are schools in every parish, chiefly Church Education parochial schools. The Christian Brothers have three large establishments.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—There are such schools under the management of clergymen and laymen of the Established Church, in all the towns of the district—viz., in Carlow, Tullow, Rathvilly, Hacketstown, Tinahely, Shillelagh, Clonegall, Myshall, Leighlinbridge, Fennagh, Bagnalstown, Borris Graig, Newtownbarry, and Ferns; also in some rural localities, such as Sliguff, near Borris; Littlewood, near Kilquiggan; Aghade, near Tullow; Ardoyne, Leany, Rathglass, Kilgraney, Kilnock, Ballycarney, Clonmore, Clohammon, Shangawry, Rathgarry, and Kiledmond.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—I have little change to note under this head. The largest schools for primary instruction not connected with the Board, are those of the Christian Brothers—two in the district, Gorey and Kingstown. Denominational schools, chiefly "parochial," in connexion with the Established Church, are comparatively numerous, and, generally speaking, liberally sustained by the Protestant clergy and gentry.

Private schools for the children of lower order are all but extinct.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—About thirty schools in connexion with Church Education Society.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—In this district there are three Church Education schools, one Christian Brothers', and numerous hedge schools.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—One Christian Brothers' school, twenty-four Church Education Society's schools, and about sixteen hedge schools.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—There are about thirty-two other schools for the poor within this district, viz.:—sixteen in connexion with the Church Education Society; six parochial; one under Incorporated Society; one under Christian Brothers; and eight private or adventure schools.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—There are two Christian Brothers' schools, four or five Church Education schools, and, in the localities still unprovided with National schools, some half a dozen hedge schools.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Erasmus Smith's, 2; Church Education, 17; Adventure, about 26.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—In Kilkenny there are three parish schools, and

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two schools superintended by the Christian Brothers. These schools are well attended. There are a few schools in the villages throughout the district, under the management of the clergy of the Established Church. The attendance is not considerable in any of these.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—1. A monastic school at Mountmellary. 2. Christian Brothers at Youghal and Dungarvan. 3. Convent schools at Dungarvan and Lismore. 4. Church Education Society's at Ballycottin, Ballinore, Castlemartyr, Knockmourne, Nogully, and Youghal, in the diocese of Cloyne; and Ardmore, Cappoquin, Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Killosanty, Kinsalebeg, Lismore, Stradbally, and Tallow, in the diocese of Lismore. From the Society's last report it appears that these have an average of twenty-three on the rolls, and seventeen in average attendance; that some of them are almost deserted—the average attendance, for example, in Carriglass being only five, in Cappoquin and Kinsalebeg only six each, and in Knockmourne only three; and that even in large towns the numbers are below that of the smallest National school, the average attendance being not quite twenty-seven at Youghal, twenty at Lismore, and fifteen at Dungarvan. 5. Kilwatermoy, endowed; built to accommodate 168, and only five present when the Assistant-Commissioner of Endowed Schools visited. 6. A few parochial schools, some of them without pupils or teachers. 7. Private schools, chiefly in the larger towns, in which a small fee is charged.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—There are Convent, Christian Brothers', and various other schools in the city of Waterford.

Through the district there are some Church Education and hedge schools.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald:—

Six Christian Brothers' schools;
Four Erasmus Smith's English Schools;
Some Church Education schools;
A few hedge schools;
A few dame schools.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—Outside the city of Limerick, with the exception of one Christian Brothers' school in Adare, and one Incoporated Society's English school in Newport, there are scarcely any non-National schools for the poor of this district, and certainly none of them deserving of a local habitation and a name in those pages or anywhere else.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The other schools for the poor within the district are three schools conducted by the Christian Brothers at Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Bruff, besides some private or hedge schools in the remote localities of the district.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—There are three Christian Brothers' schools, four Convent schools, about a dozen Church Education schools, and some score of private adventure schools.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—There are forty-five other schools for the poor in this district; of these three (two in Tralee and one in Dingle) are conducted by Christian Brothers, fourteen are Church schools, and twenty-eight are private or hedge schools; these last are situated in remote and mountainous localities unsupplied with National schools.

The parish priests of the respective localities are making laudable exertions to introduce National schools into these places, but the difficulty of procuring sites, and the poverty of the people, considerably retard these efforts.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—So far as I can learn there are about ten schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, and a few hedge schools, perhaps ten in number. The former have a very small attendance, and the latter are in every way *wretched*. In a few years there will not be a vestige of the hedge schools. In point of fact these have long since ceased to affect the attendance and welfare of National schools.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—There is one convent school in the district not connected with the Board, viz., that at Mitchellstown.

In Fermoy, Mitchellstown, and Charleville there are schools conducted by the Christian Brothers. In Doneraile there is a boys' school supported by Viscount Doneraile.

The only other non-National schools for the poor in this district are the Church Education Society's schools, of which there is one in almost every parish, and a few adventure or hedge schools. Schools of this latter class are sensibly diminishing in number; they exist only in localities as yet insufficiently provided with National schools.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—There are several parochial schools within the district, exclusively attended by Protestant children. There are also a few hedge schools scattered over the districts.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—I have not been long enough in this district to ascertain the number of non-National schools exactly; there are probably about thirty of various kinds not in connexion with the Board.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—A large number of parochial schools under the management of the Established Church clergymen.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—There are about thirty, including a number of small Protestant parochial schools, four or five hedge schools, and six large establishments conducted by the Christian Brothers, Presentation Monks, and Sisters of Charity and Mercy.

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

No. 3.—*Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the Character of those added.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—No increase.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr Dugan.—An evening school in connexion with a large shirt-making establishment, known as the "Foyle factory," obtained aid from the Board.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—Two schools, Fermoyle and Ramoan, were added during the year. They have been a long time in existence as Church Education schools, and may be reckoned as good ordinary schools.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—Two schools have been added within the year. One of these is in an excellent new house, under a good teacher, and is likely to prove efficient; the other is in an unsuitable room, and under but a middling teacher, though so far as numbers are concerned it is very successful.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—Two non-vested schools likely to be efficiently conducted and useful. There was one inoperative school removed from the roll.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—Two new schools have been added; Ballerin and Dungiven; both very good houses, and favourably situated to secure a large attendance of pupils. The first is under the management of a Roman Catholic clergyman, the second under that of a gentleman of the Established Church.

One day school and three evening schools were struck off during the year on account of low attendance.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—Nine day and three evening schools were taken into connexion with the Board during the year. All very largely attended. Four of these were new schools, and five were schools formerly in connexion with the Church Education Society.

Three day schools and one evening school were struck off the roll of National schools, having ceased operation.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—Yes, two, St. George's and Hill Hall, to which grants have been made, and there are five application cases under the consideration of the Board. Grants made to some evening schools also. There was one school removed from the roll; house considered unsuitable.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—Shrigley infant and Saintfield female schools were added during the year. Both are non-vested. The buildings are good, fairly furnished and fitted up. The attendance at the infant school will average about seventy, and the female school about forty.

Movilla-street female school was struck off during the year, the average attendance being insufficient, the house unsuitable, and the mistress incapacitated for further discharge of duty from old age and infirmity.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—Two new schools have been completed, and commenced operation within the past year; they are Barnesmore male and female National schools; both are vested in trustees. Two non-vested schools were removed from roll during the year.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—Four added; one in consequence of the boys and girls being removed to separate rooms, one re-opened which had been struck off the roll; one in a remote island, and the other in an almost inaccessible mountain.

Two of these schools are well attended; the others have an average of about thirty each.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—The Enniskillen model schools were opened in the month of September. No ordinary National schools were added during the past year; but the Board's grants have been withdrawn from four non-vested schools; and one vested school has been placed on the suspended list.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—One new school, Mayne, non-vested, County Tyrone, taken into connexion during the year. This school was formerly under the Wesleyan Methodist body, and not in receipt of aid from any other society. Also Burr school, non-vested, County Tyrone, which had been struck off owing to the unsuitableness of the former house, has, during the year, been restored to the roll, a new house having been provided.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Three day schools and one evening school, all non-vested, were added during the year.

Two non-vested schools have been struck off the roll of National schools. One of these had been closed from want of attendance, the other was amalgamated with a National school in the same town.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—Five day schools and one evening school have been taken into connexion during the year, all of which promise to be useful and well attended. There was one evening school discontinued for want of sufficient attendance.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—Three new schools were taken into connexion during the year, viz., Kilclief female roll, No. 9,866, Annahilt free endowed male, roll No. 9,883, and Annahilt free endowed females, roll No. 9,884. The two latter built and endowed from a bequest, have been established for many years; all are rural schools, and likely to command a fair attendance of pupils.

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Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

Two schools viz., Ballykeel (1) roll No. 3,097, and Newcastle male, roll No. 9,664, were closed during the year; in each case the Board's grants were cancelled in consequence of an insufficient attendance of pupils.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—No increase.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—No increase. One school was struck off on account of the average attendance being too low to warrant payment of salary to the teacher.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—Two schools (one of which, however, was in connexion before) were added during the year, viz., Deel Bridge and Inver. Both are non-vested.

Inver National school-house is a thatched cottage with boarded floor, and accommodates sixty-seven pupils. Its position, north-east of Belmullet, is remote from schools, and it has not yet had time to succeed.

Deel Bridge National school-house is a slated and boarded cottage, capable of containing forty-four pupils. It is situated in a neighbourhood hitherto unprovided with the means of education. There were four schools removed from roll during the year.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—Four schools were received into connexion with the Board during the year. Two others have been built, and will be, probably, very soon connected. The general character of the school-houses is good, of some excellent.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Two non-vested schools, Cloonenure, female, and Kilnagross, were added to the roll during the year. The former, which is in a fair state of efficiency, is conducted in a house built by the teacher at her own expense. The latter is well attended, but the school-house, a rented cabin, is one of the worst in the district. A building grant was made for the establishment of a third school, but the manager and two of the trustees do not feel themselves at liberty to accept it. One school was removed from roll during the year.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—An increase of one school.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—One building grant has been made: the house is to be vested in the Commissioners, and to supersede one in existence: and a grant of salary to a rural school in a house rented by the teacher.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—Three schools have been added during the year:—

Slane Parochial (mixed).
Saint Mary's Infant (Balbriggan).
Yellow Furze, female.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—But one applicant case came under my notice since I took charge of Westport district—namely, PARTREE school, situated on the narrow strip of land between Loughs Carra and Mask. The village of Partree, which is intersected by the road from Westport to Ballinrobe, forms part of the property of Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, bart., the proprietor and patron of the school.

On the day of my visit there was an attendance of over seventy children, and I found on inquiry that a satisfactory *average* attendance could be reckoned on. As there was no school within three miles of the village, and this was a *bonâ fide* poor school, grants were made on the usual conditions, and thus a serious educational vacuum was filled up.

The lease has been executed in the case of Lettergesh, a boys' and girls' (separate) school to be erected on the road from Salrue to Tully, Connemara. It is to be hoped that the building of this and of the other schools for which grants have been made (Drumslide mixed, and Glan Island, boys' and girls') will be proceeded with without delay.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—No increase.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Four have been added to the roll. Two in operation, both non-vested.

Ballycloghan, female, held in a pretty good house, and rather well furnished.

It is going on satisfactorily.

Ballinascraw, a mixed school, held in an excellent slated stone house, very well fitted-up and furnished. The attendance is rather small. It has been taken into connexion very lately. The pupils are Protestants of the Established and Presbyterian Churches. The manager and teacher are members of the Established Church. The school is in a satisfactory state.

Two vested school-houses are to be built, they will each have a male and a female school, and supersede two mixed schools now held in bad small houses, one of which is peculiarly unfit for a school.

Cluntymullan, a non-vested school, held in an old house with mud walls. The house fell down last winter, and the pupils have gone to the surrounding National schools.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—One small school, Rathregan, with an average attendance of about twenty pupils, has been added during the year.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—Josephian infant and Manor-street female and infant schools were taken into connexion by the Commissioners in the last term of the year. The three were established by Sisters of Charity, who visit them daily to give religious instruction to the children, and are conducted by lay teachers, who receive their class salary from the Board, and the fees from the pupils. These schools are largely

attended, even on Saturdays, by the children of people in the humblest circumstances, and are a great blessing to the localities in which they are situate. *Appendix D.*

Three schools were removed from roll during the year.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—Three schools were added during the year, each under a male teacher, and having a mixed attendance of boys and girls; they were required, and are likely to prove useful in their respective localities.

There was one school struck off the roll during the year.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—Five schools have been added during the year, viz.:—

Carrick male and female, two well built, and well furnished schools commanding a large attendance.

Newtown male, in a temporary cabin, under a fairly qualified teacher.

Clydagh female, in a good house, under a second-class teacher, and commanding a fair attendance.

Castlegrove, a beautifully built and well furnished house; at present closed for want of a teacher.

There were two schools removed from roll during the year.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—No increase. One school was struck off the roll during the year, because the house was wholly unfit for educational purposes.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—Two non-vested mixed schools have been added on the Arran Isles, one on the large island (Arranmore), and one on the South island. The houses are conveniently situated, and as well lighted and as commodious as many of the non-vested school-houses in other parts of the district.

I found a large attendance in each of them when I reported on them as applicant schools in November last. The manager is zealous and energetic in the cause of education, and I have no doubt these schools will prove a great blessing to the islanders.

There was one school struck off roll during the year.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—No increase.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—Two schools have been added—namely, Leamore and Boheraphuca. Both schools command a good attendance, and are efficiently conducted. There is not another National school within five miles of Leamore.

Deerpark Infant and Boher Evening schools were struck off.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—Within the past year two schools have been taken into connexion with the Board; one situated on the banks of the Grand Canal, about midway between Sallins and Robertstown, and the other (which had been previously aided by grants from the Church Education Society) is convenient to the Protestant Church of Rathangan. In both cases the schools are under the management of the Protestant rector, and the attendance of pupils is much below the usual standard; the grants of the Board have therefore been confined to the supplying of books and apparatus, and it is very doubtful whether the attendance will ever entitle the managers to claim pecuniary aid towards the payment of their teachers' salaries.

There was one school removed from roll.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—No increase.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Only an increase of one school, which is favourably situated. It was only lately established, and is likely to be a very useful one.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—One school added in 1867.

Tillystown, non-vested, with an average attendance of fifty pupils, school-house remarkably suitable, lately built, and fitted in a perfect manner, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Healy, of Lower Bray.

One department of a double school, Clologe, county Wexford, was discontinued, it having been found that a "mixed" school for boys and girls, under a female teacher, would suffice for the diminished number in attendance.

A nominal decrease of one other school, viz., Ballinastoe, county Wicklow.

But this had no existence as a National school; the teacher resigned immediately after the Commissioners had been applied to by Viscount Powerscourt for a grant in aid, and the school, previously connected with the Church Education Society, was finally abandoned.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—I. Garryhinch. Excellent slated house, residence, apparatus, first class teacher, sixty pupils; no provision heretofore.

II. Tinnehinch. Excellent slated house—3rd teacher, apparatus, forty pupils; no provision heretofore.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—The only new schools in this district are the Lough Cutra male and female, which were taken into connexion in the early part of the year. The school-house is a beautiful and commodious building, capable of accommodating 100 children, with a comfortable residence for the teachers attached to it. The teachers of both departments are trained, and promise to be very efficient, as far as I can judge from the state of the schools, which are progressing favourably, and already display a fair proficiency.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—One, the Marydyke evening, added, at which, since it opened, the attendance has been very irregular. There were two day schools removed from roll.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Two schools added to the roll of this district during the year. One a building case in Queen's County, and the other a non-vested school, situated near Athy.

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Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—Two added. Both vested in trustees.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Tipperary male infant, with an average attendance of 150, has been added within the year. This will, I believe, be a very useful school, as there has not hitherto been more than one-third of the boys of school-going age in this town receiving any education whatever. Building grants have been made for the Martinstown male and female schools. These are to supersede the Clareen National school, which is held in a small mud cabin, with accommodation for about forty pupils, yet having an average attendance of ninety. Lord Derby has, during the year, built two beautiful school-houses, Monard male and female, at a cost of about £1,200, which are in every respect models of what school-houses ought to be. The only aid given by the Board to these schools is that of inspection and school requisites, his lordship paying the salaries of all the teachers himself. These amount to about £200 per annum.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—One school (Coan female) was added to the district during the year. This is likely to become a useful school.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Affane, Modeligo male, Modeligo female. The former of an average character; the two latter of fair efficiency and great promise; all under active local supervision, and situated where they were badly wanted. There will be an average attendance of about eighty in each of them; and not only are they supplying a great local want, but they are stimulating a desire for education in adjoining parishes, where the means of instruction are still inadequate, and have been so for a long time past.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—No increase. Newmarket, a mixed school, was taken into connexion, and there was one school, Tramore, removed from roll.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—No increase.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—Drumbane female; small, but effective. Boher female; very recently added to the list; supplies a want much felt previously. Kilbane evening; likely to prove very successful; has not yet been inspected by me. Belvoir male; re-opened after suspension, and working well.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—There were three new National schools established in the district during the past year. The Meanus National school, in the parish of Bruff, and the Mount Pleasant male and female National schools, in the parish of Morgans, near Foynes. These are very neatly fitted up with all the necessary appliances and aids for teaching, and are doing the work of education in their localities most satisfactorily. Besides these, there are fourteen building applications to which grants have been made by the Commissioners, and which will in all probability be ready for the reception of pupils in the course of the ensuing year.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—There has been an increase of five schools during the year, namely, Glenanore male and female, Co. Waterford; Ballylooby male and female, Co. Tipperary; and Upper Newtown female, Co. Tipperary. There is an application pending for aid to a male school at Upper Newtown. All these are non-vested and rural schools. They are well built and well furnished. Those at Ballylooby, in particular, are in every respect, as well designed, as well finished, and as commodious as if they had been built at the Board's expense, and under the direction of the Board of Works. They owe their existence to the spirit and energy of the Rev. W. Shannon, R.C.C., who visits them almost daily.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—One non-vested school has been taken into connexion; and grants for the building of five double schools, vested in local trustees, have been made.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—The following building cases were added during the year:—

	Parish.	Vested in	Observations.
Derrygalon, . . m. } Do. . . f. }	Drumtarriffe, .	Commissioners, .	To be built in '68.
Castleview, . . f.	Macloneigh, . .	Trustees, . .	Do.
Umeraboy, . . m.	Kilmeen, . .	Do. . .	Do.
Do. . . f.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.
Hollymount, . . m.	Drishane, . .	Do. . .	Do.
Do. . . f.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.
Cloghooley, . . m.	Do. . .	Commissioners, .	Do.
Do. . . f.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.
Cronrea, mixed, . .	Kilmeen, . . .	Trustees, . .	Do.

Ahinagh mixed non-vested, parish Ahinagh. This school was opened in October, and has an attendance of about sixty pupils, over ninety on rolls. The house is slated, fairly lighted and furnished with out-offices attached; a classical teacher, likely to rise under the Board, has charge. I cannot yet speak of its efficiency.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—Glenogue mixed school, vested in the Commissioners, commenced operations in February, the erection of the building having been then completed. It is conducted by an efficient trained teacher, and is likely to prove a good school. That it was much required in the locality is shown by the fact that the

manager has had to refuse admission to several children, on account of insufficiency of space to accommodate them. The average attendance at present is over seventy, and application has been made to the Commissioners for a grant of salary to an assistant teacher. There were two schools removed from roll during the year.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the Character of those added.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—Ballinskelligs male and female National schools, vested in the Commissioners, were at length completed and opened for business towards the close of the year. The house is superiorly constructed, the masonry being excellent, and all the workmanship interiorly being equally satisfactory. The rooms are 30 × 20, the windows are large, and can be easily opened for ventilation, and the furniture and fittings are convenient.

This plan for No. 6 National school-houses on the ground floor, greatly excels the ordinary No. 6 plan, and should supersede the latter.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour. One school of the ordinary rural non-vested class, was added during the year; it occupies an isolated position near the Berehaven mines, is tolerably fair, and is attended by the children of the neighbouring fishermen, about thirty on an average. A building grant for two schools in the same part of the district has also been obtained, and application has been made for aid to a non-vested school in the parish of Skull. The Bantry No. 3 school was removed from the roll during the year.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—Gurranes and Borleigh; these promise fairly. Templemartin; house good, but the attendance will always be small.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—Four schools have been added, viz.,

Ballygarvan male, Do. female, } Building case; vested in trustees.

Durah; a very good house, handsomely furnished, and well supplied with apparatus.

Angel Guardians; a fair house; attendance averages ninety-five; non-vested.

No. 4.—*General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.*

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—The nature of the accommodation is, on the whole, very fair; the amount is sufficient for the number of pupils who attend from about the middle of March to the middle of November, but not sufficient for the numbers who attend during the remaining four months.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—The nature and amount of accommodation in the schools are on the whole very fair. In some of the remote districts, however, the desks and floor spaces in the rooms are quite inadequate for the large numbers of pupils that crowd into them during the winter months. The great majority of schools are suitably provided with desks and black boards, and have the walls furnished with maps, diagrams, and tablets.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—The accommodation is in most instances good, and there is constantly an improvement taking place in this respect both in the erection from time to time of new school-houses to take the place of unsuitable ones, and in the enlargement and improvement, when required, of existing school-houses. There are few cases in this district in which there is room for complaint as to the accommodation afforded.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The accommodation in the majority of school-rooms is suitable and sufficient, but in about twelve cases it is bad. These are chiefly old houses situated in poor localities. In the town of Ballyclare there is not a moderately decent or suitable school-house.

Fifty-one school-houses want play-grounds. In many instances the public roads are so used, but the practice is dangerous and objectionable.

Out-offices are wanting for thirty-five schools, and there are nineteen others where the accommodation of this kind is not such as decency requires.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—With one exception, viz., Castlefin, the spare accommodation is quite sufficient for average attendance.

The school-rooms in many instances have been allowed to get out of repair, and will require to be put into proper order.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—There is ample accommodation as to space for all the school-going population in the district, and much of it of the very best quality; but in many cases damp walls are a serious drawback on the comfort of the school. This very general defect seems to be little thought of by managers or committees. They see maps, charts, and other wall appliances decaying and rotting in perpetual damp, without making the slightest effort to remedy the evil. The air in such houses is chill and unwholesome; the children, especially in winter, have no appearance of being comfortable, and in times of epidemic they suffer severely. When dust lights on the walls it adheres, and if attempted to be swept off it adheres the closer, or follows, in dirty streaks, the moving brush.

The best schools in the district are those on the Mercer's Estate, and among the worst are those on that of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—With few exceptions the school-houses are good, and afford ample accommodation for the number of pupils in attendance.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—In several of the town schools the space is

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General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

limited, some of the managers, who would be desirous to remedy this defect, cannot do so, from one cause or another.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—The accommodation, both as regards its nature and amount, is, on the whole, good. A large number of the buildings are excellent in every respect, and are fitted up and furnished with judgment and taste; but on the other hand there are several bad schoolhouses in the district. I expect, however, that these will be either rebuilt or repaired in the present year.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—In most of the schools the accommodation is good as regards space, furniture, and every essential particular. There are twenty-seven schools which could hardly be surpassed in this respect; most of the rest are fair, and a few middling.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—The houses in this district are, with few exceptions, totally unfitted for school purposes, being mere cabins erected or rented by the teachers. It will be a matter of great difficulty and of considerable time to make a change for the better. The local parties have been so long accustomed to these wretched houses, that they have ceased to look upon them unfavourably, and refuse to improve them.

In some cases there is a difficulty in procuring sites for new houses, as the landlords in such places oppose the National system of education, but these are much fewer than might be expected from the number of times this excuse is laid before the Inspector and the Board.

Wherever a site can be procured I think the Commissioners should insist upon proper school accommodation being provided.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—About twenty of the school-houses are very badly adapted for school purposes. The most common defect that exists is, the walls are low, hence both light and ventilation are imperfect. The floor space, except in a few cases, is sufficient. One-half the houses are thatched.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The school-room accommodation as to space is, in general, fairly adequate to the numbers in attendance. In some cases better furniture is needed; but on the whole the accommodation is better now than it was at the beginning of 1867. One old and unsuitable house has been superseded by a new and suitable one, and several other school-rooms have been improved. Two vested houses have been built during the year. These are to take the place of houses which were very bad indeed.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—The accommodation as regards space is, on the whole, satisfactory. The furniture of many of the schools is not well arranged. The school-rooms, with very few exceptions, are well lighted and ventilated.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—There are four or five unsuitable school-houses, but, generally speaking, the buildings are appropriate, and afford fair accommodation for the attendance.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—With very few exceptions the school-houses afford sufficient accommodation for the pupils in attendance; the school buildings are generally good.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—About fourteen of the school-houses in this district are bad, either in original construction or in state of repair; and in addition, there are three others which, although not bad, yet afford insufficient accommodation for the attendance. One of these cases is a town school, the manager of which has in hands a considerable sum for the erection of a commodious school-house; and in five others the managers are most anxious to replace the present unsuitable structures by good roomy houses. An effort in this direction will probably be made in the course of the present year. In the great majority, however, the school-houses are easily distinguishable from the farmers' dwellings in the neighbourhood, by being not only better built, but also cleaner in external appearance.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—The accommodation afforded in the schools in this district is in general sufficient in amount, and of a tolerably fair kind. There are, however, some schools for which it is inadequate and unsuitable. Among these may be named Annamar, Creggandaff, Fourtowns, Mill-street (Newry), Dorsy, Cullyhanna, and Analong male and female schools.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—The school accommodation is of the most unsatisfactory character in more than half the schools. At all times damp, dark, badly ventilated, ill-provided with the proper furniture and apparatus, and destitute of organization, these school-houses are, in addition, at certain seasons subject to a thronging which renders it well nigh impossible for the teacher to go through his business, and almost reduces him to despair, for he has to solve the problem how, without assistance, and with accommodation for thirty or forty pupils, to teach one hundred.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—There are a large number of excellent schools, commodious, well lighted and fitted-up. But, on the contrary, there are some very defective. However, the managers seem all willing to build new schools, where they are very badly required. And I feel little doubt that before a few years all such schools will disappear. There is sometimes a difficulty in getting leases; and the people in some of the localities are so poor as to render collections for building difficult. In many instances Mr. Vere Foster has liberally subscribed, or promised assistance.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—One school was struck off the roll during the year for inefficiency and low average attendance.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Notwithstanding the defective nature of the accommodation in several schools, and the publicity that has been given to Mr. Vere

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

Foster's generous offer to assist in the erection of suitable buildings, it is to be regretted that very few managers in this district are availing themselves of the opportunity thus presented. Most of the school-houses, however, are sufficiently large and comfortable.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—In 46 of 122 the school-room accommodation is ample, and little is to be desired as to improvement. Nineteen of these are vested in the Commissioners. In twenty-eight cases the houses are not suitable, not having been erected for the purpose, and are borne with, as schools are necessary, and better cannot be procured; and in the remainder, with sufficient space, the accommodation may be classed as fair or middling.

In the workhouse schools there is ample accommodation, and in the model schools the space is quite too limited.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—The amount of accommodation is sufficient for the attendance in nine-tenths of the schools. The want of suitable premises and out-offices is felt in one-third of the schools.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—Some of the schools belong to the class built and maintained entirely by private funds, and known as *non-vested*; the others are vested in the Commissioners. Indeed in travelling through this district the two classes may for the most part be distinguished at a glance. Slate roofs, enclosed grounds, cleanly and well-furnished rooms, being the general features of the one; thatched roofs, the absence of play-grounds and offices, and in many cases scanty furniture and earthen floors, distinguishing the other class of schools.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The accommodation is not suitable, except in the case of thirty-seven schools, fourteen of which are vested in the Board, and twenty-three in trustees; there are besides this number a few in which the accommodation is both adequate and suitable. There are altogether eighteen houses in the district which are in every point of view unfit to hold the schools in them.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—A great many of the houses are thatched cabins with damp clay floors and windows so small and so low in the walls, that proper ventilation is nearly impossible in winter when the doors must be closed.

The desks are often too narrow and too sloping, so that the children cannot easily write on them.

Were there not in most years so great a quantity of turf in the boggy district, the rooms in many cases would be unfit for use some months in the year from the great damp of the floor and walls. The clocks and maps suffer greatly from the dampness of the walls.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—In only one school in the district has the attendance exceeded the necessary amount of accommodation. This has been in the infants' department of the Athboy National schools, where the average daily attendance for the past year has been 45·2 boys, and 44·1 girls. The manager, to remedy this state of things, transferred a sufficient number of more grown-up pupils to the boys' and girls' departments.

In almost every other instance the accommodation is more than sufficient for the attendance, the average daily attendance at all the schools in the district, excluding model, convent, and workhouse schools, being only 29·6 pupils.

In fifty-one schools the average daily attendance is under 30, in thirty-seven schools it is under 40, in five under 50, in eight under 70, in two under 100, and in only three instances in the entire district does the average daily attendance exceed 100.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—The accommodation afforded by the schools of the district is in general ample, much more than what is required by the Board; for, whilst the average attendance at each of the seventy-five ordinary National schools in operation during the year, and which I inspected, was only 50·5, the number of pupils which each on the average can accommodate (allowing eight square feet for every pupil) is ninety-three. In only one instance did the number in average attendance exceed the number which the school is capable of accommodating, and in this case the manager has been requested to transfer some of the children to some of his other schools, whereas, in the cases of nineteen schools their average attendance did not equal half the number they could accommodate. Of the remaining nineteen schools in operation, the eight model schools, one Poor Law Union school, three prison schools, two evening schools, and one of the two convent schools afforded sufficient accommodation to the pupils that attended them. The second convent school has a much larger attendance than the dimensions of the school-rooms would warrant; but owing to the excellent arrangements which prevail in it, the instruction proceeds without any obstruction, and the rooms are kept supplied with good air. The manager, to whom I spoke about the wants of adequate accommodation, made an effort during the year to enlarge the school-house, but was unsuccessful. I have no doubt that ere long he will raise it another story or extend it laterally, as the anxiety of the parents to send their children to this school is very great.

All the school-houses, except that on Lambay Island, are slated; the walls of nearly all are plastered and floors boarded; and all, with just a couple of exceptions, have out-offices attached to them. Thirty of the seventy-nine ordinary schools in the district at the close of the year have residences for the teachers attached to them. So far as the school-houses, &c., of the district are concerned, there is very little to be desired, but much to be commended.

I may here mention that of the seventy-nine ordinary town and rural schools in the

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district, two are held in houses vested in the Commissioners, and fourteen in houses vested in trustees, two in houses secured by bond, and the remaining sixty-one are non-vested.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—Taking into account space, flooring, light, ventilation, &c., fully thirty, or nearly one-fourth of the number of schools in the district, are badly adapted to their present use. In my opinion the majority of those schools should never have been received into connexion with the Board. Thirty others may be described as pretty good, the remaining sixty-seven as tolerably fair. I feel much pleasure in being able to add that in three of the worst cases in the district, new and suitable school buildings have lately been commenced, and will be soon ready for the reception of pupils.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—The vested and double schools, as a rule, are not deficient in size, but many of the non-vested mixed schools are much too small for the due accommodation of the pupils who attend them in the full season. In several of these cases there is a prospect of the erection of more suitable houses.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The school-houses in this district are, with some few exceptions, very good, affording ample accommodation to the pupils in attendance. Three houses have been put in thorough repair by managers during the year, and the manager promises to get the necessary repairs executed in two other houses early this year.

As a good school-house, neatly kept, is a principal feature in the education of our poor, I have always directed special attention to this very important point. In my opinion it is a great mistake to grant aid to a school held in a cabin, or any other house where due attention cannot be given to neatness, cleanliness, and order, as these are subjects in which the Irish poor require education as much as in any other.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—With a few exceptions in which houses of a temporary character are rented, the accommodation, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging, seems to be quite sufficient for the attendance. Indeed in some cases the rooms are much too large; and are, in consequence, cold and cheerless in winter. I may add, however, that I have not yet seen the schools in January, February, and March, when the attendance in the rural localities is at its highest.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—There are five or six school-houses in which the floor space is insufficient for the average attendance, allowing the usual eight square feet for each pupil. Four or five others are altogether of an inferior character, and only tolerated on the ground that, if struck off the roll, there is no likelihood of their being replaced by buildings of a better class.

With these exceptions, the school accommodation in this district is satisfactory.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—Nearly eighty per cent. of the school-houses are good or fair buildings, well lighted and comfortable; very few are decidedly bad. Two excellent school-houses have been built this year, and two others much improved as regards light and ventilation. There is not sufficient accommodation in a few of the rural school-houses, when the attendance is greatest.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—The school accommodation of this district is generally satisfactory, the houses solidly built, and except in two cases, covered with slated roofs, the school-rooms boarded and sufficiently commodious in most instances; the windows pretty numerous in general, and large enough to admit a fair allowance of air and light, except during the gloomy days of winter.

In Baltiboys, Blessington male, and a few other school-houses which had been built when educational requirements were less correctly understood than they are at present; the windows are placed at much too low an elevation from the floors of the school-rooms, the vitiated air of the latter can find no vent therefore for its escape, but rests like a cloud over the heads of the pupils, the attention of the latter is withdrawn from their appointed tasks, and directed to the passengers in the adjacent street or road; and the light on its entrance into the school-room, instead of falling on the walls or furniture, is reflected from the floor, and renders the tablets and wall fittings still more obscure from the force of contrast.

Some improvement in the apartments provided for the use of the teachers, and in the repairs and fitting-up of the school-houses have been effected during the past twelve months; but the attention of the patrons and managers has been unfortunately diverted from this desirable reform, owing partly to the increasing difficulty which they experience in getting suitable teachers, and still more in consequence of the unsettled state of the country at large.

The new convent school at Lucan, however, has within the same period been fitted up in a most tasteful, but comparatively inexpensive style; the desks, book-presses, &c., are models of ingenuity and fitness of design; and all the arrangements connected with the school-house and "community;" buildings reflect the highest credit upon the parochial clergymen who superintended the erection of the buildings, and also on the gifted superioress who subsequently undertook the fitting up of the school-rooms, and (on many occasions) actually supplied the workmen with most valuable suggestions for the improvement of their designs.

District, 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—The schools of this district may be divided into 5 classes:—1st, 9 convent schools; 2nd, 12 infant schools; 3rd, 23 schools attended

by boys only; 4th, 24 schools attended by girls only; and 5th, mixed schools, attended by both. *Appendix D.*

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1st—The nine convent schools, which have an average attendance of close on 1,900, or twenty-nine per cent. of all the National school children of the district, have rooms large, lofty, and well ventilated, and the accommodation is good; most of them have play-grounds.

2nd—In 6 or 7 of the 12 infants' schools the accommodation is bad, the rooms too small, and either no play-ground, or a very indifferent one. In the largest of this class, the St. Andrew's infant, which has an average attendance of 246, the infants have to climb up a stairs of nearly fifty steps to reach their school-room. Going up and down this stairs occupies the greater part of their school-day. If there are too many in the school-room, they are sent out here; it is the only place they have for recreation. Besides, this infants' school-room is the passage to the two senior schools, and the tramping of children going in and out never ceases. Then there is no class-room. John-street infant is much worse, and James's-street infant is a ruin. The former has not space for half the children who attend it, and neither has any play-ground. Leeson-lane infants' and Townsend-street, are also over-crowded and quite unsuitable. No teachers can preserve order in such schools. Those infants' schools are very important in a district like this, where more than one-third of the pupils attending the National schools are under 7 years of age.

3rd—In 19 or 20 of the 23 boys' schools the rooms are sufficiently large for the attendance, and the accommodation is fair. But James's-street male and Tallaght male are in a deplorable state.

4th—In 3 also of the 24 female schools, the accommodation is very bad, viz., James's-street infant, Tallaght female, John-street female.

5th—In one of the mixed schools the accommodation is very bad, viz., Dolphin's-barn.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The amount of accommodation is sufficient, and in many instances more than sufficient.

The nature of the accommodation is in many cases not satisfactory, the rooms not being sufficiently wide, which is unfavourable to draft teaching.

Many of the schools are uncomfortable, from the doors being badly placed, and without porches to keep off the wind.

Some of them are too low, and in a great many the children suffer from cold for want of fire. In some the fire-place is badly placed, at the end of a long room.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The character of the school accommodation continues to improve, though by slow degrees. School-houses taken into connexion in recent years, are nearly all well adapted to their purpose, and in some of the older houses substantial improvements, as respects either building or school furniture, have been effected in the year now closed. In 1863, when Mr. Vere Foster collected statistics relative to all the National school buildings, thirty out of eighty-four schools in this district had not *boarded floors*. At present the number without such floors is twenty-nine out of a total of ninety-eight.

Thirty schools have no privies, and in several other cases such offices are so defective as to be either useless or a positive inconvenience.

Forty-three schools are without teachers' residences.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Very fairly distributed; schools in operation fully equal to the wants of each locality. At most two schools required.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—Of the eighty-nine schools in this district, thirty-five are vested in the Commissioners, seven are vested in trustees, and the remainder, of which six are Poor Law Unions, are non-vested. The schools vested in Commissioners are generally suitably furnished, and sufficiently large to accommodate those who attend at all seasons. Of the non-vested schools only six are defective, and in one of these cases the local proprietor has offered to build a new house.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—The accommodation is, in general, good and sufficient; a few schools, however, are sometimes overcrowded.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—The accommodation in the schools is ample and suitable, except in about four cases. With respect to two of these, steps will be taken early in 1868 to remedy shortcomings.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—I have not as yet inspected *all* the schools of the district, owing to illness. So far as I have seen the accommodation in the vested schools is, generally speaking, quite adequate; but in several of the non-vested schools it is not at all sufficient for the number of pupils who attend.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—With the exception already mentioned, the number of school-houses is adequate to the wants of the population; but in too many instances they are quite too small—in sixteen cases not more than half the size requisite to the attendance. Hence during the summer months, and too often in winter, also, the classes are taught as much in the open air (either in the play-ground, or under the shelter of a hedge) as in the school-room. In several instances the managers are most anxious to provide the necessary accommodation, but they are prevented either by want of means or from their inability to procure suitable sites whereon to build. There are, however, a

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few instances in which the managers appear to take very little, if any, interest in the matter.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—With a few exceptions the schools are well built, roomy, and ventilated.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Except in very few instances, there is quite sufficient space for school exercises. In every case the furniture is adequate. Light is defective in about ten schools. In a few of those upon the upper floor the side walls are not high enough, and defective ventilation is therefore inevitable. The vested schools are of the average kind; but there are some non-vested schools (built almost entirely from the contributions of the people) which far surpass them in structure. There is a too frequent and general want of fires in winter, and a few schools have no fire-place. In nearly all the school-houses the floor is boarded; in schools on the upper story necessarily so; in those on the lower story almost invariably so. Altogether the school accommodation is rather satisfactory than otherwise.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—The accommodation is fully equal to the average attendance.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—The *amount* of the accommodation in National schools in this district is generally sufficient; in some cases, during the summer months, it is too limited; in winter it is in excess.

The *nature* of the accommodation is, on the other hand, susceptible of great improvement. Some houses being of an inferior description, indifferently furnished and fitted, and without play-grounds, or suitable school offices.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—So little change has taken place within the year just elapsed, in either the nature or amount of the accommodation in the schools (considering the district in its entirety), that my report for 1866 requires hardly any variation in its statement. Any changes made have been in the right direction, such as replacing clay by boarded floors, &c., &c.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The accommodation is, on the whole, sufficient for the attendance, and generally of a satisfactory character.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—The accommodation is generally very fair, but in the midsummer season, when the attendance is at its *maximum*, several of the schools are inconveniently overcrowded. The provisions for ventilation, too, are in many instances defective.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—Good, save in the case of twenty-five schools, of which nine are rather indifferent, and sixteen really bad.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—In about *one-fifth* of the schools the amount of floor space is quite *inadequate;* in the remainder it may be called fair. I have no fault to find, generally speaking, as to furniture and lighting. The latter I look on as most indispensable in any school. As I mentioned before, about twelve new apartments are likely to be added during the year '68, unless the Board of Works throw obstacles in the way.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—Forty-nine of the schools are vested, and in these (with one exception) the accommodation is sufficient. Ten of these are not in operation at present. Of the non-vested schools (fifty-three in number) eight do not present sufficient accommodation for the pupils in average attendance.

Eight of the non-vested schools have thatched roofs and floors of clay or mortar; two have thatched roofs and boarded floors; and six have slated roofs and clay or mortar floors.

Some of the school-houses vested in the Commissioners are sadly out of repair, and have been so since before my appointment to the district. The tardiness of the Board of Works in effecting repairs and improvements in such schools is a frequent subject of complaint on the part of managers.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—In the large majority of the schools of this district the accommodation is most unexceptionable. Of the non-vested school-houses, Portmagee, Aghatubrid, male and female, Ballycarberry Castle, Lohar, Cahersiveen, and Glenlough afford very inferior accommodation. These houses were originally built for peasant dwellings, and were rudely fitted and furnished, as for the time being suitable houses could not be provided. In three of these cases grants have been made by the Commissioners for new buildings, and in the remaining two applications for grants are still pending.

Of the schools vested in trustees, Rathmore female affords inadequate room for the large and increased average attendance, a consequence of its reputation for efficiency. The Kilgarvan male National school, vested in the Commissioners, has not been improved, as respects its accommodation generally, though application was made some years since for aid to enlarge it, and though the great need of such enlargement has been frequently urged by myself and by Mr. Sheridan. The want of floor space, of desk accommodation sufficient for the large attendance, and the want of light, have been often mentioned in reports of inspection visits, as also the readiness of the local parties to contribute towards remedying these defects. I believe the cause of this most objectionable state of things is the want of business promptitude or the utter negligence of the Board of Works. To the same cause must be ascribed the vexatious slowness with which vested houses are repaired.

District 58, Bantry, Mr. Seymour.—Although the number of school-houses vested in

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the Commissioners is much smaller in this than in my late district (Westport), being 22 and 43 per cent., respectively, of the whole, yet the average accommodation here is about as good as it was there. The reason is, that there are in this district a good number of substantial slated houses tolerably furnished, which have been established by local parties independently of the Board's aid, and which are more or less adapted for school purposes, while in the west of Mayo and Galway we have little or no medium between the excellent arrangements of the vested buildings, and the utter unsuitableness and inconvenience of the majority of the school-houses of the non-vested class.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—The schools are nearly all over-crowded in summer. At other seasons the accommodation is sufficient.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—The accommodation is generally good. In a few instances the school-rooms are too small for the numbers in attendance, but in these cases steps have been, or are about to be taken to provide ample accommodation.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

No. 5.—*State of Schools generally, as to Supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—On the whole very fair. The allowance of discount to the teachers on the orders for requisites has had a very beneficial influence on the keeping up of supplies of sale stock in the schools.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—The schools are kept pretty well supplied with sale stock. I make it a rule, on finding *twice consecutively* that the supply is inadequate, to recommend that a proper stock be forwarded from the central depôt in accordance with the provisions of official letter on the subject. The resulting loss of Commission virtually amounts to a fine, so that after a short time self-interest becomes a sufficient check.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—There has been a great improvement in the supply of books and requisites for sale since the adoption of the practice of allowing teachers a discount on purchases of 25*s.* worth. This discount merely saves the teacher from actual loss, as he has to pay the carriage from depôt, and as there are requisites, such as slate pencils, on which he is certain to incur loss. I have seldom now to report instances of neglect in keeping up an adequate sale stock.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—Generally the schools are fairly supplied with sale stock, though a few careless teachers have failed in this respect.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—Fairly supplied.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—Generally pretty well supplied. I seldom or never find it necessary to order a supply in advance on teacher's salary.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The schools generally are fairly supplied with books and requisites. The liberal discount allowed by the Commissioners on all purchases amounting to twenty-five shillings and upwards, is a great inducement to keep a sufficient stock on hand.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—About 86 per cent. well and constantly supplied.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—The schools in general are well supplied with books and requisites. In mixed schools, and in female schools the supply of materials for the instruction of the female children in sewing and knitting is in general poor.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—The supply in nearly all cases is quite satisfactory.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—The total amount purchased for each school is probably sufficient, but being purchased at long intervals, the supply is not continuous or regular. For many weeks it is impossible for the pupils to get a copy-book, or a lesson-book in the majority of the National schools of this district. This interferes with the progress of the school to a very serious extent.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—As a rule the schools were kept well supplied with lesson-books, &c., during the past year.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—In the great majority of the schools the supply of books and other requisites for sale to the pupils is well kept up. In only seven instances can I say the schools have, in this respect, been neglected by the teachers.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Two-thirds of the schools of the district—about this number—have been fairly supplied throughout the year with sale stock requisites. In many of the schools the large maps are worn out, and as no triennial grant of free stock is now given, difficulty is found in raising funds to purchase new maps. During the year several teachers have complained to me of the delay that too often takes place in forwarding school requisites from Dublin.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—The schools, with a few exceptions, are pretty fairly supplied with lesson-books and school requisites.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—Except in a few instances the supply of requisites for sale to pupils is sufficient; most teachers keep a stock at all times on hands.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—During the past year, I had in twelve instances to complain of the insufficient supply of requisites. In ten of these schools, the teachers

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were either probationers or in the lowest division of third class, and perhaps their poverty rather than their negligence was the cause of the deficiency. Two of the schools marked as insufficiently supplied were taught by second-class teachers, and the same plea could not be urged in their defence.

On the whole, it may be said that the schools in this district are kept supplied with the necessary requisites in a fairly satisfactory manner; and were it otherwise, the inspector would be in fault, as he has now the power of ordering a stock from the office for any schools where it is much required.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—Notwithstanding the allowance granted to teachers on the purchase of books, &c., for their schools, the supply of requisites for many of them was at times quite inadequate, and during the course of two terms of inspection I found it necessary to recommend fifteen "*deduction cases.*" A few of the schools I found well supplied, and these I observed were the most efficiently conducted.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—Unsatisfactory. In so many as 49 schools no adequate supply of books and other requisites is kept for sale to pupils. The poverty of the teachers causes this state of things.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—Generally fairly supplied. In some cases the teachers complained of being unable, owing to poverty, to get the requisite supply. They also say that in many instances the pupils are unwilling to purchase sale-stock. The new First Books will be a great advantage in this respect.

District 52, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Most of the schools are fairly supplied with sale stock. Considerable improvement has taken place in this respect.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Generally speaking, satisfactory. In some cases the great poverty of the teachers causes the supply to be irregular.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—In but 29 have I found a full supply of *all* the requisites the children might seek for. In 59 there was a fair supply of those in most common use; in 29 an intermittent supply; and in 8 a frequent dearth.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—About 82 per cent. of the schools well or fairly supplied. About 18 per cent. of the schools irregularly, or badly supplied.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—Generally fairly supplied. Some teachers habitually keep their schools well supplied, but in the case of the majority, the rule authorising the Inspector to order the neccessary requisites, when the teacher is remiss in this part of his duty, whereby he loses the usual per-centage, has a very salutary effect.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools in most cases have been well supplied with all the requisites needed during the year.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Satisfactory in general. The teachers have become very attentive to this part of their duty, and keep the schools supplied very fairly. The pupils and managers give no assistance in advancing money to send to Dublin. Slates are sometimes not in sufficient abundance.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—Generally speaking the schools are kept adequately supplied with the necessary books and school requisites.

In the few instances from time to time in which inadequacies of this nature have been observed, a supply has at once been sent for.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—Of the 93 schools in operation during the year, and which I inspected, 35 were well supplied with books and other school requisites; 47 fairly, 7 middling, and 4 badly. Some of the latter would have been better provided with books, &c., were it not for the issuing of new editions of the lesson books, which led the teachers to defer sending for a sale-stock until they could obtain copies of the new series.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—In general the schools are fairly supplied with the necessary books and stationery.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—In most schools a fair supply of requisites is obtained during the year; the chief exceptions being in the case of probationary, or second of third-class teachers, in localities where, from the poverty of the parents, the children cannot be induced to subscribe for the purchase of stock.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The supply of books and other school requisites in the several schools during the past year has been on the whole very fair.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—A large proportion of the schools have been very fairly supplied with all necessary school requisites during the year. I find, as a rule, that the children are anxious to procure whatever books, &c., their teachers recommend; and whenever the supply, either of sale-stock or of working-stock is inadequate, the teachers are to blame. It is hard to expect teachers with a low-class salary, and with little or no school fees, to lay in a stock in anticipation of the current demands of the school; and in such cases it would be a decided advantage to this district if the allowance which is given on requisites amounting to twenty-five shillings' worth, were given at the same rate for half that amount; as the limiting of the allowance to the former sum often prevents teachers with low salaries from ordering books at all, except under the greatest pressure. This results from the natural desire to secure the per-centage, combined with the difficulty they experience in advancing the necessary amount in one sum.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—28 schools well supplied during the past year, 41 fairly, 20 tolerably, 8 badly.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—Most of the schools are fairly supplied with

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books and other school requisites for sale to pupils. In some cases I found the supply of writing materials insufficient, or wholly wanting; the ink in use is generally of a bad quality, and often deficient in quantity.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—The high rate of provisions which has prevailed during the past year, has considerably diminished the means at the disposal of the teachers for availing themselves of the discount so liberally allowed by the Board; the schools of the district have, notwithstanding, been kept fairly supplied during that period with books and writing materials for sale at reduced prices to the pupils. A great improvement in this respect would be effected and public money saved for other purposes if the books (now supplied from the office) were bound in a more permanent manner. The slight bands by which the covers of the books are attached to the latter give way to the slightest pulls of the owners, and have to be replaced sometimes after a very short service. If the time-honoured practice of fastening strong cords to the back of the letterpress and passing them through the millboards before they are attached (with glue or stiff paste) to the latter, the books would not be so liable to injury from the thoughtless handling of the pupils as at present, a result which the high literary character of the new reading books, and the excellence of the illustrations, paper, &c., render more regrettable than formerly.

The excellent copy-books published by Mr. Foster are in great demand, and if liquid ink were supplied at a moderate rate to those teachers who object to the manufacture of it from powders, little further would remain to be desired. The collection of beautiful maps, now sold as Warne's Atlas, is also greatly admired by the teachers of this district, and will, after a short interval, be largely purchased by the senior pupils of both sexes.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Good, except in some of the infant schools, where occasionally I find a great want of First Books.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Generally satisfactory; the exceptions are few and decreasing.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—Adequate supplies of school requisites for sale are kept up continuously in only about one-third of the schools. In most of the remaining schools, pupils are usually found in want of *some* essential requisites which the teachers have not on hand; this happens most frequently with reference to pens, copy-books, and reading books for the junior classes. Utter exhaustion of sale-stock is much less usual than formerly, but the arrangement by which the teacher is allowed a commission is not taken advantage of as widely as was expected; many teachers being unable, and several others reluctant, to advance one pound or more for a stock as often as is necessary. In the smaller schools, pupils very often pay for their books before the order is forwarded to the Education Office. It is quite exceptional to find a class of readers provided with a sound book for each pupil, and to find, at the same time, one or two books to spare for the teacher's and visiter's use.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Good.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—The schools are generally well supplied with requisites for sale; in a few instances only did I find any deficiency, and in these cases the teachers have since complied with my suggestions, and procured an adequate supply.

The condition of the maps in some twenty schools is only tolerable (the dampness of the walls in winter having destroyed those granted as free stock) and the teachers have not kept up the supply, as their means would not admit of their doing so, and the parents of the children are unwilling to contribute for their purchase.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—In general well supplied; I met but one or two cases during the year in which the supply was not sufficient.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—The schools, on the whole, have been fairly supplied with lesson books, &c., during the year. Complaints under this head are becoming very rare.

The additional books and requisites lately inserted on the "Application Sheet," will doubtless prove a great boon to the schools.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—In most of the schools which I visited the supply was *good* or very fair. In only a few was the supply quite insufficient.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—The schools continue to be very fairly supplied with reading books and stationery; but the old free stocks of maps and tablets are in some instances nearly worn out. The teachers, however, make great efforts to replace these either at their own expense or from the discount allowed on the sale-stock. In some instances, during the past year, the pupils have contributed, at my suggestion, the amount requisite for the necessary appliances.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—A fair supply is kept up in the majority of the schools. Where the supply is defective, the management is generally lax. Under zealous management, the inability or negligence of the teacher in this respect is not allowed to militate against the interests of the school.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Generally well supplied. The scarcity is most in stationery and slates, but this seldom amounts to an inconvenience, or an obstruction to figures.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—The schools have been kept well supplied.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—Generally speaking the schools are fairly supplied with lesson-books, but the supply of stationery is not adequate to the wants of the schools.

Appendix D.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—Under this head improvement may be noted; still occasional instances do occur of inadequate supply of some description of requisites, and this mainly owing to characteristic lack of forecast on the teachers' parts.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—In general I have found the schools well supplied with books and school requisites for sale to the pupils.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—With some half score of exceptions the schools are fairly supplied with books and requisites for sale at the reduced prices.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—Very fair, on the whole; the few exceptions owing to the want of funds.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Nearly all the schools were fairly supplied with lesson books and other requisites during the year. However, in a few instances I found the supply insufficient, and took advantage of the *new rule* of the Board by ordering a proper supply from the office, and recommending that the amount should be deducted from the teachers' next salary. I heartily approve of the last order of the Board on this point, and think that after a short time there will be no occasion to resort to same. I am persuaded that neither teachers nor managers look on it as a grievance.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—As a rule, the schools were kept fairly supplied with sale-stock during the year. In some few cases wherein teachers persisted in keeping their schools without requisites for sale, I had to order supplies, the value to be deducted from their salaries.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—I found the schools almost invariably well supplied with books and other requisites throughout the year.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—The general supply was tolerably adequate for current wants. The total amount purchased during the year was to the value of £150 17*s.* 9*d.*, giving an average for each school of £1 11*s.* 9*d.*, or, excluding 20 schools, in which no supply was got during the year (though some of these were fairly provided from termination of previous year), £2. 0*s.* 2¾*d.* Many of the schools were well supplied, and only a small number were badly furnished with books and writing materials.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—Very fairly supplied.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—I found one-third of the schools badly supplied with sale-stock. They were particularly deficient in stationery, the children generally using bad, expensive paper, purchased in shops.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

No. 6.—*Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—Very unsatisfactory. The attendance falls to a very low amount in March when the spring work begins, and continues so till November, when the harvest work is done; it is lowest in May, June, October, and November; but towards the end of November it rises to an amount which greatly overcrowds the schools, and continues excessively high till the spring work commences again.

The chief causes of the irregularity in the attendance are the poverty of the people, and the absence of fences from the arable patches of land, which are cultivated throughout the mountainous portions of the district.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—The attendance throughout the year, especially in the rural schools, is very unsteady; it is thinnest in April, May, October, and November. During the spring and autumn seasons the children's labour, slight as it may appear, is an immediate saving in the outlay of their humble households. Apart from the convenient and handy supply which this affords for the peremptory demands made by the season, and very frequently by the state of the weather, it is hard to expect that the poor will forego such a present and obvious advantage for that, so dim and more remote, which education may possibly bring to their children.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—There is, in spring and autumn a great irregularity, consequent on the demand for juvenile labour in the fields. The number of farm labourers and servants has diminished greatly, and farmers are obliged to employ their children to do the work formerly done by these classes. In summer and in winter the attendance is good; in the latter season, grown pupils come out to the schools to improve their education, who are unable to attend at any other season. Many of these adults have to be treated as exceptional cases, as they do not wish to learn anything except reading, writing, and arithmetic. Where they are so treated, however, it is done without allowing them to interfere with the ordinary course of school business.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The gross average attendance does not seem to have varied much since 1844; but as this year's returns are taken from Inspectors' note-books, and are not from teachers' annual reports, as in former years, and as they include some of the quarters of 1866, excluding the corresponding quarters of 1867, no accurate comparison can be instituted.

The thinnest attendances are in the months of spring and autumn, when agricultural operations call for the assistance of all hands.

The pupils in the schools from spring till autumn are chiefly in first and second classes, (the lowest); grown pupils attending only during the winter.

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Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—On the whole irregular. In the seasons of spring and harvest the attendance is thinnest; but owing to the unfavourable weather for providing and drying the fuel, and for drying the flax crop, and afterwards the slow harvest, the schools have been almost deserted, or only represented by a first and second class since my charge of the district commenced. It was consequently useless to take statistics for secondary No. 1 Report, as such would not have given a fair idea of the district.

The average age of the few examined is about nine years.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—Attendance thinnest in April, May, September, October, and November.

The attendance of pupils is, generally speaking, very irregular.

The chief causes assigned are, in respect to farmers, scarcity of hands and consequent increase of wages to workers; and among labourers, the high price of food and other requirements of life, in consequence of which they are obliged to call into operation every means of earning wherewith to support existence; and, hence the frequent drafts upon school. In my opinion these causes are overrated. Farmers are quite as able to pay for their children at school as they have been for many years past, and the number of "*travellers*," many of them ablebodied, that are to be met on all the roads, tend to prove that hands are not so scarce that farmers should sacrifice the education of their families to save the trifle which would pay for all they are able to do.

Too much stress has been laid on irregularity of attendance as being the *cause* of slow progress, in very many cases it is the *effect*.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—In Belfast the attendance is very fluctuating. The frequent change of teachers contributes very much to this. The attendance is smallest during the winter months, as very young children cannot then attend. The attendance is very irregular in the rural districts during the spring and harvest, as all who are able are obliged to assist their parents at farm labour.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—During the winter months, and the prevalence of severe weather, young children do not attend.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—The attendance was tolerably regular in the months of June, July, and August, but irregular in September, October, and November. In agricultural districts such as this the children are kept at home during the spring and autumn months, assisting in farm labour.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—Except in a few town schools the attendance is very irregular, more especially in spring and harvest, at which times the services of most of the children are required by their parents; the attendance is thinnest in April, May, September, and October, and sometimes in November from this cause; the particular months vary with the season.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—Very irregular. During certain seasons, when agricultural labour is most in demand, the children may be said to desert the schools almost totally, and when the work is over they crowd back again; so that it is not unusual to find an attendance of 5 or 6 at one period of the year in some schools, and of from 70 to 80 at another.

The months of thinnest attendance vary with the character of the weather.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—During the busy seasons of spring and autumn the schools are nearly deserted; during the remaining periods of the year the attendance, at very many of the schools, is exceedingly fluctuating.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The attendance is very irregular, the more grown of the pupils being kept at home in spring and autumn to assist in field labour; the attendance in this district falls lowest in April and May, and again in October and November.

In summer the attendance is largest in July and August; and in winter, December, January, and February, show the largest numbers at school.

The proportion of attendance to 100 on rolls for the entire district is only 43·5.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Except in the town schools, and these are few in number, the attendance has been irregular, but not more so than in former years. In January, February, and December, with portions of March and November the attendance was highest. In April and September it reached its lowest point. During the latter months the pupils in the country district were kept at home to assist at farm work.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—The attendance of the pupils cannot be called regular. There are in this district too many free pupils, and too many whose payments are unreasonably and unjustly small. In these cases pupils make a broken and unsatisfactory attendance, as they are often kept at home for trivial or insufficient reasons.

In seed time, weeding time, and harvest, however, the labours of the children are indispensable to their parents in rural localities in farm occupations. In the neighbourhood of bogs, also, children are occupied in the summer months in the making and drying of turf.

The attendance is thinnest in March, April, September, and October.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The attendance is irregular, but, on the whole, less so than in many other localities; the months in which it is thinnest are March, April, September, October, and the first half of November. Owing to the extreme severity of the past winter, young children were prevented from attending, and in almost every school

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Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

in the district the attendance for the quarter ending 31st March, 1867, was considerably below that for the corresponding period of preceding years; in autumn, however, it was higher than in 1866.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—Except during the early part of the year, when the extraordinary severity of the weather kept the younger children at home, and during the harvesting season, when, owing to the scarcity of labourers, almost every member of the farmer's family had to assist in the fields, the attendance was pretty regular, much more so than in 1866. Still, with a little more attention and feeling of responsibility on the part of the parents, the attendance might be much more regular.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—In April and May, and again in September and October, the attendance is lowest, and very much lower than at other times. Nearly all the schools in the district being rural ones, are affected much the same way, and by the same cause—namely, the demands for farm labour, which, during these months, calls off a large proportion of the pupils.

District 20, Ballina, Mr. Wood.—In fully nine-tenths of the schools the attendance is extremely irregular, as the pupils are withdrawn to assist in saving turf or seaweed, and in miscellaneous farm work.

April, May, October, and November are the months when, generally speaking, the attendance is thinnest.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—In all the rural schools the attendance is very irregular. In spring and autumn being thinnest. The schools are generally well attended in December, January, and February. They then fall off according as field labour is required. When the various crops are sown the schools again fill. Then comes harvest time, when the schools become once more thin. I would say that May and September are, perhaps, the months of least attendance.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—The attendance of the pupils has been very irregular as usual. It was thinnest during the months of April, May, September, October, and November. The causes which led to the temporary withdrawal of the children from school were much the same as in former years, and have been adverted to in previous reports.

District, 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Generally speaking very irregular. The attendance is thinnest during September, October, the greater part of November, the latter part of March, April, and the first half of May. Outdoor employment, and other kinds of manual labour, as well as poverty and the prevalence of epidemic disease, have a powerful effect in causing this irregularity.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—The attendance in the greater number of the schools of this district has been very irregular, amounting to but 40·2 per cent. average attendance, compared with average on rolls for the year 1867, for the entire of town and rural schools. Poor Law Union and Model schools not considered.

This is attributable to the increased demand for farm labourers, and the vastly decreased supply. The holders of small tenements, being unable to pay the increased rates of wages, are obliged to employ their children instead. The seasons when the attendance is lowest are spring and harvest, but the district affords such a range of temperature that these periods cannot be generally defined. In a few of the schools the attendance is unfavourably influenced at turf-making season, towards midsummer, when the other schools are fully attended.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—The attendance at the schools here is irregular with the exception of about 15 per cent. of the pupils. This irregularity arises from various causes, and is variable as to time. In the part of the district south of Drogheda, the fruit harvest reduces the attendance in many schools to one-third or one-fourth of what it is at other parts of the year. This fruit-gathering keeps many pupils from school, generally from the last week in June till the end of July. The ordinary harvest again generally affects the attendance injuriously during the latter half of September and the month of October, over the whole of the district. During the interval between the middle of March and the beginning of May the attendance is very low, owing to agricultural employment. The months of lowest attendance are these given above in ordinary years, but there is a variation to the extent of three weeks or more caused by specially cold seasons, or those of an opposite character, occasionally. Poverty, and the diseases peculiar to youth, frequently caused a reduced attendance at the schools of a locality for a time.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—As I have been in charge of this district from the 20th July only, any remarks I should make on this point would be of comparatively little value.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools are overcrowded from the middle of November to the middle of March, but at this period all who can work leave for the fields, and cannot return again until the middle of June; from the middle of June until the end of August the schools are more full than even during the winter months. This state of things will continue in Ireland whilst there are seed time and harvest.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Irregular to excess; only half their time is really given to school.

Cutting turf, work on their parents' land, fairs, markets, illness (measles, scarlatina, or fever), near the school, going of messages, attending to the young children of the family,

distance of school (in bad weather), anything serves as an excuse for their being kept at home. *Appendix D.*

March, April, September, October, and November are the months of smallest attendance.

A great many of the pupils do not make their appearance until 11 o'clock, or later.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—In this district, during the past year, there has been considerable irregularity, and at irregular periods, in the attendance of the children, principally owing to the chronic epidemics of scarlatina, measles, and whooping cough.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—I cannot speak with certainty as to the months when the attendance in the schools was thinnest, on account of not receiving the teachers' annual reports, which used to supply this information. I may mention that the severity of the weather in the first three months of 1867 affected the attendance very considerably, so much so, that on many days the numbers were too small to be taken into account in the averages. Vacations lessened the attendance before and after them; and in the country parts of my district the spring and harvest work kept away many of the pupils from school. Scarcely any of the schools in my district used to be opened on Saturday up to the time that I took charge of it, and the few that were opened had a wretched attendance. Upon representing to the managers the great loss their schools sustained in having them closed 2½ hours every week out of the 27½ they are expected to be opened, and the great advantage it would be to have repetition lessons on Saturday, they all agreed to have them open that day; and now I am happy to be able to state that the Saturday attendance is on the increase in the schools generally, and that in several it nearly equals that of Friday.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—The attendance on the whole is extremely irregular, owing chiefly to the poverty of the great bulk of the population; the attendance is thinnest in March, April, September, and October, that is, at those periods of the year when the pupils are most required at home to assist their parents or others in field labour.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—From the poverty of the district, and the necessity for the help of the children in the fields, the attendance is very irregular. Of the eight months I have spent in it September was the one in which the attendance was lowest.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The attendance of pupils throughout the year has been on the whole pretty regular, it was thinnest during March, August, and September.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—In all the schools in the district except those in towns, the attendance is greatly influenced by the farming operations. This includes not only the spring and harvest work, but also a multiplicity of home duties extending over the whole summer. In Connemara where the holdings are seldom properly fenced, the children are often kept at home to save the crops from being destroyed by their own and their neighbours' cattle and poultry. The poverty of much of the population both in town and country, causes great irregularity; for in winter especially, the children of the poor are often so ill supplied with necessary clothing that they cannot attend school during severe weather.

Some managers have tried to secure a more regular attendance by making their schools almost or altogether free. This, though done with the best motive is, in my opinion, a great mistake. It is a positive injury to the teacher whenever, as is too often the case, no equivalent is given for the loss of school fees; and it seldom benefits the children in the slightest degree. For whatever costs nothing is little appreciated, and this is especially true of education; and that in proportion to the ignorance of the parents, and their consequent utter inability to realize the magnitude of the gift. When a school costs nothing to the pupils except the effort to attend regularly and punctually, this effort is seldom made. Parents too often feel that as "schooling" can be got *at any time* and *for nothing*, it may be taken advantage of just when there is nothing else to do; and hence to make education absolutely free is to offer one of the strongest inducements to irregular attendance. This is peculiarly illustrated by the exceedingly irregular and unpunctual attendance of a large proportion of the pupils attending the convent and monastic National schools in the town of Galway.

Whilst there should be ample provision for admitting all cases of true charity—and the attendance in such cases should be made compulsory by law—there should be no *charity* schools, in the sense of schools *free to all*. If this were so, National schools would be more highly appreciated, the attendance would be more regular, the children would be better educated, and the teachers would be better paid, and from a quarter in which it would be their interest to show both by their talents and industry that they owe a duty directly to the parents as well as to the Board.

From what has been stated above, it will be seen that the attendance in many of the rural schools is low during the whole spring, summer and autumn, and in all of them especially so in April, May, October, and November.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Very irregular—the average attendance for the year being only about 45 per cent. of the average on rolls.

The intense frost in January, and the heavy snow storm in March, had a most prejudicial effect upon the attendance for several weeks. In addition to these exceptional disturbing causes, the demand for labour in spring and harvest exercised its usual influence in reducing to a serious extent the attendance of the older pupils.

The attendance was lowest in March, April, and October.

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Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—I have reason to believe that the attendance was more irregular this year than in any other for a long time. The unusual severity of the weather during the first quarter prevented many from attending; and agricultural labour during the spring and autumn quarters interfered in an unusual degree, with the attendance of the senior pupils.

The attendance is usually largest in January and February, but this year, I think it was largest in June and July.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—In consequence of the unusually heavy falls of snow, accompanied by piercing north-east winds, which prevailed during the months of January and March in this year, the attendance of pupils declined to a very low ebb, and some managers, fearing lest exposure to the weather might affect the health of the more delicate children, even considered it necessary to suspend their schools during several weeks of that period. The great demand for agricultural labour which immediately followed the arrival of a genial though tardy spring, prevented most of the pupils from returning to school until the beginning of May; from that date until the beginning of August, their attendance was remarkably regular, and reached its maximum for the year. In the early weeks of July harvest work, and great variations of weather (rainy days prevailing) interfered for the next two months with the attendance; the latter, however, was much larger than ordinary from the middle of October until the first week of December—especially in the neighbourhood of bogs; the children in such localities availing themselves of their freedom from work to compensate for their absence from school during May, June, and July, the season most favourable for the cutting and drawing home of turf.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Very irregular, the poverty of the parents is one great cause—their apathy another—I do not see how this can, to any great extent, be remedied by the Commissioners. Time and good laws may bring about a different state of things in the country, and teach parents to set a higher value on education than they do at present. But a capitation grant would have a good effect.

If the teacher's promotion or salary depended on the progress of his pupils, he would watch over them with more strictness, and exert himself to procure a punctual and regular attendance.

The months in which the attendance is thinnest are December and January, and July and August—the months of the Christmas and mid-summer vacations. Last year the attendance in March was very thin in consequence of the unusual severity of the weather.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The attendance is worst in March, April, the end of August—when harvest work commences—September, and first half of October. In these months the pupils are mostly absent, being employed in rural work of every kind. When the weather happens to be very severe in December, and January, and February, the attendance is thin, most of the younger children being kept at home, especially those who do not live near the schools.

At other times the attendance generally is fair, considering the circumstances of the people.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The character of attendance during 1867 was more than usually irregular. In the first quarter of the year snow storms of exceptional severity had the effect of closing altogether for some weeks many schools in the highland portions of the district, and most seriously reduced the attendance at all schools. The employment of young children in field work during the busy seasons continues to extend, as the scarcity of adult labour increases, and the schools along the coast are affected as heretofore, unfavourably, by the number of visiters, to wait on whom children are kept from school. This year the attendance was least in January and March, and was thin as usual in June, September, and October.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Unsatisfactory and irregular. Measles and scarlatina prevalent during the year. Spring—turf, &c. Harvest—potato digging, &c. Senior pupils in much demand for agricultural operations.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—The average attendance is about 55 per cent. of the average on rolls, and in some poor localities it is only 35 per cent. The chief cause of the irregularity of the attendance is the great dearth of labourers, and the consequent necessity of employing the grown children. The attendance is, of course, smallest when the field operations are going on, which take place during the spring and autumn months.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—Irregular. The causes of the irregularity are, 1st, the great scarcity of labourers and farm servants now in the country, owing to which, children, as soon as they are able to do anything, are kept at home to work on the farms by many of the parents; and 2nd, the prevalence of epidemics in several parts of the district during the year.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Pupils' attendance exceedingly irregular during the first quarter of the year, owing, chiefly, to the extreme severity of the weather. A considerable amount of emigration also from different parts of the district took place at this period. During the remaining months the attendance was more irregular than in previous years in consequence of the prevalence of scarlatina. These were added to the usual cause of irregular attendance in rural localities, viz., the demands of field labour at seed time and harvest.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—My knowledge of the district is too limited to warrant an opinion as to the nature of the attendance throughout the year.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, the attendance was unusually low in January and March. Field operations employed a large number of the more grown pupils of both sexes in April and September. With these exceptions the attendance was on the whole pretty regular.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—On this point I have no change to report. The attendance fluctuates more or less in every class of school; but this irregularity is more strikingly apparent in strictly agricultural districts, where in seed time and harvest, children even of tender years are withdrawn from school and put to field labour.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—No ascertainable difference.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—In most of the schools the teachers complain of very irregular attendance. During the winter months the attendance is thinnest.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—The general character of the pupils' attendance during the 8 months of my connexion with this district, has been rather irregular, and is, I think, attributable to the demand for agricultural labour, to the apathy of parents, and, in many cases, to want of energy and *success* on the part of the teachers.

The prevalence of epidemics has also injuriously affected the attendance of pupils.

The months when the attendance is thinnest, are September, November, and December. I have not had an opportunity of judging of the attendance during the first five months of the year.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—In not a few instances of individual schools the attendance has been much more regular, but I cannot affirm as much for the district at large. The months of thinnest attendance are April and October, the months of planting and digging potatoes respectively.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The attendance is in general irregular. During the busy seasons in spring and harvest the grown children are kept at home to assist in the operations of the field. The attendance is thinnest during the months of March, April, September, and October.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—The increased demand for labour in the spring and harvest seasons, and the severity of the weather in mid-winter, cause a considerable falling off in the attendance during those seasons. The attendance is at its *maximum* in July, and at its *minimum* in September.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—Pupils' attendance, generally speaking, very irregular throughout the year, owing to the demand for field labour, the poverty of the people, and their consequent inability to employ other hands than their children.

The attendance is thinnest in January, March, September, October, and December; and is further characterized by a great want of punctuality on the part of the pupils as regards early arrival at the schools in the morning.

Children commence school attendance at a reasonable time, but are withdrawn at a very early age; and the consequence is, that far the greater number of the pupils are in junior classes.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Attendance of pupils generally *irregular*, caused by extreme severity of the weather in the early months, and field employments. The months when the attendance was lowest were January and March. Another prevailing cause of irregular attendance arises from the general admission of "free pupils;" where the pupils *pay nothing* they too often *care nothing* for the education given.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—The attendance in the town schools is pretty regular in comparison with that in the rural schools. In the latter class of schools the attendance fluctuates in the winter months according to the state of the weather; and, in the months of spring and harvest, the demand for agricultural labour draws away many of the pupils.

The best months for attendance are May, June, July, and August; and the worst, March, April, September, and December.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The impediments to regular attendance on the part of the pupils, *so often* mentioned, continued throughout the year in full force. The scarcity of labour during the spring and harvest seasons was a chief impediment.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—The same complaints are made by the teachers of this as used to be by those of my late district (Westport) respecting the generally unsteady and precarious character of the pupils' attendance; the same cause operating in both cases, namely, the necessity which most of the parents are under, in the rural districts at least, of employing their children to assist them in field labour on every occasion in which they can be of service. I think that the attendance here, however, has the advantage in regularity, as it has greatly in numbers, over that in the district referred to; there you could calculate on a good attendance only during the first and third quarters, while here the numbers vary from an average to a maximum for 8 months of the year. They are lowest in December, March, and April.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—With the exception of March quarter, the attendance has been better this year than usual. I think the small attendance during the winter season may, in a great measure, be attributed to the want of good fires in the school rooms.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—No observations upon this point.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

No. 7.—*General Observations as to Proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at Inspections made during the year.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation.)—In reading the proficiency is on the whole very fair. In oral spelling it is tolerably satisfactory; but in explanation the proficiency is low.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency in arithmetic is on the whole very satisfactory; in almost all the schools in which I found senior classes in attendance, I found the pupils of those classes well prepared in the standard rules; and in almost all the schools I found the proficiency as good as could reasonably be expected, considering the ages of the pupils, and the time they had been able to attend school.

Penmanship.—Fair on the whole. This branch is now very carefully taught; and, though the irregular manner in which the pupils attend impedes very much the progress which would otherwise be made in it, many of the senior pupils have acquired a style of penmanship that cannot fail to be of great benefit to them through life. Mr. Foster's copy-books are much used; but the teachers in the best schools in the district are resuming the practice of themselves writing head-lines for the pupils, and in the best two of the female schools the pupils all write angle-hand, and write it very satisfactorily.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency in this branch is very fair; it is taught every day in all the schools, and both teachers and pupils appear to have a taste for it. In some of the best schools it is done on paper, and in two of the female schools the exercises in this subject are written on note paper, in the form of a "letter," and the pupils perform it with a very creditable degree of success.

Grammar.—The proficiency in this branch is only very middling; the junior classes know but little about it, and the senior classes are not generally acquainted with it to the extent required by the school programme. They learn it on alternate days only, and, owing to the irregularity of their attendance, the amount of instruction which they receive in it cannot be said to be satisfactory.

Geography.—The proficiency in this branch is hardly satisfactory; the junior classes, no doubt, have a fair knowledge of the map of the world; but the senior classes know little more than the junior classes, and but few answer well on the map of Europe. Most classes, however, have a tolerably fair knowledge of the map of Ireland, but hardly any pupils know a general course of geography.

Needlework.—The proficiency in this branch is, on the whole, satisfactory. This subject is carefully taught in a large number of the schools. I almost always find materials in the hands of the pupils; and I am satisfied that the general proficiency is fair.

Extra Branches (such as Singing, Drawing, &c.).—Drawing is taught in one school, and singing in several. The teachers have, in each case, certificates of competency from the Central Model School, Dublin; and I consider that the teaching of those branches is, on the whole, attended with satisfactory results. In one school (Myragh) singing is taught with creditable success.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading is somewhat below the average. The chief defect is want of expression and animation. The words, if taken singly, are pronounced fairly enough; but that peculiar *grouping* and *intonation* of these, which show that the matter read enters into the heart and mind of the reader and which render him its faithful interpreter to others, is almost wholly absent. Good reading has thus its threefold value in education—its matter informs the heart and mind of the reader, it enables him to convey this matter to others, and lastly it improves and enlarges that *facultas dicendi*, which distinguishes man from the brute. The first of these, however, is that which should chiefly concern us in schools for the poor, and I humbly protest against giving up much valuable time to the mere pronouncing of words aloud, dignified by the name of reading, in which many of our teachers so complacently exercise their pupils. Mere *vocal* reading is not enough. We must give the power of *silent* reading, in which the eye and the mind are alone concerned; when the latter immediately grasps and transfers to itself what the former takes in from the book. The school training for this is, constant thorough explanation of words and instruction in analysis. It is not enough for the intellect to comprehend the several words or symbols as expressive of objects or ideas, but it must also comprehend the hidden links which bind these symbols into groups as expressions of the thought, must understand the connexions and mutual relations of the respective words in which the sense to be conveyed is clothed.

Arithmetic.—This branch is fairly attended to throughout the district. In simple rules the proficiency attained is quite up to the average; in the compound and higher rules it is not so high. The subject on the whole is not methodically or scientifically taught. For the advanced classes, it should be deductive or analytical; for beginners, inductive or synthetical. The former should understand principles and work from general rules; the latter should learn particulars and so arrive at rules. The first stage should be, of course, to give the child correct ideas of numbers; next, the *formation* of greater and lesser by addition and subtraction. During this stage, in which the ball-frame or objects are chiefly used, I would introduce what is usually omitted—training the child to observe and find

how many tens are in the results. Here we have a preparation for the second stage—the writing of figures and numbers in proper order,—*notation*. It is a common kind of error to find children when told to set down such a number as thirteen, writing 31; evidently merely remembering the digits for it, but not knowing the number of tens or the position it should occupy. If these stages be well taught the way is rendered smooth and plain for all future work. The addition and subtraction tables should be well taught to pupils of first class, and I have in all cases pointed out to teachers that if the power of *immediately* calling to mind the sums or differences of any two of the simple digits be once given to pupils of first class, irrespective of its great aid in strengthening the memory, it will follow them, as it were, hereafter through all the advanced classes and rules, becoming of the highest aid to progress by the accuracy and quickness in work produced. The poor mechanical habits of counting on the fingers, or putting marks on the slates, should certainly never appear amongst pupils beyond the first stage or those in junior division of first class.

Penmanship.—A large share of attention is given to correct, plain copying from head-lines. Little or no attempts are made to train for writing a free current hand. It is a matter of common observation that even advanced pupils, who can make a neat fair copy from a head-line, show most miserable results when asked to write *on paper* a line from dictation, or copy from a book. Now, it ought to be remembered that the average age of pupils attending our schools is between 9 and 10, and that before leaving they should be in some sort prepared for the business of life. For such nothing is more necessary than the capacity of writing a neat current hand. Impressed with this, I have recommended, in addition to the practice of writing copies on alternate pages, as suggested in last report, that each pupil in Third and higher classes shall be provided with *two* copy-books—one for writing from head-lines, the other for transcription and dictation exercises—each book to be used on alternate days. I have further informed the teachers that it is from the latter kind of exercise that penmanship shall in future be judged, and their success in teaching the subject estimated. In this way I hope to work a radical improvement.

In the District Model Schools (M. department) the Edinburgh series of copy-books are used, being preferred by the head master; in the ordinary National schools Mr. Foster's books are preferred. Both series err in not being sufficiently progressive and self-assisting in the elementary stages. The systems now coming into vogue are those which teach rapid current writing—the *Ecriture cursive* of the French teachers—and undoubtedly if these be properly carried out, they are much superior to the old, stiff methods: Mr. Foster deserves much credit for introducing it to our National schools; the Dantonian system of the American common schools is very similar to his. But the *Cahiers Laupier*, lately sanctioned by the Minister of Public Instruction for introduction to the French primary schools, are the most perfect examples that I have seen. With some slight modifications and improvements, especially in the quality of the paper, these copy-books are well worthy of imitation.

Writing from Dictation is very fairly attended to. In the table of proficiency given with this report the per-centage able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy is higher than that for the average of all Ireland; the per-centage "able to write with ease and correctness' is only 10·8, which, although nearly *identical* with that returned by my predecessor in 1865, is yet only half of the average for that year. This fact, at all events, proves that two Inspectors, unknown to each other, have been practising the same methods —the one in the north-west, the other in the extreme south-east of the country—my previous district being Wexford; but it also shows, in reference to the general average, a very wide diversity of opinion upon either of three points—(1) as to interpretation of "the total numbers learning and examined in writing from dictation;" (2) of "able to write from dictation with ease and correctness;" (3) what constitutes this ability. Sixteen Inspectors agree very closely with my return. Thirty-seven return from 20 to 30 per cent., while in 4 cases there is no less than 50 per cent. of the number examined returned as able to write "with ease and correctness"!!

A plan might be easily suggested for obviating such extreme discrepancies, but this I leave to the central authorities.

Grammar.—I find this subject to be generally taught on the usual old methods, and with the same poverty of results. In many instances the method suggested under this heading in my report for last year has been recommended for adoption. In our National schools grammar is more effectively taught by means of lecture, illustrated by black-board examples; lessons from text-books are positively useless. The noun is to be taught first in order; the nature of this being known, examples are to be given on the black-board; next stage the verb, of which examples are also to be written in connexion with the noun so as to form a simple sentence; in the next stage a second noun is introduced so as to form examples of the nominative and objective cases with the verb; then the qualifying words may be brought in, and lastly the connecting ones. In this way all the grammatical forms and rules for syntax may be learned, their practical applications shown, and a power of expressing themselves, orally as well as written, gradually acquired by the pupils.

Geography is on the whole very poorly taught; the maps of Ireland and England seem to be the favourites; the outlines of the World and of Europe being comparatively neglected.

Needlework.—Owing to the greater number of the schools in this district being mixed, and conducted by masters, needlework has received comparatively little attention.

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General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Extra Branches (such as Singing, Drawing, &c.)—Extra branches, such as singing and drawing, are taught in comparatively few schools. It is probable, however, that singing will become more widely introduced, several of the younger trained teachers evincing an aptitude and taste for its instruction. Very few understand drawing, and wherever it has been introduced into the rural schools, only the poorest and most meagre results have been obtained.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is improving in accuracy and in expression. The prevailing defect which I find, is too low and indistinct a tone of voice. This arises, in some measure, from bashfulness in the presence of a stranger, but it prevails to such an extent as to call for serious attention and increased efforts on the part of the teachers to counteract it, and I am convinced that such efforts will be successfully put forth. Pupils in first and second classes are too often allowed to learn their lessons by rote; this arises, in many instances, from keeping the children too long at one lesson. Spelling of words and phrases is well attended to, and explanation is very fairly taught. More systematic and successful instruction in explanation have been accomplished since the introduction of the meaning of difficult words at the head of the lessons in the reading book.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is very fairly taught, and theoretical arithmetic pretty well. Attention is paid to neatness of execution, and in some schools home exercises in this subject are worked by the pupils on paper, and brought for the revision of the teacher, with very good results. Where mental arithmetic receives due attention, it is acccompanied by increased expertness at slate work.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is improving very much. In a large number of schools the writing is deserving of high commendation, and in few schools is it taught so badly as to call for censure. Teachers have been led to pay more attention to this branch of instruction from the increased importance attached to it in the examination of schools, of teachers, and of paid monitors. One instance of the improvement effected is, that of late years I have generally found the written exercises of the paid monitors at the annual examinations to be better executed than those of the teachers at their written examinations. From which it is evident that the teachers take pains with their monitors in this respect. Copy-books are kept with more care than they used to be; in many schools it would be difficult to find a blot or a stain in any copy-book; and teachers are anxious to obtain credit for results attained in this subject.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation continues to be well taught. Excellence in this department, so far as my experience goes, is one of the characteristic distinctions of National schools, as compared with other schools of the same class. There is hardly any other subject which affords the means of judging so much of a teacher's work in a short time; and a really good dictation exercise is a fair evidence of continuous and careful teaching, as it cannot be the result of cramming, or of a brief and fitful period of special preparation for an examination. Such exercises are frequently met with in the schools, and in many the advanced classes can write poetical extracts, either on slate or paper, with creditable neatness and accuracy, and in proper form.

Grammar.—Grammar is now taught more intelligently, and less by rote, than it used to be. Some years ago pupils in the junior classes would be found giving definitions of the parts of speech in language so difficult as to be quite unintelligible to them; the definitions are now given by such pupils in more plain and simple language, such as is suited to their capacity.

Geography.—Geography is very fairly taught, and is now, I think, becoming more popular than formerly with both parents and pupils. I do not hear so many objections as used to be urged against spending time at this subject. This is due in a great measure to improvement among the teachers in the method of teaching geography.

Needlework.—Increased attention is given to this branch, which is now taught in all female schools, and in many mixed schools. Its value as a branch of female education is now fairly recognised. Needlework has very properly been placed among the important subjects in the examination of female teachers, and this fact will lead the teachers to devote more attention to it.

Extra Branches (such as Singing, Drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught in 19 schools, and drawing in 7 schools.

District, 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Since 1865 there is a decrease in the numbers able to read *Second* and *higher* books, possibly in consequence of the pupils leaving school at an earlier age.

Oral spelling is improved; but the explanation of the subject-matter of the lessons still exhibits the defects attendant on want of intelligence and skill of the teachers.

Arithmetic.—The per-centage of those able to work simple proportion is smaller than in 1865, probably from the same cause as the deficient reading. This result may also be attributed to the low class of candidate teachers, and to the increased number of females employed.

Penmanship.—There is little, if any, improvement in this branch. The majority of teachers are bad writers; and while the writing is going on their attention is occupied

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

with other lessons. Pens and ink are often bad or unsuitable, and more frequently the supply is deficient; and generally the desks are much too high for the children. But I almost invariably find that where the teacher is himself a good writer, he overcomes all difficulties.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject is taught to a fair proportion of the pupils, but there is a falling off in the results since 1865.

Grammar.—Success in teaching grammar is very limited, nor can this be surprising, seeing that the average age of the pupils examined rarely exceeded 8¾ years.

Geography.—The returns under this head show some improvement, but the knowledge possessed is of localities. Teachers fail to impart other interesting information which would attract pupils to the study of geography.

Needlework is taught in 48 schools; in a few cases very effectively, but in the majority not so. The duty of keeping up a supply of materials is thrown on the female teacher, which appears to me unfair. This is surely a fair point at which to make a stand in enforcing local assistance.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing was taught in 14 schools, and drawing in 2. The very stringent conditions imposed to qualify for gratuities tend to discourage the teaching of these subjects.

In only one school is there a fair class at mathematics; in a few others, 2 or 3 pupils may be found.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The great defect observable in reading is indistinctness of utterance, and a provincial sound of the vowels *i* and *e*. My predecessor, Mr. Mahony, has been successful in partially removing this defect, and I have some hopes that much improvement will be effected. Oral spelling is on the whole well attended to, and explanation has made some progress, though the pupils are backward in this.

Arithmetic.—In nine-tenths of the schools there are no advanced pupils, yet the classes are pretty well up to their respective programmes, and the elementary rules are fairly known in most of the schools.

Penmanship.—In a few of the schools the penmanship is excellent, but in the majority of cases it is barely legible, and utterly devoid of system.

Mr. Foster's copy-books are doing some good service already, and it is hoped that much improvement will be ultimately effected.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is practised in all the schools, but only a few have attained to that correctness which is indispensable in the professional or business man.

I have recommended dictation on paper to the more advanced, so as to afford more practice in penmanship, as well as to afford a better opportunity of testing progress in this branch.

A few copy-books should be kept in each school for the purpose.

Grammar.—Owing to the irregularity of attendance very few can parse syntactically, but the majority in 3rd and 4th classes can distinguish the parts of speech with considerable correctness.

Geography.—The maps of Ireland and Europe are pretty well known by most of the pupils who can read Third Book.

Needlework.—This has only been attempted in a very few schools; but when there is a fair attendance of girls, the work is very fair, and most of the teachers work very well.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing has made some progress in about one-tenth of the schools; and drawing in about one-twentieth part of this district. The little books published by Professor Glover are expected to raise the musical status of several teachers and schools.

Drawing copies and models, adapted to the requirements of the schools, would be very desirable.

The Inspectors should also be furnished periodically with exercises to be sung at sight by the pupils of the different classes; he would be thereby enabled to decide more perfectly as to the real progress in each of the schools, as the exercises would be new to the class.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading of the senior classes in most of the schools is very fair, whilst that of the junior is only middling, or very indifferent. Too little attention is given to style and sense; quantity instead of quality seems to be the object in respect to juniors. Children are kept reading over and over again the First Book of Lessons until they can repeat off whole pages of detached sentences without looking at the book. Nor does this degree of proficiency entitle them to proceed to new ground. A deficiency in some item of the programme is made a reason for holding back on lessons of which the children are sick. The deficient item is not anything more attended to; full time is given to reading over in one monotonous tone pages long since impressed on the memory by frequent reading, or rather droning. This is evidently great waste of precious time, and demands amendment.

Arithmetic.—In most of the schools of the district the knowledge of arithmetic is very limited; in a few the pupils are ready and accurate in computation, but in a greater number they are slow and uncertain, without any notion of the application of rules or of neatness in doing the work.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Penmanship.—Fairly taught by many of the teachers; some still incline to set their own copies or head lines, but the greater part use Vere Foster's copy-books.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch receives a due portion of time in the great majority of the schools, and the proficiency of the senior pupils is creditable. The juniors transcribe from their books with success, and thus prepare for the more difficult part.

Grammar.—In few of the schools is the proficiency such as to claim a word of praise. Guessing the parts of speech is, in general, the extent of attainment. The successful teachers of grammar make up but a comparatively small number of those that make the attempt. The subject is too often approached with indifference both by teacher and scholar, and consequently the progress is slow and unsatisfactory.

Geography.—Fairly taught in general. There is no deficiency of maps and text books in the schools.

Needlework.—Hitherto but little attention has been given to this branch. This remark does not apply to all the teachers, but to a majority of them. They have not been able to rouse the girls to a sense of the importance and value of such practical knowledge; or to induce their mothers to provide them with work and to watch their progress.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In no school is drawing taught with any success. Singing has been introduced into several, and with good results. In some the progress is seriously checked by irregularity of attendance, so that it is exceedingly difficult to make a school appear, in some parts of the *recommendation* return, as meriting gratuity to the teacher.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In the majority of the schools a large proportion of the pupils read with a fair degree of fluency and accuracy. The reading is, however, merely mechanical; few read with intelligence, and still fewer with expression. Oral spelling and explanation are fairly taught.

Arithmetic.—This branch is taught very mechanically in most of the schools. The definitions of the technical terms employed, and the reasons of the several operations are taught in but very few schools. As a consequence, few even of the advanced classes can work a sum requiring an exercise of judgment, if it at all differs from those found in their text books. Good treatises on this subject are very much required. It would be a great boon to teachers were such books as Barnard Smith's or Cornwall and Fitch's added to the list of books sanctioned by the Commissioners.

Penmanship.—The penmanship of the pupils has improved very much since the introduction of engraved head lines. In my mind, however, it is a great mistake to introduce the pupils at once to small hand. Freedom and command of hand should be acquired previously by writing a series of exercises in *text* hand. In the majority of the girls' schools the style is too sharp and irregular; the general impression being that writing of this kind is fashionable.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is taught in all the schools, and with considerable success. To be really useful, writing from dictation should be only practised by pupils able to write a fair hand. If commenced before the style of writing is, in some degree, formed, a careless slovenly manner of writing is acquired; what is gained in spelling is lost in penmanship. In most of the schools the dictation exercise is now written on paper instead of on slates, as formerly. The increased cost is more than counterbalanced by the improvement in penmanship.

Grammar.—A fair proportion of the pupils can distinguish the parts of speech, and are acquainted with the more common inflections; but few are able to analyze and parse a sentence syntactically. Better text-books, than those at present in use, are very much required. The want of a suitable collection of progressive parsing exercises is very much felt.

Geography.—Local geography is taught in all the schools, but not with the success commensurate with the time and attention devoted to it. The memory of the pupils is overburdened with a collection of loose, disconnected facts, which after the lapse of a very short time, entirely fade away. In only a few schools is mathematical and physical geography taught, and only with limited success.

Needlework.—In all the girls' schools, and in mixed schools, having female assistants, needlework is taught with fair success.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing by ear is taught in a considerable number of schools. In very few schools have the pupils made any proficiency in the theory of vocal music.

Drawing, which is taught in a few schools, is confined to ordinary outlines and shading from the flat; drawing from the round is seldom practised.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The children read with at least average ease and intelligence, and in some of the better schools, with expression. Spelling and explanation receive that attention which their importance demands.

Arithmetic.—The children are well grounded in the simple and compound rules. In most of the schools they solve questions in mental and slate arithmetic with accuracy and dispatch.

Penmanship.—The boys continue to improve in writing. In most of the girls' schools the pupils appear to be still partial to the angular hand.

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Writing from Dictation.—The teachers are careful to give full time and attention to this useful branch, so far as the generally crowded state of their schools permit. I believe there has been considerable improvement in this respect during the year.

Grammar.—Fairly taught as compared with the age of the children, and their proficiency in other branches.

Geography.—In most of the schools the pupils have at least a fair knowledge of the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. This knowledge is supplemented in the senior classes by the use of the text-books.

Needlework.—Several of the female teachers having had better opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of this branch than those in country districts, are more proficient themselves, and teach it with reasonable success.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Both taught to some extent in several schools, but in almost all with limited success.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading in general is tolerably fluent, but deficient in ease and intelligence. The accent of the people of this district is peculiar and somewhat harsh, and in consequence it is very difficult to teach the children to read in a graceful or pleasing manner. The teachers in general are fully alive to the importance of good reading, and are giving increased attention to the subject; and now that the children are all supplied with the Board's new reading books, I expect to be able to report satisfactory progress under this head next year.

Oral spelling and explanation receive a fair degree of attention.

Arithmetic.—This branch is well taught in a very considerable number of the schools. In most cases I have found the children well instructed in notation, tables, simple and compound rules, and a fair proportion of them able to work the higher rules.

Of the children examined in arithmetic 30 per cent. were able to set down any number consisting of 7 places of figures; 52 per cent. were able to work any sum in subtraction; 26 per cent. were able to work division of money; and 15 per cent. could solve questions readily in proportion and practice.

Mental Arithmetic is, I regret to say, taught in very few schools of the district.

Penmanship.—Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books are used in every school in the district, and with marked success. In a great number of the schools the copy-books of the children are written very carefully, and are kept perfectly clean and neat; and even in the worst schools improvement in penmanship is quite perceptible. Uniformity of writing amongst the children of the same school is, perhaps, the best test of systematic and judicious teaching, and in many of the schools I find a striking similarity in the writing of the children of the same class, and even amongst the schools of the district the writing is becoming similar.

In writing their copies the children aim at two things, namely, (a) *the imitation of every letter in the head line,* and (b) *the writing of every word without lifting the pen.*

The female children are writing a rounder hand than formerly.

Writing from Dictation.—Next to reading dictation is the most important subject taught in our schools. The teachers here give an exercise in it daily to the second, third, and higher classes. When the exercises are written the children change slates, and each child corrects the mistakes of its neighbour. This gives the exercise a double value. In a few of the best schools dictation is written on paper, but paper is too dear to be used generally for the purpose.

Of the children examined on this subject in third and higher classes, 30 per cent. were able to write a sentence with a fair degree of accuracy, and 18 per cent. with ease and correctness.

Grammar.—The senior classes in a large number of the schools have a tolerable knowledge of the text of the grammar and of simple parsing, and the junior classes have some knowledge of the parts of speech; but in general the structure and analysis of sentences are little understood, and altogether the teaching on this branch is too mechanical, and has little relation to either "The Science of Language," or "The Art of Speaking and Writing Correctly."

Geography.—This branch cannot be successfully taught without the joint use of text-books and maps. The children in the schools have a fair knowledge of the text-book, but are not sufficiently acquainted with maps; and, in general, the geography of the British islands does not receive sufficient attention.

Needlework.—This most important branch of female education does not in general receive nearly enough of attention in the schools, but since the recent arrangements of the Board, by which a high value is given to needlework in the classification of the female teachers, I have observed a considerable improvement under this head, and I expect to be able to report favourably upon it next year.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is attempted in about one-fourth of the schools, but, except in about seven or eight instances, with very little results.

Drawing is taught in a number of the schools with some degree of promise, but only in one or two with any actual results. On the whole, singing and drawing exercise very little influence on the education of the district.

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General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is fairly taught in most of the schools, though, in most instances, it is rather too mechanical and monotonous. Really good reading is rarely met with. The many subjects required to be taught in a National school preclude the possibility of giving as much time to this subject as its importance demands. It is too seldom taught as a distinct lesson, and does not receive that marked attention from the teacher which it requires. Oral spelling is fairly attended to, but is not sufficiently taught in connexion with the text; this is necessary in order to a proper understanding of the meaning of the words. I have directed attention to the importance of phrase spelling whenever it was neglected.

Arithmetic.—Too little importance is attached to the tables, particularly the addition and subtraction tables, as also to the necessity for committing the rules to memory, and understanding some of the principles; neither are the pupils sufficiently exercised in the elementary rules, being often found deficient in these, though working in the more advanced rules. On the whole, nearly every teacher aims at making good arithmeticians, and many in this district succeed in doing so. Yet, in not a few schools it is still unskilfully taught, and the degree of proficiency is still far from being what is desirable, or what might be expected from the time devoted to teaching it.

Penmanship.—I cannot speak satisfactorily of penmanship. In a few schools where the teachers exercise a proper supervision writing is well taught, but in the majority it is far from being good. As the teachers are generally employed with the junior classes, or in teaching some other subject during the time devoted to writing, they do not give the necessary supervision, and without this, good writing can never be secured.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject is now generally well attended to, and proficiency in it is fair and frequently satisfactory. The senior classes in nearly all the schools in this district now perform this exercise on paper.

Grammar.—In only a few schools is this subject well taught; in many cases the giving of this lesson is little more than a matter of form, being confined to naming the parts of speech.

Geography.—The maps of the World and Europe and Ireland are fairly known by the 2nd and higher classes in most of the schools of the district, and in a few a more extended knowledge of geography prevails. On the whole this subject receives a fair amount of attention.

Needlework.—Until lately this branch has not received the amount of attention which its importance merited. In many cases the parents were quite indifferent about it, and even in a few instances opposed to having the time of their children occupied with it. As a consequence the teachers attached little importance to it, and seldom qualified properly. It is to be hoped that the recent action of the Board in the matter will effect great improvement.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught in 13 schools, and drawing in 3. The success is very fair.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, as a rule, is rapid and indistinct, and in many cases very slovenly and incorrect.

Oral spelling is very fair on the whole, but the explanation of the subject-matter is very moderate.

Arithmetic.—Knowledge of simple rules and notation, bad. In the vast majority of cases, I find the junior classes to fail in simple subtraction, and even in the cases of the senior classes failure in the same rule occurs frequently.

The advanced classes are not good at easy mercantile accounts.

Penmanship—Poor on the whole. The teaching is not sufficiently careful. The head lines are badly imitated, and this very frequently from the beginning of the book to the end.

I do not consider the use of engraved head lines to be the best course for teaching writing. In every case where the master writes a good hand, I recommend him to set the head lines himself.

Writing from Dictation pretty fair as to spelling; not good as to writing.

Grammar.—I do not examine the second class on grammar—the third and fourth classes know grammar sufficiently well.

Geography.—Bad, universally. Nearly all fail on the map of the World; their attention appears to have been confined almost exclusively to the maps of Europe and Ireland, and even on these the answering was very poor.

Needlework.—In some few schools it is well taught. In the majority of female schools the teaching of needlework is attended with moderate success.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing is taught in only 2 schools—the convent and model schools, Sligo; singing is also taught in these 2, and in 3 ordinary National schools.

In the convent and model schools both branches are excellently taught—in the ordinary schools, music is fairly taught in two cases.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).

—The results in reading are, judging from published reports, fully equal to the average of other districts, as may be seen from the following:— *Appendix D.*

Able to read First Book correctly	. . . .	32·2 per cent.
,, ,, Second ,, and intelligently	. .	25·2 ,,
,, ,, Third and higher books correctly and intelligently	.	14·5 ,,

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Considerable improvement has been made in explanation, including subject matter of lessons; and, as a consequence, reading is becoming now expressive, so that an auditor can plainly perceive that the pupils, to a greater or less extent, understand what they are reading about. In other words, the reading is becoming more *intelligent*, meaning by this, that the pupils show from their style that they have grasped the meaning of the subject matter; this when attained in an ordinary National school, I consider entitled to be called *good* reading. As for emphasis, tone, moderation, &c., &c.; which go to form the finished reader, such, except in a very comparative and rudimentary sense, are wanting, nor can they with any degree of reason be expected. The revised Lesson Books will, I have confidence, effect a decided improvement in reading. I find that the poetry, especially of the Third Book, has already taken hold of the children; and there can be no doubt that the repetition and recitation of the finely-clothed thoughts of our native and other poets, cannot fail to add feeling and sentiment to the pupils' reading, as it must, undoubtedly, to their refinement of taste.

Arithmetic.—So far as accuracy and a better mastery of the elementary rules are concerned, very fair progress can be reported; but hardly any in the knowledge of *principles.* This is what might reasonably be expected in a district where scarcely any pupils are met with in the Fourth Class; and where the average age of the children in attendance does not exceed 9½ years.

The questions proposed by me for testing the proficiency in notation, simple subtraction, division of money, and proportion or practice, were such as follow:—

Write down 7,010,101,
From 7,020,101 take 910,093,
Divide £50 by 52.

Find the rent of a farm of 19 acres, 2 roods and 20 perches, at 46*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

The results were that of the total number examined by me in the arithmetic, which by the way included all pupils in second class and upwards, 32 per cent. notated to millions; 53·4 per cent. did simple subtraction; 25 per cent. division of money; and 12·4 per cent. proportion or practice. Taking the classification, irregular attendance, and tender age of the pupils into account, the foregoing results I consider satisfactory.

Penmanship.—Clean copy-books and carefulness of execution is now the rule in the district. In classing the penmanship I confess I was almost too exacting; but it affords me pleasure to say that the teachers as a body cheerfully joined in the effort to improve this important branch. During my long experience of school management, I have found that clean, unscribbled copy-books, and good, careful writing always co-exist; accordingly I suggested to the teachers to keep their desks well dusted, and to make the pupils have clean hands and provide blotting paper. The observance of these simple and apparently puerile suggestions, has been productive of results that are satisfactory not alone to me, but, what is of far greater importance, to the teachers as well as to the pupils.

I think it proper to say that in classing the writing, I take a higher standard now than I did formerly; this I think not unreasonable, seeing the facilities that exist at present to secure a higher and more uniform style of penmanship. The results in writing were:—

Able to write on paper fairly	. . . .	50·4 per cent.
,, ,, ,, with ease and freedom	. .	13·6 ,,

I continue of the opinion expressed in my last report, that Mr. Foster's head lines admit of considerable improvement; the main strokes of the letters have neither the firmness nor body that they should; while numbers 7 and 8 appear to me to be useless or rather indeed mischievous, as they tend to make the writing degenerate into a mere scrawl. Numbers 2, 4, and 5 are the only ones of the series whose use I encourage, as being in my humble opinion the best adapted to the wants of the children attending our schools. I think the finishing head lines for females should be, at least *semi*-angular.

Writing from Dictation.—This useful branch is taught with more or less judgment and success in every school in the district. At my inspections I examined the different classes on oral or phrase spelling, and noted the result in the "Observation Book;"—this course has had a good effect in the direction towards which it was aimed, viz., the improvement of writing from dictation. Subjoined are the results in dictation:—

Able to write with tolerable accuracy	. . .	50·4 per cent.
,, ,, ease and correctness	. .	13·6 ,,

Grammar.—The proficiency in this branch was not satisfactory, only 19·2 per cent. of those examined being acquainted with the parts of speech; and 6·5 with syntactical parsing. Every year's experience goes to strengthen the convictions I have long entertained, that it would be more in accordance with common sense, as well as with sound

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educational principles, to include for examination, under this head, none below junior third-class pupils, inasmuch as the reasoning faculties must be considerably developed before grammar can become a useful mental discipline.

Geography.—The knowledge of this subject is nearly as extensive as the elementary character of the great bulk of the schools would lead us to expect. Nearly all pupils of the senior second-class and upwards, possess a fair knowledge of the outlines of the World, and of the maps of Europe and Ireland. Hardly anything is known of mathematical or physical geography.

Needlework.—Though increased attention is now being given to needlework, I must say there is still room for considerable improvement. A sufficient supply of working materials is seldom found on hands, but if the teachers were sufficiently zealous to promote industrial work, they need never complain of lack of work, so long as there are to be found, unfortunately, in every school, many articles of dress that require mending or darning.

Extra Branches (such as singing and drawing, &c.).—Singing and drawing are taught in only a few schools; the results are partly good.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I am happy to say that during the past year I have observed considerable improvement in reading, both in the junior and senior classes. Oral spelling is in general well attended to; and on the whole the explanation of the words, and of the matter of the lessons, has been very fairly given by the pupils.

Arithmetic.—Very fair progress in arithmetic has been made. In almost every school all the pupils—even the many young children of first-class—are taught to write numbers on slates. I have often found pupils in first class able to write numbers of three places correctly. And I observed on comparing the results of my examinations for 1867 with those of previous years that a large *per-centage* of those examined were able to work the higher rules. The teachers generally know arithmetic very well, and take an interest in teaching it.

Penmanship.—As to penmanship, my experience is that the writing has become more uniform, and on the whole has improved materially. The number "able to write with ease and freedom" has considerably increased, respect being had to the total number whose writing was examined, and its quality noted. I attribute this in a very great degree to the introduction of copy-books with engraved head lines. I know a difference of opinion exists among teachers with regard to such copy-books; but I cordially and thoroughly approve of them in the present condition of our elementary schools.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is satisfactorily taught. All pupils who write small hand write from dictation. Those whose writing is not so advanced, that is, those who only write round-hand, copy on slates from their lesson-books. I have nothing to complain of under this head.

Grammar.—Grammar is, on the whole, very fairly taught. All above the mere beginners learn at least the parts of speech; and all above second class profess to be learning syntactical parsing. In general, those who have been some time in third class, and all in fourth and fifth classes make a fair attempt at parsing. I have, however, to observe that in many instances it is to be desired that the matter contained in the text-book should be better known.

Geography.—This branch receives sufficient attention in almost all of the schools in my district. It is very well taught from the maps; but in many instances I have had to complain that the more advanced pupils were not well enough made-up in the matter of their text-books on geography.

Needlework.—Needlework is not extensively taught in this district. Of all the females I found in the schools during the year, only 18 per cent. were learning needlework of any kind. It is to be observed, however, that there are very few (only 14) schools in the district under female teachers; and again, there are but few (only 12) workmistresses in schools under male teachers, the number of schools which command an attendance sufficient to warrant salary to a teacher of needlework being but small.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.):—The model schools being excepted, singing is taught in but four of the schools of this district, and drawing in only one school; that is, by teachers who have certificates of competency to teach those branches.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Fair improvement has been made in reading. Pronunciation is less defective than in former years. The senior classes, especially in the girls' schools, read very well, with a fair degree of fluency and care. A better system of teaching reading, as regards the junior classes at least, is adopted in most of the schools of the district. From the earliest stage, even before all the letters are known, the children are taught to read. Reading lessons as such, however, are not prepared at home, except in a few of the higher class schools.

Oral spelling is carefully and successfully taught. Explanation tolerably so.

Arithmetic.—More time and attention is given to arithmetic than to any other subject of the school programme. It is well understood by the teachers generally, as in the majority of the schools it is efficiently taught. Notation is the only branch of this subject in which proper progress cannot be reported, though it is now taught in all the schools to the pupils in classes by and off the black board.

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Penmanship.—A very decided improvement in this subject has been made. There still continues, however, a want of *personal superintendence* by the teacher during the writing exercise. In schools without a monitor or assistant the teacher complains he has not time to give this superintendence to writing; but in nearly all such cases it is found the arrangements of the time-table are not suitable, and when judiciously altered, the difficulty as regards time disappears. The copy-books are kept with more neatness and care, and the style of writing generally is improved.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation continues to be well attended to. The progress during the year has been satisfactory.

Grammar.—Grammar is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils. The progress throughout the year has been satisfactory. In almost all the schools of the district the children, from the higher draft of first class, learn the parts of speech; second class pupils know the article, noun, adjective, and verb; third class can distinguish all the parts of speech; while the majority of fourth class children are found able to parse.

Geography.—This is the only subject of the school programme in which progress cannot be reported. Some few of the senior pupils learn home lessons in geography, but seldom is any systematic instruction given to the junior classes. This appears strange, for certainly no branch of the school work demands less labour from the teacher, and none is more interesting to the children. Instruction by lecture from maps is rarely given; and though second class pupils are generally found able to name the continents and oceans, and third class to give the boundaries of Europe, the information gained is of little use. The lesson is learned by rote, the names of the various divisions of land and water throughout the world may be glibly given, but of the *relative* position of such places nothing is known.

Needlework.—This important branch has received more attention than in former years. In a considerable number of the mixed schools a paid teacher of needlework has been appointed, and in such schools all the girls from second class upwards receive daily instruction in sewing and knitting. Plain work is chiefly attended to. Not much time is given to embroidery or other kinds of fancy work.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In 12 schools of the district instruction in vocal music is given. In two schools drawing is taught. In 9 cases gratuities have been recommended to the teacher for the proficiency made by the pupils in those branches during the past year.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading in this district, so far as I know it, is not pleasing. It is too hurried and indistinct, the tone is monotonous and the words are improperly grouped. There is, except in a few schools, a marked neglect of the valuable couplet—

"Learn to *read slow*, all other graces
Will follow in their proper places."

The oral spelling is pretty good, but there is not sufficient attention paid to the explanation of the subject matter of the reading lessons, and the defective grouping referred to in the reading is a serious bar to the pupils' own comprehension.

Arithmetic.—Some pupils in the better class schools can solve questions in the commercial rules with a fair measure of expertness and correctness; but, generally speaking, the knowledge and ability of the pupils are defective, and they have evidently not been carefully trained and exercised in elementary rules and principles.

Penmanship.—The penmanship, so far as I have seen it, is very poor, and the copy-books carelessly kept. I have seen very few specimens of graceful or even neatly executed penmanship.

Writing from Dictation.—The oral spelling is more generally correct than the writing from dictation. Comparing, however, the efficiency attained here with that in other branches in the schools generally, there are evidences of higher care and attention bestowed upon this exercise by the teachers. The defects pointed out by my predecessor in last year's report are still visible.

Grammar.—I have not found much intelligent acquaintance with this subject. A considerable number of the pupils, however, can distinguish the parts of speech in a plain sentence with some degree of readiness and accuracy, and can parse etymologically to some extent.

It is to be borne in mind that my present experience of the schools extends over only a portion of the district.

Geography.—Except in a very few schools this subject is only nominally or imperfectly taught. There is a little acquaintance with the principal maps, but scarcely any knowledge of the text-books.

Needlework.—This most useful branch is fairly taught in a considerable number of schools, and is limited and defective in only a few. It is also to be commended that plain sewing and knitting are more attended to than ornamental and fancy needlework.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music on the Hullah system is taught in a considerable number of schools with more or less success. Drawing is attempted in a few schools, but except in one or two there are no satisfactory results.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The pupils are in general able to read with considerable fluency the books corres-

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ponding to the class in which they are enrolled, but in many localities, owing to irregularity of attendance, and the early age at which they are finally withdrawn from school, the number of those who reach the advanced classes is too small. Hence I fear that in after-life many will read imperfectly, though the table of proficiency shows a larger proportion of those examined able to read the Third Book than I have found elsewhere. Considerable inconvenience has been caused by the changes made in First, Second, and Third Books, so soon after the new editions were issued, and it will still require some time to have all the children provided with the revised editions; there is a reluctance to purchase a new book while that in use is not worn out.

Arithmetic.—The ages of the pupils being considered there is not much reason to find fault with the proficiency attained in arithmetic, where sufficient time is allowed for performing the calculations, though it is not unusual to find boys returned as learning proportion and practice who are unable to work readily questions in elementary rules or reduction when dictated to the class. The black board is not sufficiently employed in teaching the principles of the science. It has always appeared to me that reduction should precede compound rules, yet almost universally the latter are taught first.

While mental arithmetic is nominally taught to all in almost every school, yet boys and girls considerably advanced in slate arithmetic too frequently fail in easy questions referring to the business of every-day life, when required to be done mentally.

Penmanship.—The penmanship is improved during the year.* The use of Vere Foster's copy-books has been attended with satisfactory results in teaching writing; though where girls had been taught an angular hand, it requires some time to accustom them to the style of copies now in use. It appears to me that for girls' schools, copy-books with head lines in which the letters are not quite so round would be better adapted.

Writing from Dictation.—This is taught, and with fair success, in all schools to third and fourth classes; and in more to either the whole of second class, or the advanced draft of that class. A more general use of long pencils, properly pointed, a supply being kept for this exercise alone, would lead to improvement.

Grammar.—Grammar is taught in accordance with the programme in all schools, though the number of pupils able to parse a sentence syntactically is limited; rather less than six per cent. of those learning grammar having reached this standard. As stated last year, the subject is not sufficiently or intelligently taught from text-books; irregular attendance on the part of those old enough to understand this subject is purely the cause of this.

Geography.—The observations made in last year's report respecting this branch are still applicable; a fair acquaintance with the leading outlines of the maps has in most cases been attained. I consider it desirable that our schools should be supplied with a small elementary text-book on local geography, the lessons in which could be gone over in succession *without omitting any portion.* To attempt this with the books now in use, pupils would have advanced but a short way when leaving school altogether, and few teachers know exactly which portions ought to be selected for home lessons.

Needlework.—Needlework is now taught to the female pupils in 63 schools out of 124, the average number of girls found employed in this branch at the time of visit being 15 per school, of these nearly one-half were provided with plain sewing, and the others with knitting, netting, or embroidery. A larger number should be taught plainwork, but the supply of materials for this is insufficient in many schools.

Extra Branches (such as singing and drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught in twenty schools, and drawing in four. The drawing has been commenced, and it is in general only elementary; more success has attended the teaching of vocal music.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proportion of pupils in the first class continues too great in many schools. This I consider arises from the disinclination which teachers in general, but male teachers in particular, have to undertake the monotonous labour of instructing children unable to read. And an arduous task it is, requiring tact, patience, gentleness, perseverance, and sympathy. In an infant school the work may be varied by singing, marching, and the usual manual exercises, so as to prevent either teacher or pupil from being wearied; but in an ordinary school, there are no such resources, and too frequently the irksome task devolves upon the monitor, or some pupil in the senior class, who has still less relish for the work than the teacher himself. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the pupils in this class progress so slowly, that it takes two years, and sometimes longer, to fit them for the Second Book. One result of this is, that considerably more than a third of all the children attending school are in the First Book. In the other classes, there is a perceptible improvement in the reading; the words are more distinctly and firmly pronounced, and with less hesitation and labour than formerly. There still exists, however, too great a disregard for the pauses. The *commas* are very frequently passed over, even when their suppression would lead to a complete alteration in the sense. In perhaps the majority of cases, the following sentence would be read so as to make the word *like* a verb, "The tiger does not, like many other beasts of prey, shun the presence of man." Explanation is more attended to since the introduction of the new series of reading-books, as the meaning of the words at the commencement of each lesson are now thoroughly learned. Phrase spelling is very fairly attended to, and in many schools it forms, with tables, the "home lessons" for the junior classes.

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Arithmetic.—I find by comparing the proficiency table of this year with that for 1865, when nearly the same number of children was examined, that the present year shows an increase in the number of passes in *notation* and *simple subtraction*, but a decrease in the two higher standards—viz., *division* of *money* and *proportion*. This fact would appear to indicate that the teaching is not becoming more intelligent. I am of opinion that arithmetic and grammar are the two worst taught subjects in the school course, though none are more calculated to develope the reasoning faculties, or to exercise the judgment. Instances of the careless slip-shod manner in which arithmetic is taught constantly present themselves. I have often found boys in the third class, who had repeatedly gone over all the exercises in the text-book on the simple rules, and yet who could not answer the following question—"What number must be *added* to 18 to make 100?" In five cases out of ten the result arrived at would be 118. Again, lads just beginning proportion, who could correctly multiply 11*s.* 9*d.* by 106, yet would be entirely at a loss how to proceed were the question worded in this way—"Find the price of 106 stones of flax, at 11*s.* 9*d.* per stone." Another evidence of the absence of intelligent teaching is to be found in the gross errors frequently made by pupils, the answers being so absurdly wide of the mark, that it is plain, they never reflected for a moment on what they were about. Thus one boy after a lengthened calculation might determine that the rent of 45a. 2r. 10p. at £1 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, was nearly £10,000, while another would make it only 15*s.* 6*d.* This illustration may appear exaggerated, but I am quite sure the experience of other Inspectors would bear out its correctness.

Penmanship.—As Vere Foster's copy-books have been fully two years in use in all the ordinary schools, an opinion may now be given with some degree of confidence as to whether they have fulfilled the expectations formed of them, or not. In this district, I believe they have been successful, as I find an increase of 200 in the number returned as being able to write a *fair* hand, and an increase of 50 in those able to write a *good* hand. This is *real* progress, as the numbers under examination in both years were nearly the same. The head lines in the books issued latterly are truly what they profess to be, "imitation of real free writing rather than stiff copperplate engraving;" and I find the opposition of those who maintained the superiority of lines set by the teacher, disappearing.

The complaint I have to make most commonly in reference to the manner in which this subject is taught, is, that there is not sufficient supervision exercised while the lesson is in progress. It is then that the teacher's remarks are really valuable, as the pupil has an opportunity of putting into practice the instructions he receives, and for that very reason is not likely to forget them. In a school with only one teacher this supervision must necessarily be somewhat imperfect, although not entirely impracticable.

In all the schools now, the pupils in the first class write on slates, and the teachers generally find that reading *and* writing can both be learned in the same or even less time than it would take for either separately.

Writing from Dictation.—From the proficiency table, I find that the results in this subject are as nearly as possible one-third less than in writing, the number of passes in the latter subject being respectively 1,245 and 453, while in the former, they are 844 and 363. This would appear to indicate that the progress in phrase spelling did not keep pace with that in writing. While *some* difference in results produced in the two subjects might reasonably be expected, yet I did not anticipate that it would be by any means so great. I intend in future directing more attention to the practice of transcribing, not in school, but as a home exercise; where this has been systematically practised very satisfactory results in writing from dictation have been produced.

Grammar.—I regret to have to state that the results in this subject are very poor in the great majority of schools. A boy cannot be said to have acquired even a moderately useful knowledge of grammar, unless he can parse an easy sentence. This implies that he *understands* the rules of syntax, at least the chief instances of concord and government, knows the declension of nouns and pronouns and the inflections of the verb. With this knowledge, he would probably, if not able to speak correctly himself, for this is a habit and may exist independently of any technical training, be able to correct any of the ordinary improprieties in speech and assign a reason for the correction. Of the 871 children over 12 years of age, examined for the secondary No. 1 report, only 178 were returned as being able to parse. Yet even for the sake of this comparatively small number, I would be sorry to see grammar excluded from the school programme, as perhaps no other subject furnishes so useful a course of elementary mental discipline.

Geography.—In reference to this subject, I have observed in most schools that the children know little or nothing about places but their names and situation on the map. With their present text-books and the absence of a work on history, perhaps this state of things is unavoidable, but nevertheless it is to be regretted. The subject as at present taught is like a skeleton, repulsive and uninteresting, the pupils can take very little interest in mere names unassociated with great events, distinguished men, or the phenomena of nature, and after leaving school will probably soon forget they had ever heard them. I also frequently find children not nearly so well acquainted with the map of Ireland as with those of foreign countries; they may be quite familiar with all about the Ganges or the Amazon and yet be unable to point out on the map either the Shannon or the Bann.

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Needlework.—Very little over one-fifth of the female pupils attending school, receive instruction in needlework. In this district a prejudice against female teachers as principals appears to exist, the current of opinion being in favour of mixed schools under masters. One effect of this is, that needlework is to a great extent neglected.

Singing, Drawing.—There is only one ordinary National school in this district in which instruction is given in drawing. The subject is never likely to become a popular one in rural districts. Not so with singing, the taste for which is extending every day, and at present there are no less than 8 ordinary schools furnished with harmoniums.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Good reading, in the proper sense of the term, is rare in the schools of this district, nevertheless a fair proportion of the pupils read with some degree of fluency and verbal accuracy, associated, however, with an indistinct and inarticulate manner of pronunciation, and a tendency to hurry, as if speed were the main object aimed at. In oral spelling I have found the pupils generally pretty well prepared. If they were taught to name the letters slowly and distinctly, and to mark the syllables, it would tend to improve their reading. Explanation, whether of words simply or of subject-matter of lessons, is too much neglected in the majority of the schools.

Arithmetic.—Considering how large a portion of the school time is given to arithmetic, the results attained are hardly satisfactory. I found the pupils generally well prepared on tables, with the exception of the addition table, which everywhere has been strangely neglected. I should like to see mental arithmetic holding a more prominent position in the school course. In the ordinary transactions of life the man who is quick at mental calculations has a decided advantage over the one who is slow. It would be well also if teachers were more impressed with the importance of children learning to make well-formed figures, and to arrange the work neatly on their slates. The neglect of these is a fruitful source of inaccuracy.

Penmanship.—In many schools this branch continues to be taught with indifferent success. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that a new interest in it has been awakened, that teachers are becoming alive to their shortcomings, and are beginning to give more attention to it than they did heretofore. This is due mainly, I believe, to the use of Mr. Foster's copy-books, which are working a reformation in writing in this country, and not before it was needed. There are several rural schools in this district in which writing is taught with the fullest success. I have examined copy-books in them which were almost faultless, both as regards the close imitation of the head lines, and the neat and clean state in which they are preserved.

Writing from Dictation.—In all the schools this subject is specified as part of the course of instruction, and generally a sufficient time is set apart for it, but I have not found the pupils so well prepared as might be expected.

Grammar.—In every school there are at least a few pupils who use the text-book in grammar, and have commenced to parse syntactically. For the most part, however, their knowledge is superficial, and even the best prepared of them become puzzled and break down when taken out of the ordinary track. In the lower classes a fair proportion of the children can distinguish the principal parts of speech in easy sentences, and repeat the definitions of them.

Geography.—Text-books in geography are not much used. Even the pupils who are provided with them rarely prepare tasks. The map of Ireland is generally best known, next Europe, and then the World. In the better class of schools the senior pupils for the most part are pretty well prepared on the first two.

Needlework.—Needlework is receiving more attention than it did heretofore, and in many places with satisfactory results. Some workmistresses did little to encourage the children to bring work to school, or towards providing materials for those who had none; and appeared to think that they were not called on to do so. This way of regarding their duties is becoming less common than it was.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In six schools there are classes for vocal music, taught both practically and theoretically. Some of them are conducted with considerable success. In only two schools is any attempt made to teach drawing. Few teachers are competent to give even the most elementary instruction in the art, and the utility of it is not recognised.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in this branch of instruction is generally unsatisfactory. The pupils' reading is, as a rule, either incorrect or indistinct. Few of the teachers know how to read well themselves, and their teaching is confined too often to passively hearing a lesson read, a sentence at a time, by the members of the class under instruction. Hence less than one-third of the third and fourth class pupils can read with ease and correctness a passage selected from the commencement of the Third Book; and of those who can do this but a small proportion evince a clear sense of what they read.

Arithmetic.—The science of arithmetic is seldom attempted to be taught here. The attention of teachers is directed to the more useful division of the subject. But even in ruled lines and accuracy of computation according to pattern, very slight success has been

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attained. Considerably more than half the pupils in second, third, and fourth classes fail in simple subtraction; and four-sevenths of the third and fourth classes fail to work correctly a plain sum in division of money. The tables of weights and measures are much neglected; and in many schools reduction and the higher rules are not at all, or very rarely and very badly, taught. Mental arithmetic, also, is frequently omitted from the actual course of instruction.

I think it probable that if the time so unprofitably devoted in backward rural schools to the teaching of grammar, were made available for additional instruction in arithmetic, better results than those noted above might be expected even in a district like this.

Penmanship.—Material obstacles to the acquisition by pupils of a good hand exist in this district. There are sometimes no desks whatever; a board on props, or two or three small and uneven tables supplying their place; the desks, when present, are in the majority of cases badly made, rising before the learner at an angle of 40° or 50°, and both too far apart from, and too high above, the form; the pens and ink are very bad, partly from the difficulty of getting either good in remote localities; the paper is often very indifferent where Foster's copy-books are not used, and is then also in many cases of the old fashioned folio size; the light is imperfect, and to catch it on their paper the pupils have to sit crooked; and in winter the dripping roof, the oozy clay floor, the ineffective heating apparatus, and the absence for so many hours of bodily exercise, make these too often half-fed, half-clothed children too miserably cold to hold a pen.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is not taught here with success. Not one-sixth of the third and fourth class pupils can write from dictation with ease and correctness two or three easy sentences from the end of the Second or the beginning of the Third Book.

Grammar.—About one-fifth of the pupils learning grammar can distinguish, in an easy sentence, the principal parts of speech; but only one twenty-fifth, or four per cent., can parse syntactically.

As a general rule, I find that grammar is not taught with any degree of success unless at the expense of more important subjects.

Geography.—The outlines of the maps of the World and Europe are generally taught, and about one-fourth of the pupils so instructed, "are acquainted with the outlines of the maps of the World." Geography, in the rational meaning of the term, is hardly taught at all. In fact, the pupils of the schools here do not, as a general rule, know anything about the earth, or any country on its surface, their own not excepted.

Needlework.—Except in two or three schools, needlework is not taught with success. Many of the female teachers, indeed, have altogether omitted to teach it.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In only one school is singing regularly taught by a certificated teacher, and there it is taught to the neglect of much more important branches. One teacher is commencing to teach Drawing. Book-keeping and Mensuration are taught in one-sixth of the schools, with, in general, very little success.

District 21, Swinford; Mr. Donovan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The general character of the reading is indifferent. The minds of the children attending National schools, especially in the rural districts, are not sufficiently cultivated to be able to appreciate the language and thoughts of distinguished writers. Therefore, to convey the sense is as much as can be reasonably expected. There are, however, some exceptions; and more especially the readers in the convent school are, in the higher classes, very excellent.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is generally very fairly taught. In some of the schools it is excellently taught. The pupils are expert and accurate and neat in their work. Of course the smallness of the third-class attendance precludes the possibility of having as many pupils as might be desired instructed in the advanced rules.

Penmanship.—The writing in a large number of the male schools is very fair. Some write excellently. The Foster copy-books seem to suit boys admirably, but I do not think that they are suited to girls. Whether from the force of custom or by nature, girls seem to dislike forming their hand to the round patterns set; and when they leave themselves to nature they write differently.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation is generally very fairly attended to. The junior classes find it difficult; but it is a subject which receives a great deal of attention in all the good schools of the district.

Grammar.—Grammar is not well attended to except in the good schools. The parents think that reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic are the most essential branches, and they are indifferent to much attention to grammar.

Geography.—Like grammar, geography is only well attended to in the town schools, or in exceptional country schools. The map of Ireland and chief towns and rivers, and other leading features of Europe are, perhaps, sufficient for the majority of country schools.

Needlework.—Needlework is well attended to in many schools; on the other hand, in small country schools the teachers complain that the children will not purchase work-material, even at the reduced price.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—The convent school alone teaches singing scientifically; although the Ballaghaderreen female school teaches it very fairly practically. The convent school also, at present, is the only school which teaches drawing.

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District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This branch is taught with a fair share of success. When children are acquainted with the names and forms of the letters they learn to combine them into words on the tablets, and the course followed usually is not to allow them to leave any lesson till they can pronounce all the words in it on sight. Similarly in the second and higher classes a few of the introductory lessons are read over and revised frequently until the words which occur in them become familiar. Afterwards, a few more chapters are gone over in the same way, and the class books are thus read through slowly and by easy stages, so that the power of reading fluently is without much difficulty attained, and even very young children learn to group the words wonderfully well. Indistinct enunciation and incorrect pronunciation are often met with; but the results, under all the circumstances, are as satisfactory as can be well expected. The spelling of words and clauses is well attended to. As regards explanation, the meaning of words are perhaps better known than formerly, but sufficient care is not taken to make the pupils acquainted with the subject matter of the class books.

Arithmetic.—A good deal of attention continues to be given to arithmetic, and the children have acquired considerable facility in working out ordinary book exercises. There can be no doubt that, except in some of the best schools, it is taught too mechanically, the reason of the rules not being sufficiently explained or illustrated; and this is to be regretted, as much of the knowledge so acquired is likely to fade from the memory; and, also, because a most important means is thus lost of developing the mental powers, and forming habits of attention and inquiry which would be of the utmost importance to the pupils in after-life.

Penmanship.—Some improvement has taken place in penmanship; till recently the head lines were written usually by the teachers themselves, often hurriedly and badly, each school exhibiting a variety of hand peculiar to itself. Now the Palmerston copy-books are generally used, and greater uniformity has been the result; the teachers are saved a large amount of unnecessary labour, and the children have always a good model before them for imitation. I have been at considerable pains to urge the necessity of superintending the writing classes, and with some success. In numerous schools the writing is excellent, not remarkable for elegance of finish, but neat and legible, very similar to the engraved line and sufficiently good for all ordinary purposes. In others, however, the pupils are allowed apparently to form their hands very much according to their own will and pleasure, while the copy-books are soiled and torn; and the supply of penholders, nibs, and even ink, which a few pence would procure, is at times painfully inadequate, and allowed to remain so for weeks together.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch receives a large amount of attention and is taught to a large number of children. My examination is generally confined to the third and higher classes, but I occasionally test the proficiency of the second, and I am able to say that a facility in writing sentences has been acquired by children even of tender years, which, but a short time ago, would have been regarded as astonishing.

Grammar.—Grammar is taught very successfully in some schools, and in most, the fourth class pupils have little difficulty in parsing easy sentences syntactically. In all, they are taught when parsing to quote the rules of syntax when a case of concord or government turns up. The knowledge of principles is becoming more accurate and general.

Geography.—This subject is taught now to all children in and above the senior first class. Many in senior second know very fairly the maps of Ireland and the World, and the proficiency of those in third and fourth, though not always up to the requirements of the programme, is, on the whole, moderately satisfactory.

Needlework.—More attention is given to needlework than used to be some years ago. The female teachers are beginning to recognise its importance, and are at more pains to supply materials. The specimens exhibited, however, are too often remarkable only for the careless way in which they are executed. Some of the teachers are by no means skilful needlewomen themselves; but, now that their classification will depend in some measure on the proficiency which they have themselves attained in this branch, they may be expected to improve.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught in five schools. The largest amount of success has been reached in two, for which harmoniums have been provided.

Geometry, algebra, mensuration, and book-keeping are taught in a few schools, in some two or three carefully and well, but the great majority of the teachers here, knowing that their character as educators is measured chiefly by the proficiency of their pupils in the elementary branches, devote their whole time to them.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Although, during the past year, some improvement, especially in the junior classes, is noticeable, it is still quite clear that, as a general rule, the proficiency in reading is too low. It is very often taken for granted that mere mechanical practice, independently of any carefully matured plan or intelligent system, is sufficient to produce satisfactory results. Many teachers do not seem to rightly estimate the value of reading as one of the greatest sources of information in the humble as well as in the higher walks of life, and accordingly it is often the case that efforts commensurate with the importance of this branch

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are not put forth. During the course of the past year I have from time to time earnestly and frequently drawn attention, and that with some success, to the very simple but comprehensive plan of considering reading as an art of imitation, and of keeping this constantly in view, not only in the higher classes, but also in the case of junior pupils, not excluding those reading in the advanced part of First Book.

Oral spelling appears to receive considerable attention, but explanation is too much neglected, except in the case of a few good schools.

Arithmetic.—A great amount of labour is devoted both by teachers and pupils to arithmetic, but in most schools too exclusive attention is given to mere practical operations, the theory, even as regards elementary processes, being too much disregarded. The value of tables and mental calculation is not duly appreciated, and the great advantage arising from the repetition of rules passed over, seems to be very frequently lost sight of. As the position of teachers becomes improved, it is hoped that glaring defects in the mode of giving instruction will be more energetically and systematically guarded against, and that searching inspection will be productive of more satisfactory results than have yet been attained.

Penmanship.—Since the introduction of copy-books with lithographed head-lines, penmanship is steadily improving, but in many cases, owing to the want of more careful supervision, the proficiency of the pupils is far below what it ought to be. However, the conviction is now very general among teachers that the importance of this branch is becoming generally recognised, and that a more careful and better style of writing than has yet been attained is expected to result from the increased facilities and appliances that are now available.

Writing from Dictation.—Although a good deal of attention is devoted to writing from dictation, it is but too common to find that the proficiency of the pupils is rather unsatisfactory. This is probably attributable in many cases to the fact that instructors conduct this exercise in too unsystematic a manner, and fail to draw sufficient attention to misspelled words. It is feared that many teachers, otherwise zealous and efficient, are not fully alive to the importance of good spelling.

Grammar.—This branch which well deserves to be designated the "Logic of the people," is not, except in some of the best schools, taught on the rational and practical plan which alone could insure satisfactory results. Pupils are too often taught to repeat technical terms and definitions without being made familiar with their meanings and application. Syntactical parsing and grammatical analysis are not duly appreciated. Until a decided and general improvement takes place, it is not strange that objections are made against grammar as a branch of primary education.

Geography.—The error of supposing that geography is scarcely worthy of any attention has taken very deep root in this district, and it has been found a rather difficult matter to give correct views on this subject to teachers and pupils. However, I am happy to be able to state that considerable improvement in the proficiency of the pupils is now clearly observable.

Needlework.—It has long been felt that the industrial training of the female pupils who attend primary schools should receive a decided stimulus, and it is gratifying to find that the Commissioners have latterly adopted the plan of causing more of the labour of inspection to be directed to this part of education. Needlework which used to be kept in the back-ground is likely henceforward to receive a prominent place in elementary training.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing is not taught in any of the schools in this district. Singing is carefully taught on scientific principles, and with considerable success in three schools and in four others this branch receives some attention, but without due regard to theory. In a few schools, some of the advanced pupils learn mensuration, geometry, algebra, and book-keeping, and occasionally with fair results; but often their knowledge is quite superficial and wanting in accuracy. Agriculture has scarcely been commenced except by fourth year monitors, but as directions on the subject have been recently issued by the Commissioners, it is probable that it will not be neglected in future.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, and "oral spelling and explanation" receive considerable attention, but in the majority of the schools success in the former subject is very much hindered by the want of taste and judgment on the part of the teachers, their failure in teaching the grouping of words and intonation in the junior classes, and their using the reading lesson, not for its legitimate purpose, but as a platform for rambling desultory addresses. I say in the majority, while in a very fair proportion, especially in schools conducted by ex-monitresses and pupil-teachers from the model schools, the reading is markedly good and hence intelligent. The new editions of the reading series are doing much to aid teachers, particularly the less efficient, in teaching spelling and explanation, and the copious selection of poetry is already doing much towards the improvement of the reading.

Arithmetic.—The teaching in most instances seems too mechanical; pupils are pushed on from rule to rule without having an idea of the theory on which the different

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processes are founded, and it is not by any means uncommon to find them fail in rules which they have long since passed over. The tables of addition and subtraction are rarely taught; and painful delay in slate arithmetic is frequently to be observed, while the pupils come to the conclusion they seek, by reckoning on their fingers, or jotting down marks on their slates. In a few of the schools the pupils compute mentally with commendable readiness.

Penmanship.—Generally well attended to. In most instances Mr. Foster's series of copy-books is in use, and the more advanced pupils seem to have overcome the difficulty of changing their style from that originally taught to the more easily imitated head lines. Where pupils begin with No. 1 their progress is more rapid, and the execution more satisfactory than in cases where change has been necessary. In most of the schools under teachers trained in the Bailieboro' model schools, the writing is so good that it is unnecessary to introduce the Palmerston copy-books.

Writing from Dictation.—Taught in all the schools. Senior draft of second class and all above write either daily or on alternate days. The result is on the whole fair. Phrase spelling, as a preparatory exercise, is universally attended to.

Grammar.—Receives due attention, and the junior classes generally realize the requirements of the programme; but so few remain so long at school, or attend so regularly as would be necessary to enable them to acquire a knowledge of the construction of a sentence that the number "able to parse" is very low; and I have reason to fear that most of those who fall into rural pursuits speedily forget this subject as far as it might be practically useful.

Geography.—Map tracing is fairly taught, and the schools are well supplied with maps, but in few of the schools does geography much exceed this.

Needlework.—But little has yet been done in teaching needlework. Many of the teachers state that parents object to their children spending their school-time at this branch, as they can learn it at home; but the steps taken by the Commissioners during the past year, and unceasing exertion on the part of the Board's officers will, I hope, remove this gross mistake.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing well taught in two schools, exclusive of model schools. Drawing in none save these.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Both reading and explanation are still low. Oral spelling generally fair or good. I find the pupils, *when asked orally*, are able to spell properly a considerable amount of the words misspelled in their dictation exercises.

In the *teaching* of reading, and in the proficiency of the pupils in this very important branch, considerable improvement has taken place during the year, though the returns are still very low. The state of proficiency at the end of the year is much in advance of what is represented by the proficiency table, which is drawn up from reports, one-half of which were made during the first five months of the year.

Of the whole number met at these inspections I found—

Able to read First Book,	. . .	23·0 per cent.
" " Second Book,	. . .	15·5 "
" " Third and higher Books,	.	3·5 "

The lowest returned above were found able to read the lessons of First Book, from *stop to stop*, and all returned in the two higher grades were, of course, able to read First Book, that is, of all the pupils met at the inspections, 42 per cent. were able to read First Book at least. Again, all able to read Third Book are, of course, able to read Second Book, so that of the whole pupils present, 19 per cent. were able at least to read Second Book. Only 3½ per cent. could be fairly returned as able to read the higher books with any degree of ease and intelligence.

Sufficient attention not yet given to the meaning of the words and lessons read.

Arithmetic.—Of the whole number present, 63 per cent. were examined on arithmetic. Over the district generally, tables and introductory arithmetic are better attended to than formerly. The results of the examination on notation and simple rules are very fair, on compound rules and reduction only middling, and on proportion and the higher rules only poor.

Two defects in the teaching are generally noticeable when examining on this branch. One is, that the leading definitions, and terms used in teaching it properly, are either very imperfectly or not at all explained, and that their application is not kept prominently before the minds of the pupils when working exercises. The second defect springs from the first one, that is, the pupils are not sufficiently trained to think or reason on the point or business before them; so that when a question is given in proportion, or in any rule requiring a little *thought*, it is generally not done at all, or done wrong.

I find the meaning of such terms as the following seriously neglected—arithmetic, figure, number, place of a figure, period of figures, points, signs, rules or processes, notation, numeration, &c., &c. The consequence is, that the pupils cannot understand much of what is said to them in teaching and examining, nor are they able to understand book explanations on the subject.

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Penmanship.—Very considerable improvement has taken place in this branch during the year. Mr. Foster's writing charts and introductory copy-books have contributed very much to this marked improvement.

The head lines cut off his copy-books No. 1 and No. 2, furnish valuable copy-lines for the beginners writing on slates.

Every pupil marked "able to write fairly" understands the parts that make up each letter, and in fact can make letters fairly, and join them fairly into words. Only those that write a good, free, well-formed, commercial hand are marked by me "able to write with ease and freedom."

Writing from Dictation.—My examination on this subject was sharp and trying generally, both for the purpose of testing the knowledge of the pupils, and for exemplifying to the teachers how exercises on this subject should be judiciously selected, so as to be progressive and useful. Nearly all able to write are exercised on this branch, and I consider it is fairly taught and improving in many of the schools.

The point still defective is the want of carefully and judiciously selected exercises, suitable for the different grades of pupils.

Grammar.—My remarks under the head of arithmetic are, to a great extent, applicable to grammar and geography. The introductory matter, which is the foundation of the whole, is not sufficiently explained, nor are the leading definitions duly explained and applied, when proceeding through orthography and etymology, in many of the schools.

Geography.—This branch is seldom taught with care and judgment. The first steps of the subject are seldom taken first. The broad outline features of the subject are generally mixed up with numbers and matters which the little first class pupils cannot understand. Object lessons are seldom associated with this subject as they ought to be, and historical matter scarcely considered as related to it.

Needlework.—The female teachers generally are able to give instruction very well on this branch. They attend to it fairly in the schools, but in many cases there is great apathy respecting it on the part of the parents of the children. Apparatus and materials for needlework but scantily supplied in many schools.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Only a small number learn geometry, mensuration, or book-keeping, and few are ever seen at algebra. Classes for music or drawing have been formed in ten schools. Physical science has never yet, I believe, been attempted in this district.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading, as a rule, is characterized by harsh vowel sounds and nasal consonants droned out in an inexpressive monotone, and exhibits neither intelligent appreciation of the sense, nor careful training in mechanical correctness of utterance. The teachers are, with few exceptions, poor readers themselves; and what improvements they might communicate they fail to impart, from inattention to the simple natural method of teaching by example. They make hardly any use of the children's imitative faculties.

In tabulating the returns of those "able to read" the various lesson books, I have adopted for this year a much lower standard than I deem it desirable permanently to adhere to. I have allowed myself to be content if the pupils under examination read the passages proposed without hesitation, and with such attention to punctuation and clearness of pronunciation as would enable a listener to gather the sense without strained attention or mental effort. For this purpose I listen to the reading without having my eyes on a book, and standing at least three yards from the class—where there is room to do so. Notwithstanding the adoption of so low a standard, the per-centage of failure in the first and second classes is very large. In the first class this is to be expected, for this class always includes a large proportion of mere beginners in alphabet and words of two letters. In the scond class, however, I must ascribe the failure of so many to read their lesson-book partly to the insufficient amount of reading exercises afforded by the First Book, but much more to the partiality for teaching the senior classes to the neglect of the junior, natural to all teachers, but characteristic of those who have no ability or zeal for their profession. The same cause in a great degree renders the answering of the younger children in explanation very unsatisfactory.

Arithmetic.—There is the greatest diversity in the answering in arithmetic, even in neighbouring schools; but in one respect there was a general and remarkable failure, namely, notation. As a rule the mixed schools under female teachers are worst in this subject.

The tabulated particulars are not satisfactorily arranged for exhibiting the proficiency in arithmetic. There is too wide an interval between simple subtraction and division of money, and no provision is made for the entry of those able to work an exercise in simple proportion, but not yet in practice.

Penmanship.—I cannot report favourably of the caligraphy exhibited in the schools. There is a tendency among the teachers to rest content with placing the copies (Foster's are generally used) before the pupils, telling them to "hold the pen right," to "copy the head line," and so leave them. Another common fault is inattention to due graduation; sometimes I find a very fair writer at No. 6 of Foster's series, while an inferior hand is scribbling under No. 8. This last number I have generally discouraged, as being too small, and likely to produce a cramped style of penmanship.

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Writing from Dictation.—The results attained in writing from dictation are of the most varied character; the success of some teachers in this respect being as pleasing as the negligence and failure of others is the contrary. Copying from the lesson-books is not sufficiently practised as a preparatory and collateral exercise. The passages for dictation are taken haphazard, and without graduation or system; there is no preparation on the part of the pupils, and too often the mistakes are crossed out and the dictation exercise is obliterated, without correction (properly so called), and remarks on the principles or special reasons that in most cases determine the orthography. The consequence is that, if the pupils perform the dictation better from day to day, the improvement is not due to the previous dictation lessons, but to the course of contemporary reading; and progress is much slower than it should be, and would be, if the dictation exercises were conducted in a more intelligent and less mechanical manner.

Grammar.—The instruction given in this subject is in the majority of cases lifeless and mechanical, and may be described in a few words—definitions are reiterated with slight variation, and a very little explanation of the most meagre kind. The pupils get accustomed in course of time to pick out the parts of speech when very obvious; but when any real difficulty occurs, they utterly break down. As far as the perceptive powers of the mind can bring them, they progress; but thought, in the higher sense of the word, is not cultivated.

Geography.—Here, as in the preceding paragraph, I must complain of the small amount of real education accomplished in the elementary course of geographical instruction usually practised by our teachers. For aught of mental training acquired by the children in this study, generally speaking, they might as well plod over the scratches on their slates, and learn to call them by certain appellations. I have inculcated on the teachers, the advantage, pleasure, and desirability of putting life into the dry bones, of adding some descriptive matter in plain language to the oral lesson on the maps. Many of the teachers are wanting in the capacity and the knowledge requisite to carry my suggestions into effect; a much more common deficiency is the want of manner, judgment, and method. I expect and hope for much improvement, however, in a large proportion of the schools.

Needlework.—I am extremely dissatisfied with the results generally attained in needlework. Where the principal herself has to attend to this department, time and labour are very reluctantly given to it, as being taken from the literary department, to improve which, generally demands the utmost energies of the teacher.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading of the pupils in nearly all the schools is plain and intelligent, and in my opinion is far from being unsatisfactory. I am not prepared to state that fluency and expression are required in this branch, as they are seldom aimed at. As regards explanation, the only fault I can perceive is the effort to make what is very plain plainer still, and thus create a difficulty when such does not really exist.

Arithmetic.—The pupils are more desirous to possess a masterly knowledge of this branch than of any other taught in our schools; as in a practical point of view, it is more useful. In the ordinary business of life people may speak ungrammatical English, without betraying ignorance, or they may even not know, or care to know, that the world is round like a ball; but should they fail to calculate accurately, they are looked upon as illiterate by the masses, and to be ignorant of a science which everybody in their time should know. For these reasons, as well as for many others, this branch is studied with great attention.

Penmanship.—The pupils advanced as far as the fourth class in most cases write well, and so do a few of the third class also, but below these the pupils of our schools are only learning how to write. A teacher must be acquainted with the art of writing to teach this branch successfully, and for this end a clever writing-master should be employed in the central training institution to instruct the teachers.

Writing from Dictation.—All the pupils in the schools from the first class upwards write from dictation. The pupils of the Fourth Class write simple essays on subjects with which they are familiar, and this is the most important department of this branch, as it trains them to study composition. The third and fourth classes are trained to write from their memories the select poetry which they commit to memory from the lesson-books, and the practice is found to improve both the fancies and the retentive powers of the children, as well as to direct their attention to studies which otherwise would be neglected.

Grammar.—All the pupils from the first class upwards study this branch. The second and third classes learn to distinguish the parts of speech, and the fourth learn to parse. The mode of teaching this branch in our schools is not sufficiently simple to insure success.

Geography.—This is a branch that the pupils learn with great pleasure as well as with ease—they learn the extent of their own country with its population, and next, the extent and relative sizes of the continents and their respective populations, with their mountain and river systems, their subdivisions into countries with their capitals, &c. This is a useful and extensive course for a class of scholars whose lives, it may be said, will be devoted to field labour.

Needlework.—The girls of the third and fourth classes are taught to make articles which they wear on their persons at school, such as frocks and hair-nets; a few learn to make

and cut out shirts. All from the first upwards learn to sew, and in the convent schools all the pupils capable of learning are taught to sew.

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Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing and drawing are taught in 2 schools only by certificated teachers. From some cause for which I cannot account—perhaps a want of time as well as taste—the pupils look upon drawing as a useless branch, whilst vocal music is highly prized.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is fairly enough taught in many of the schools, but in some the stops are not sufficiently attended to, and the teacher does not show the pupil that he has turned the lesson into nonsense by this neglect.

Oral spelling is pretty well attended to, though so much superseded in importance by writing from dictation.

Explanation of words is not so good, the teachers have not the means of acquiring general information, and do not themselves in many cases know properly how to instruct in this branch.

Examination on the subject of the lesson might be better attended to, and the attention of the pupils more frequently directed to the interesting matter contained in many parts of the Lesson Books, and other works now published or issued by the Board.

Arithmetic.—In many of the schools notation is not satisfactorily taught though so easy of acquirement. Long division is too often still worked in such a manner that it is difficult for the pupil to correct any error in the sum, and extremely troublesome for the examiner to point out in what part the mistake was made. Quickness and accuracy of solving such questions as are likely to occur in the rank of life the pupils will hold hereafter, worked either on slate or in the mind, should be thought more of and frequently taught. As means are valuable only as productive of the end sought, it would not be correct to say that a pupil was good in arithmetic unless he was able to answer correctly and in fair time such a question as he would be likely to meet in the world after leaving school. Too much stress was, and is still, laid on performing sums in advanced parts of the arithmetic which the pupils will never have to work when grown up, and that too when the earlier and more practically useful rules have been very hastily passed through.

Penmanship.—The pupils, particularly the boys, are improving in this branch, very much owing to Mr. Vere Foster's excellent copy-books. Many of the boys now write a better hand than that formerly seen in the head lines set by the old National teachers. The supply of ink is often insufficient, hardly one properly filled bottle in the room. Some teachers have no ink of their own but must take that of a pupil when they want to write. However, there is a great improvement since the old time when there was only one ink bottle in a school and that stuffed with cotton, and the master tore a leaf out of a boy's dirty copy-book when he wanted to write anything. But at that time stationery was dear and no local depôts established.

Writing from Dictation—Is fairly learned, and has done more for teaching spelling than any means yet proposed. The spelling in the exercises of the monitors and probationary teachers at the yearly examinations latterly is superior to that of first class teachers twenty years ago. Composition and letter-writing, though so improving in the practice and so useful in after-life, are little attended to. I think they ought to be added to the programme for the senior division of fourth class.

Grammar—Is learned pretty generally in accordance with the programme, but in several of the schools parsing is not successfully taught. Correct speaking is not attended to in the schools generally, indeed, many of the teachers habitually use the mistakes prevalent in the neighbourhood; they think that they are good "grammarians" if they have the book off by heart, and do not sufficiently see the necessity of putting this knowledge into practice in daily life.

Geography.—The definitions and maps are pretty generally learned, and the pupils appear interested in the subject. Mathematical and physical geography are not well known, and the lesson is too often confined to pointing out places on the map. This might be made the most interesting of all the branches to the children if the teachers had the general knowledge which springs from the perusal of useful and interesting literary works.

Needlework—Is now generally taught in schools having a female teacher, but there is no wish for it on the parents' part. Several of the managers think that there is no time for teaching it, and the mistresses do not seem willing to give much attention to it. However, the value placed on it by the Board is taking effect on the teachers, and further progress may reasonably be expected.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing is not learned here. Singing is not taught in more than 13 schools; as yet little real progress has been made. Not much more is done than learning to sing some easy and popular airs. Only 4 schools have harmoniums; in 2 only is instrumental music taught.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Out of 2,013 boys and 1,809 girls examined in reading at one of my visits during the year (Secondary Report, No. 1), 14·5 boys and 13·7 girls per cent. were able to read the First Book correctly; 31·0 boys and 34·8 girls per cent. were able to read Second Book

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correctly; and 30·3 boys and 31·1 girls per cent. were able to read the Third Book, or higher books with ease and intelligence.

Arithmetic.—In this branch, for Secondary No. 1 Report, I examined during the year 1867, in all the schools 1,551 boys and 1,454 girls. Of these 40·0 boys and 36·7 girls per cent. were able to set down accurately any number of not more than seven places of digits; 43·2 boys and 38·1 girls per cent. were able to work correctly an exercise in simple subtraction; 25·1 boys and 20·3 girls per cent. were able to work an exercise in compound division; 11·1 boys and 7·1 girls per cent. were able to solve readily and correctly exercises in proportion and practice.

Beyond this not much progress has been made in the acquisition of arithmetical knowledge.

Penmanship.—In this branch I have to report considerable improvement, owing chiefly to the introduction of copy-books with head lines, and our improved quality of paper. Out of 1,551 boys and 1,454 girls examined for Secondary No. 1, Report, 61·3 boys and 58·6 girls proved themselves able to write on paper fairly; while 18·5 boys and 15·2 girls per cent. were able to write a good hand with ease and freedom.

Writing from Dictation.—Learning to spell by writing from dictation is now universally practised in all the schools. For my Secondary Report, No. 1, for the year 1867, throughout all the schools in the district, I examined 689 boys and 725 girls. Out of these 56·9 boys and 58·3 girls per cent. were able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy; and 23·4 boys and 29·1 girls per cent. were able to write sentences of average difficulty with ease and correctness.

Grammar.—For Secondary Report, No. 1, I examined during the year 1867 1,551 boys, and 1,454 girls in grammar. Out of these 19·7 boys, and 25·7 girls per cent. were able to distinguish the parts of speech, and 6·9 boys and 5·8 girls per cent. were able to parse and apply the rules of syntax.

Geography.—Out of 1,551 boys, and 1,454 girls examined in geography, 24·5 boys and 28·2 girls per cent. were acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World; 24·3 boys and 23·4 girls per cent. knew the map of Europe, or of Ireland; and 1·2 boys and 1·0 girls per cent. exhibited an acquaintance with a general course of geography.

Needlework.—During the course of my visits to the schools for the past year to report upon the Secondary No. 1 form, I met 918 girls learning needlework. Of these 646 girls, or 70·3 per cent., were engaged at plain sewing, 184 girls, or 20·0 per cent. were knitting; and 88 girls, or 9·6 per cent., were engaged at embroidery, or fancy work.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music, on Hullah's system, has been taught during the past year in Clonmellon male and female, Culmullin female, Factory, Gallon female, Girley male and female, Kells adults, Longwood female, Navan female, No. 2, Skryne female, and Tullahanstown National schools, and school songs in the Athboy and Kells infants' schools.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Except in a few schools of the district there is very little done in the way of teaching reading to the pupils. The teachers in the majority of cases seldom read for their classes, and scarcely ever refer to the characteristics of good reading, but content themselves when *hearing* the reading lesson, with helping the pupils over the difficult words, or with getting the pupils to correct one another as regards the pronunciation of words. In very many schools I felt it my duty to recommend the teachers to read a part of each lesson for the senior classes, and the whole of each lesson for the junior classes, to direct their attention to the grouping of the words into intelligible phrases, to the emphasising the important or qualifying words, and to the modulation of the voice in the different parts of each sentence. Getting the teachers to read for their classes has many advantages to recommend it: it improves the teacher's own reading, it affords a model for the pupils to imitate, and it removes the great difficulty which beginners have to contend with, by making them understand what they are going to read. Teachers are not particular enough in getting the children in the lower classes to watch the words of the lesson as they are read, or to point them out when they are named; and hence it is that many pupils are to be found who can repeat from memory whole paragraphs of a lesson, from hearing them read by others, and yet who cannot repeat from the book the words of which these paragraphs are composed. When instances of this kind came under my notice, I pointed out to the teachers the necessity of educating the ear and the eye at the same time,—the former with regard to the sounds of the words, and the latter as regards their forms.

Arithmetic.—In arithmetic, as well as in reading, writing, grammar, and geography, the girls attending the National schools of my district did better than the boys, although it is generally believed that female pupils have less aptitude for figures than male. Of every 100 pupils of both sexes examined on arithmetic by me, 25 entered millions correctly, 54 did a sum in subtraction, 15 a sum in division of money, and 8 a sum in proportion or some higher rule. The great disproportion between the numbers that went right in notation and subtraction, is to be ascribed to the careless and unskilful manner in which the former is taught. With a black board, or with a small ball-frame and a black board, a skilful teacher ought, in two lessons, to qualify pupils of Second Class to enter millions and smaller numbers correctly. I have suggested in many of the schools where I

found a small ball-frame, that the teachers should use it for this purpose, as well as for teaching the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and pence tables. Holding the frame in a horizontal position, with the wires towards the pupils, the teacher should name the wires, from the pupils' right to left, units, tens, &c., in succession, and get them to name them till they know what each wire is called; then he should notate with the balls, by sliding say five balls towards the pupils on the seventh wire from their right, to represent five millions, six on the fourth wire to stand for six thousands, four on the third wire for four hundreds, eight on the second for eight tens (eighty), and seven on the first wire for seven units (seven); he should next read along with them the number indicated by these balls, as five millions six thousand four hundred and eighty-seven; and lastly, he should write out in figures on the black board 5,006,487, taking care to mention that noughts are to be put down in the fifth and sixth places, there being no balls on the fifth and sixth wires. I have seen this plan tested in several instances, and after one lesson the pupils who were not able to do so before, could not only notate but numerate millions on the ball-frame and black board.

As progress in arithmetic depends in a great measure on the pupils' expertness in working correctly exercises in the simple rules, I have invariably, at every inspection, given sums in these rules to all learning arithmetic; and wherever I found these rules neglected, I have directed the teachers' attention to the facts, that all questions in arithmetic are solved by one or more of the simple rules, and that I am obliged very often to report that pupils fail in the higher rules, not from their being ignorant of them, but from being inexpert at the simple rules on which they depend. Progress in the simple rules themselves is measured by the pupils' knowledge of the addition, subtraction, and multiplication tables—a fact which has not made much impression on many teachers, if I am to judge from their pupils' backwardness in tables. Teachers, whose pupils have been months in addition, have admitted to me, indeed they could not deny it, that if a boy knew his addition tables well, he ought, if properly instructed, to be able in one week, to do any sum in simple addition. A similar remark applies to subtraction and multiplication, and as regards division, it may be considered an application of multiplication and subtraction. It is of the utmost importance then that the pupils be made familiar with the tables. For this purpose the table-book, arithmetical tablet, black board, and ball-frame should be called into requisition. The ball-frame used judiciously will assist in showing the structure of the tables, the black board and arithmetical tablet can be used in teaching tables to a draft or division by what I might call "inspection," as well as by repetition, and the table-book can be availed of at home in getting table-tasks. Here I may remark that the arithmetical tablets at present issued by the Board, are scarcely used in the schools of my district; and, perhaps, for this among other reasons, that they are not drawn up judiciously. Those containing tables are open to considerable improvement, and the others do not contain exercises sufficiently varied and progressive. No doubt the idea of arithmetical tablets for the use of those beginning to work sums was a good one, and corresponded to that of having reading-tablets for those commencing to spell and to read. The black board, however, supersedes the former to a certain extent, but does not render them quite useless; as they afford examples of sums done in each of the simple and compound rules, and supply exercises for the pupil to work out.

Penmanship.—Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books are in use in nearly all the schools under my inspection, and have, no doubt, led to a general improvement in the writing. Except for beginners, teachers are, by the lithographed head lines, spared the trouble of writing a line daily for each of the pupils learning to write. Notwithstanding the lithographed lines at the top and in the middle of each page of Mr. Foster's excellent copy-books, it is incumbent on every teacher to show on the black board to beginners the forms and relative sizes of each letter, and how it is made. Writing on slates preparatory to writing on paper requires more attention than is generally bestowed on it by teachers. The pupils should be provided with long-pointed slate pencils, which they should hold like pens; they should sit properly and hold the slate with the left hand; and should then carefully imitate the lines set on the black board, taking care not to blot out any portion of their copy till the slate is filled; in a word, pupils should write on slates as they do on paper. From the habit children acquire of blotting out letters not made to their liking on slates, follows that of rubbing out with their fingers those they make badly on paper. One can almost tell from the numerous blots and rubbings out in the first copies on paper those that graduated on slates.

Writing from Dictation.—The third and fourth classes in the schools in my district are taught writing from dictation, but chiefly on slates, and with considerable advantage, so far as spelling is concerned, but with scarcely any advantage as regards writing; for the writing of the dictation exercise is not less inferior to that of the copies of the lithographed head lines, than the writing of second class is to that of third or fourth class. The spelling of the senior classes would be considerably improved if it became a general practice with the teachers to write out those words correctly spelled on the black board that the pupils misspell in their exercises, and then get them to copy them three or four times. Very little is taught in the way of spelling by those teachers who content themselves with merely marking the errors of spelling in the pupils' exercises; as the pupils just spell over those words correctly whose spelling they know, but do not learn the correct spelling of

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those which the exercises showed they did not know how to spell. Parsing on slates or paper, writing out the substance of previous lessons in grammar, geography, and reading books are exercises which I am in the habit of getting the third and fourth classes to do at my examinations, because they give me a fair idea of the pupils' style of writing, of their spelling, of their composition, and of the manner in which they have been taught.

Grammar.—The teaching of grammar is confined by most of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to hearing the pupils of third and fourth classes repeat tasks from the text-books, and to exercising them in what might be called "rote" parsing. The principles of the science are not explained, the structure of sentences is not touched upon, and the great object of grammar, that of teaching persons to speak and write correctly, is not attained, inasmuch as composition is taught in very few schools. Third class pupils, for the most part, can name with tolerable correctness the parts of speech in a sentence or paragraph of their reading lessons, and in some instances make a fair attempt at etymological and even syntactical parsing. Fourth class pupils in general parse sentences in prose tolerably well, and some, as those in King's-Inns-street, and other good schools, parse pieces of poetry very well.

Geography.—Teaching from text-books and teaching from maps are the two principal divisions into which instruction in geography may be divided. The former appears to be more productive of results than the latter; for whilst classes can repeat the names of countries, chief towns, rivers, &c., they cannot in many cases point them out on the map, showing that whilst the teachers hear the geography tasks they do not take the trouble of referring to the maps. I have had frequently occasion to impress on teachers the necessity of using the maps in connexion with the text-books, as well as without them. Indeed some of the trained teachers themselves, I regret to say, evince great ignorance of both maps and text-books; those I purpose summoning to the next examination.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Of the total number examined in reading, namely, 4,121, there were able to read correctly First Book, 1,452, or 35·2 per cent.; able to read Second Book correctly 976, or 23·6 per cent.; and able to read Third or higher Books 427, or 10·3 per cent. Oral spelling is well or fairly taught in the vast majority of the schools of the district. The meaning and analysis of words and phrases and the explanation of subject matter of lessons have not received that amount of attention which their importance deserves. On those subjects the pupils generally acquit themselves poorly.

Arithmetic.—Of 2,952 pupils examined in this branch, 680, or 23 per cent., were able to write down accurately any number of not more than seven places of figures; 886, or 30 per cent., were able to work correctly a sum in simple subtraction; 459, or 15·5 per cent., were able to work correctly a sum in division of money; and 238, or 8 per cent., were able to solve, with a fair degree of readiness and correctness, questions in simple proportion or practice. I do not regard those results as satisfactory. So far as I can observe the chief defects in teaching the subject are:—1. Excessive time and undue prominence to the solution of book questions by the pupils individually; and, almost as a necessary consequence, the neglect of class teaching daily by the aid of the black board. 2. The want of careful, systematic revision. Long experience convinces me that in schools where those defects prevail the pupils rarely, if ever, acquire a sound practical knowledge of arithmetic. During my brief connexion with the district I have directed the attention of the teachers to those points, and I trust with some effect.

Penmanship.—The total number examined in this branch was 1,882, of whom there were able to write on paper fairly, 673, or 35·7 per cent.; able to write with ease, &c., 79, or 4·2 per cent. Taking into account the tender age of the pupils in the National schools of this district, the extreme irregularity of their attendance, and the care and supervision that must be exercised by the teachers in order to insure moderate proficiency in this useful art, I consider the above results as on the whole tolerably satisfactory.

Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books, which are in general use in the schools, have, in my opinion, largely contributed to the success attending the instruction imparted in this branch of the school course.

Writing from Dictation.—Of 1,952 examined in this useful exercise, 530, or 27·1 per cent., were able to write sentences with tolerable accuracy; and 130, or 6·6 per cent., were able to write ordinary sentences from Third Book with ease and correctness.

Grammar.—There were 2,939 pupils examined in this subject, and of those, 528, or 17·9 per cent., were acquainted with parts of speech *only*, and 127, or 4·3 per cent., were able to parse syntactically. In a large proportion of the schools the proficiency attained in this branch is, on the whole, pretty satisfactory. The chief defect, in connexion with the subject is, that the instruction imparted is not made sufficiently practical—the knowledge of the pupils is not made subservient to the acquisition of correctness in "speaking and writing."

Geography.—Of 2,939 pupils examined in geography for Secondary No. 1 Report, 526, or 17·8 per cent., were fairly acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World; and 282, or 9 5 per cent., were acquainted with map of Europe or of Ireland. Local geography, including the tracing of maps, receives a fair amount of attention; except in a few schools mathematical geography is in a great measure neglected.

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Needlework.—This branch is not efficiently taught in the schools of this district, not even in those where workmistresses are specially employed for the purpose. The chief difficulty in the way of greater success in this department is the want of a constant supply of the necessary materials for work.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught with indifferent success in half a dozen schools. Drawing has not been introduced into any school in the district. I regret having to state that even in the best schools very few boys learn geometry, algebra, &c.; and even where those branches are taught the proficiency attained in them is very limited.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The results realized in reading form only 84 per cent. of what might be expected in a good district.

The numbers found able to read	First Book	were	.	2,009
Those	,, ,,	Second Book	,,	. 1,360
,,	,, ,,	Third Book	,,	. 598
The numbers that ought to have read	First Book	were		1,314
,,	,, ,,	Second Book	,,	2,026
,,	,, ,,	Third Book	,,	826

Thus while the higher classes have received three-fourths of the due amount of attention the numbers able and expected to read the two lower books are nearly reversed, showing a very backward state in the junior classes.

Arithmetic.—In this subject the proficiency is only 62 per cent., the expected and realized results being, respectively:—

	Expected proficiency.		Actual proficiency.
Notation, . .	1,806	-	873
Subtraction, . .	2,489	-	1,661
Division of money, .	1,244	-	709
Proportion, . .	449	-	314

Here, again we find the tendency to neglect the junior classes; nearly three-quarters of the proper number succeeding in proportion, while more than half failed in notation, one-third in subtraction, and five-sevenths in compound division.

Penmanship.—In writing the per-centage of proficiency is 76.

The numbers looked for were,	writing fairly,		2,040
,,	,,	well,	449
The numbers found were,	writing fairly,	.	1,550
,,	,,	well,	. 341

The girls have not yet become proficients in the round style of writing, and the number that can be returned as writing well is lessened by the present transition state of their hands. It is not for two or three years longer that the full benefit of the change will become apparent, and in proof of this opinion, I may mention the fact that it was precisely in those female schools in which writing used to be worst taught, that I found the most rapid improvement effected by the introduction of Foster's copy-books, while, on the contrary, the writing of the best female schools for a few months appeared to have been spoiled, so much easier is it to learn than to unlearn.

Writing from Dictation.—In writing from dictation, the proficiency is 62; the respective numbers being—

	Actual proficiency.		Expected proficiency.
Fairly, . .	1,483	-	2,040
Well, . .	280	-	449

Grammar.—This subject is poorly taught, the proficiency being only 51 per cent.

	Actual proficiency.	Expected proficiency.
Parts of speech, ...	513	1,027
Parsing, ...	128	228

Geography.—This, the easiest of all subjects, and fortunately the least important, is the most neglected; the proficiency being only 50 per cent.

	Actual proficiency.	Expected proficiency.
Map of the World, . . .	1,293	2,026
Europe and Ireland, . . .	272	740
General course, ...	20	86

In this subject alone do we usually find the senior classes proportionally more backward than the junior; and reference to the above results will show that the rule holds good in the present instance.

Needlework.—In some of the best female schools, and where special teachers are employed, needlework is satisfactorily taught, but the majority of the female teachers think it derogatory to attend to the mending of shirts, or the darning of stockings,

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though they may condescend to superintend the cobbling of dirty strips of embroidery. The new programme is admirably adapted to correct this tendency.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught in three schools. In one the practical performance is excellent, and the theoretical knowledge fair. In a second the children sing tolerably, but have slight acquaintance with more than the acoustics of the science. In the third a good commencement has been made.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—It is to be wished that many of our teachers could read better, and were more competent to teach this all-important subject. It is a more difficult task to teach the children of the poor to pronounce words, and to read correctly, than the children of the better classes. I am careful at my several inspections, to examine *all the pupils* in reading, and the result is, that much attention is given to it; and on the whole the progress made during the year is satisfactory.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is another of the essential subjects taught in our schools, and like reading requires particular attention. I am happy to say that the teachers of this district, with some few exceptions, show a very fair amount of skill in teaching the important rules; and although there is still room for improvement, the result of their exertions during the year is satisfactory.

Penmanship.—There is now a fair field for teaching an excellent style of penmanship, even in the poorest of our schools. The excellent copy-books published by Mr. Foster, and others, with engraved head lines, and sanctioned by the Commissioners, supply a deficiency long felt. Although these copy-books are cheap, I would wish to see them cheaper, so as to push all other copy-books out of every school; teachers admit their usefulness, but complain that they are too dear. Writing is the third important subject taught in all elementary schools, and during the past year it was well attended to, and held a respectable position in the schools of this district.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation presents many advantages—it is ancillary to teaching reading, spelling, and writing; some knowledge of grammar is also acquired. The advanced classes in all the schools of this district write from dictation every day; and I am frequently more than pleased to see the quickness, correctness, and neatness, with which a class of boys or girls will write from dictation a portion of a difficult lesson. Their exercises on this subject would often contrast favourably with those of pupils in the most select schools.

Grammar.—The proficiency exhibited by the pupils in this subject is rather low, but, taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is as satisfactory as can reasonably be expected. To acquire a fair knowledge of grammar requires more time than the children who attend our schools can generally give it.

Geography.—The facilities afforded by the large maps supplied by the Board, place a knowledge of local geography within easy reach of the lowest class. I can record a favourable opinion of the amount of useful information acquired by pupils in this interesting subject.

Needlework.—Plain needlework has received increased attention during the year. In accordance with the instructions received from the Commissioners, I have impressed on the female teachers the necessity of teaching this branch of industry with the greatest care.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is well taught in several schools, and the National Anthem is frequently sung with an earnestness by the children which is very pleasing and hopeful. Every encouragement should be given to introduce this subject into our schools.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, in a very large proportion of the schools in this district is not what it ought to be, nor indeed what it might be, if the teachers would take proper pains with the junior classes. It is really astonishing what an amount of work many teachers make for themselves by their inattention to the first elements of good reading; for I am strongly of opinion that, generally speaking, pupils are made either good or bad readers while in the first and second classes. More real good would be done to children in first class by teaching them to read slowly, with distinct utterance, and with proper attention to the pauses, and by training them to group their words *by the sense*, so as thus to habituate them to realize the meaning of what they read, than by all the rambling questioning of an explanatory character, in which many zealous but unskilful teachers too frequently indulge. All future progress in other subjects depends so much on the pupils' ability to read with ease, that more satisfactory progress would be made in the end if the first year were devoted to reading and spelling merely; the other subjects, such as writing on slates, geography on maps, &c., being introduced occasionally rather as an amusement and recreation than as a compulsory part of the school programme.

I am glad to be able to add, however, that in a few schools reading is well taught, and its importance appreciated; and I have found that wherever good readers are made, there is likely to be sufficient evidence of judicious explanation, whenever the meaning of a difficult word, or the sense of an obscure passage, requires it.

Oral spelling of isolated words is fairly taught, but phrase spelling is not as common as

it ought to be in the junior classes, where the practice would be an excellent preparation for writing from dictation. *Appendix D.*

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Arithmetic.—The proficiency in mere slate arithmetic, following the order and subjects included in our text-books, is perhaps as high as one should expect, and in this sense is certainly in advance of that of most other subjects of the school course. The main defect consists in the inability of most, even of the advanced pupils, to apply a common sense line of thought to the solution of a practical question, when not expressed in phraseology similar to what may be found in the book, or not immediately referrible to some book-rule. Pupils in the early part of their study of this subject are too much in the habit of looking upon arithmetic as a sort of abstract application of the elementary operations to the finding of "answers," in which operations numbers of incomprehensible magnitude must be employed as a matter of course. No doubt it is necessary to teach pupils to be both ready and accurate in the elementary operations of adding, subtracting, &c., and this can only be acquired by practising on numbers large and small. But what between the imperfections of our text-books, and the routine and unintellectual character of the ordinary mode of teaching this branch, no subject of the school course shows more barrenness of practical result, compared with the great facility often displayed in performing the mechanical slate work. Even the most advanced pupils in the best taught schools are seldom able to solve anything which requires a little exercise of thought; the excuse usually being that they do not know what "Rule" to apply to it; the slavish adherence to rules completely supplanting that higher exercise of mind which evolves and establishes the rule.

It is possible I think to make the teaching of arithmetic much more intellectual, pleasant, and practical, than is common at present; but I do not believe that what is usually considered the "theory" will do this of itself; for I have found that the defect to which I have referred is very apparent in some so-called good schools, where much time is devoted to theory. The remedy lies rather in giving due prominence to mental arithmetic. Now I do not mean by *mental* arithmetic, that showy kind of mental calculation which consists in applying a few "short cut" processes to the finding of prices, wages, interest, &c. This, no doubt, has its special use and should not be neglected. But what I mean by mental arithmetic, properly so called, is a systematized, intellectual development of the mode in which numbers, integral and fractional, may be operated on *without slates*, in the solution of the less cumbrous arithmetical processes; the mode of solution to be evolved *mentally*, but the various steps in the operation to be expressed *orally* in accurate language. And even in such cases as would require too great an effort of memory to perform the whole operation, the pupils should often be required to state systematically *in their own words*, the data of the proposed question, the result which is to be looked for from this data, the various steps in the solution, and the mode in which these are to be performed. Then the slates may be used; not, as is too often the case, merely for the purpose of finding an answer according to some empiric rule, but as a convenient, and in many cases a necessary aid to the memory in performing the mechanical part of the work after the intellectual solution has been accomplished. This would teach pupils to think about the "nature of the question" proposed, a part of the teacher's work, which, though the most important of all, is too often at present treated either as unteachable or as requiring no special instruction.

Penmanship.—The penmanship in a large proportion of the schools is improving. This is to be very much attributed to the impetus given to the teaching of this branch by the introduction of Mr. Foster's copy-books. With these books available for teachers who cannot write a fairly executed head line, and with *any* uniform system adhered to by those who can, nothing but careful supervision and a fair amount of time are needed to make good writers. I have much hope that before long most of my schools will show neat and regular, if not finely executed writing. In a few of the schools the penmanship, even now, is all that could be desired. I observe that the best writers are still to be found in those schools where the good old-fashioned practice of teaching *text*-hand to beginners still prevails.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject receives a fair share of attention in the third and higher classes, and I am really much satisfied with the proficiency displayed in a large proportion of the schools. A little more might be done in the second class, however. I intend, in future, to get the teachers to alternate the *copying* from books with an easy lesson in dictation. Writing the dictation exercise on paper is practised in many of the best schools in the district.

Grammar.—I cannot say much for the practical advantage derived from the present state of proficiency in grammar; but the teachers are not altogether to blame for this, for many of them labour earnestly enough to make their pupils in second and third classes ready at referring the words in their reading lessons to the proper class or "part of speech." In some cases also there is a fair ability on the part of fourth class pupils to parse a plain prose sentence syntactically, and to apply, in a sort of rote manner, the correct rule even *by number*, which with many teachers seems to be considered the most important part of the parsing exercise. But does this method of teaching of itself impart a proper knowledge of grammar, either as a *science* or an *art*? In the latter sense the advantage gained is, too frequently, almost infinitesimal; for the pupils who cannot speak or write English "with

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propriety" before studying grammar, seldom get out of their vulgarisms, solecisms, or inelegancies of expression by the aid of their grammatical knowledge merely. As a *science*, grammar might be made an excellent mental discipline; but with this end in view, the nature and functions of the more important parts of speech should be taught first, and their use in forming sentences pointed out from the very commencement of the study; instead of, as at present, making article, noun, adjective, &c., follow each other in customary but certainly not in natural order. If the noun and verb were first taught, and then the qualifiers of these, a *rational* system would be commenced, which, if properly followed up, would lay the ground-work for the correct knowledge of the structure of sentences, and "analysis" would not be considered, as it now is, as something to be learned *after* syntax, and therefore hardly ever learned at all, but rather as the proper and definite object and aim of all knowledge of grammar as a science. If grammar were always taught with this analytical end in view, there would be less difficulty in getting pupils to understand the meaning of what they read; for the teacher's examination of his class on the subject-matter of the reading lessons would be modified, directed and assisted by his pupils' knowledge of the structure of sentences; and even in the case of pupils in the junior classes his mode of questioning would be systematized and controlled by the accurate line of thought which a proper knowledge of analysis cannot fail to superinduce. For example, a child reads from the Second Book:—"In the afternoon our company went to the Tower to satisfy themselves as to the truth of the wonderful story of the great lion and the little bear." The following questions, which are naturally suggested by the passage, are merely a concealed lesson in analysis:—*Who* are spoken about here as *doing* something? *What* did they do? *Where* did they go? *When* did they go? *For what purpose* did they go to the Tower? *What kind* of a story was it said to be? *What* was the story about? Now, as all these questions stand out on the surface as the most natural ones to be put to a child in order to find out whether it understands the meaning of the sentence, surely it is only in accordance with common sense that the parts of speech should be taught in such an order, and in such combinations as would most readily suggest the sense and evolve the structure of the language. By such a course grammar may be made a pleasant and an intellectual exercise to all who can read; whereas the present mode of learning article, noun, adjective, &c., in text-book order must be no less laborious and distasteful to the young than the now exploded practice of committing to memory endless columns of unconnected words from the dictionary. In fine, were analysis properly taught, the usual empiric rules for teaching punctuation would be no longer required.

Geography.—This subject receives a fair share of attention, and to the extent of the outline of the map of the World, and the map of Ireland, the schools, generally, show pretty fair proficiency. Europe is seldom known satisfactorily by third class pupils, and few of those in the higher classes ever pass on the general course. Still a fair elementary knowledge is acquired. The principal defect in teaching this subject seems to be that too much stress is put on the mere ability of the pupils to *point* to places on the map, and too little practice is given in the no less important exercise of describing their relative position *in their own words*, both *with* and *without* maps before them. The above remarks apply to geography on maps *only*. In almost all cases in which geography is taught from the text-book as a "task" or "home lesson," I have found that the lesson is made a matter of memory merely, the pupils hardly ever using an atlas, and the lesson seldom being heard in connexion with the map. I have, therefore, recommended that the home lessons in this subject should be confined to the elementary definitions, and to such other matter as are more easily retained in the memory when known by rote.

Needlework.—Except in the model and convent schools, needlework is seldom taught in a satisfactory manner. I am of opinion that most teachers (except those specially appointed for industrial work) dislike teaching it; some, because they themselves are not expert with the needle, and others on account of the trouble resulting from the necessary attention to be given to each pupil separately. I have succeeded pretty fairly in securing an adequate supply of needles, thimbles, &c., in each school in which needlework is taught; but still there seems to be much difficulty in inducing the children to bring "work;" the monotonous seaming of patchwork quilts being too often the *dernier resort* of those teachers who are willing to make an effort to satisfy the Board in regard of plain sewing. Knitting is taught only to those who wish to make stockings for actual use, as neither teachers nor pupils in this district care to purchase the knitting cotton sold by the Board.

Embroidery is confined almost entirely to the model and convent schools, and in these there are some very fine specimens of fancy-work executed by some of the pupils.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading shows some advance upon the results recorded for 1866. Of the children examined in 1867, 29 per cent. were found able to read the Second Book fairly, while 23 per cent. were able to read the Third or higher Books with intelligence. The corresponding per-centages for 1866 were 25 and 22.

Arithmetic.—There is, I think, some improvement in this subject observable during the past year; but I have still frequent occasion to find fault with the manner in which it is taught, and I am still of the opinion expressed in my report for 1865, that it is the

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"weak point" in nearly all elementary schools. In many good schools, especially those conducted by female teachers, I find it necessary to call attention to deficiencies in this subject alone; and in inferior schools the children are almost invariably more backward in arithmetic than in any of the other branches.

Penmanship and writing from Dictation.—Owing to the fact that the children commence to write on paper and from dictation at a much earlier age than was the case in former years, the proportion of the entire number examined found able to rank under each head of proficiency, is lower this year than last. The *absolute* proficiency, however, as shown by the number recorded under each head, is almost identical with that recorded for last year, and in my opinion is fairly satisfactory, taking into account the circumstances under which the schools are placed as to attendance.

Grammar.—The proficiency in this subject, as shown by the examination of 1867, gives evidence that fair progress has been realized during the past year.

Geography.—Very fair progress during the past year.

Needlework.—Plain sewing and knitting are professedly taught to a greater or less extent in all the schools of this district where there is a female teacher (principal or assistant). In some of these schools the supply of sewing materials is regular and abundant, and the children are carefully instructed in needlework. In many cases, however, I find that only a few of the girls returned as learning sewing, &c., are provided with work of any kind; the inability or disinclination of parents to purchase being usually assigned as an excuse.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught with satisfactory results in 4 schools. Drawing is not taught at present in any of the schools in this district.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown. — *Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—There are a few schools in which reading is well taught, but, in by far the greatest number, all that appears to be aimed at, all at least that has been attained, are a fair degree of fluency and general accuracy. Monotony and indistinctness prevail to an extraordinary degree. In many cases the pupils have been kept so long in First Book, and the early lessons of Second Book, that they have committed the lessons to memory, and repeat them in a monotonous measured drawl, apparently without much appreciation of their meaning. Bad pronunciation is very common; and a bad local accent, still more difficult to remedy, renders the reading almost unintelligible to an uninitiated ear. Monosyllables are rarely pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, if they contain diphthongs they are almost invariably pronounced as dissyllables, for instance, foo-id for food, she-ip for sheep, boi-il for boil, and mi-il and fi-in for mile and fine, are quite common. The final t is sounded in a very peculiar manner, something intermediate between t and s, th is an impossible sound, and the sounds of e and i cannot be distinguished by the ear, in fact, the children constantly confound them in oral spelling and dictation. These are some of the obstacles to good reading in this district; their removal, if not hopeless, must be slow, especially as few of the teachers are free from these defects. The schools in which reading is best taught are in charge of teachers who have come from other parts of the country. Oral spelling is very well taught, but the style of examining on the subject matter of the lessons is defective.

Arithmetic.—The simple and compound rules of Arithmetic are very well taught, and the general proficiency in these fundamental rules is decidedly good. Notation is also well taught, but there is a very small proportion of the children acquainted with proportion and the higher rules. The tables, except the addition table, are carefully and successfully taught in most schools; mental arithmetic and the theory in very few.

My inspection of this district was confined to the last 8 months of the year, when few of the more advanced pupils were in attendance. If I had examined the schools during the first term, I have no doubt I would have found much higher proficiency not only in this but in all subjects.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is well taught in about half the schools. Mr. Foster's copy-books are in general use, and the style of writing is decidedly improving. The want of proper supervision during the writing exercise of the junior division is the greatest defect in most schools; and where there is neither assistant nor paid monitor, it is difficult to suggest a remedy; the teacher has not sufficient time to superintend the writing.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation is very fairly taught in almost all the schools, and the proficiency of the pupils in the highest draft of second class, and in the higher classes, is generally satisfactory.

Grammar.—So far as ability to distinguish the parts of speech is concerned, the proficiency in grammar is good in a very large proportion of the schools in this district; but the knowledge of grammar begins and ends there in most cases. I often find schools where the children of third class and a large part of second class can distinguish the parts of speech perfectly, but who know nothing whatever of grammar beyond that. Day after day they go over the same, almost mechanical, round of naming the parts of speech, without making, or attempting to make, any further progress. If the time thus wasted were employed in making the children acquainted with the inflexions of words, the structure of sentences, and the aid that grammar affords in developing their meaning, the results would be more satisfactory and lasting than any that have been yet attained.

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Geography.—The outlines of the map of the World, and the map of Ireland are fairly known, but on the whole, the proficiency in this branch is low. In a few schools of the best class, geography is well taught, but in the greatest number the instruction is unskilfully given, the questions being too rambling and disconnected. I have latterly adopted the plan of examining on this subject as I would teach it.

Needlework.—Needlework is well taught in the convent schools and in some of the town schools, but in the rural schools I fear it receives very little attention. In every school where this branch is taught, I require the girls to execute some kind of work in my presence; the results are far from satisfactory. The want of a proper supply of sewing materials is the principal obstacle to improvement.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing is taught in but two schools besides the model schools; beyond simple outlines there is little proficiency. Singing is taught in 11 schools, including the model-schools, in most of these the proficiency is very fair. Singing is not so popular here as in the northern districts.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—On comparing the tabulated return for this year with those which preceded it, I am happy to find that a much larger proportion of pupils than heretofore acquitted themselves creditably in this useful branch. About 70 per cent. of the whole number (3,504) examined this year, could read the Second Book without committing any serious error of pronunciation, and also with a certain amount of ease and fluency; out of this number more than one-fourth could read a passage (selected indifferently from any part of the new Third Book) with taste and expression; a result that is more gratifying when we remember what a small proportion of our present teachers had been trained in Dublin, or ever enjoyed the privilege of being instructed by a really good elocutionist. The many changes in the text-books have also discouraged many of the teachers themselves from studying them with sufficient application, and thus disqualified them for examining, with any degree of success, their pupils on the meanings of the difficult passages, or even the facts enunciated in the ordinary reading-lessons. The pupils, however, appear to feel instinctively much greater interest in their present reading exercises; and the poetical extracts, replete with allusions to the history and topography of our native country, are eminently calculated to produce this most desirable result. I regret being obliged to state, on the other hand, that the teachers do not as yet sufficiently appreciate their value as educational aids, a drawback that may, perhaps, be attributed to the novelty of the style and metre, and perhaps still more to the frequent occurrence of metaphorical phrases, quaint (often nearly obsolete) terms, and unfamiliar proper names which occur in some of the most beautiful poems. A glossary of terms of merely local application with the correct pronunciation of unfamiliar Irish names could, without much additional expense, be added as an appendix to each lesson-book or inserted in the shape of foot notes at the end of every page in which they occur. This addition would greatly facilitate the teachers' preparation of the reading exercises, and save not a few of them from being obliged through ignorance to "slur" over passages that contain some of the most beautiful metaphors and proverbs that are expressed in the English language.

Oral spelling, an exercise that, after all, requires little mental exertion on the part of the teacher, and is but an extension of a favourite school-pastime of the child, continues to be taught with much perseverance and success by the majority of the teachers; and children who find the greatest difficulty in conveying the meaning of a passage, will spell it through with perfect ease and accuracy.

Arithmetic.—In a commercial era like the present one, arithmetic naturally forms a most essential branch of instruction, and the practical application of its rules is an art that is highly valued by every parent; it is, therefore, a source of much regret to find that the pupils of this district, especially those of the male sex, appear to be retrograding in their acquaintance with it, a most unequivocal proof that the standard of male teachers is declining, as I had predicted in my reports for the years 1865 and 1866, while the female teachers are maintaining their ground, if not actually advancing (as a body) in efficiency as practical educators. Another reason that might be assigned for this result is the fact that, in consequence of the increasing emigration of "the flower" of our juvenile population, and the greatly increased price of provisions, especially "breadstuffs" at home, the senior pupils are withdrawn from school much earlier than was the custom in former years, and the proportion of those who can pass the higher standards is therefore materially reduced. The difficulty, in some places impossibility, of procuring competent male assistants, obliges teachers to rely over much upon their monitors, or to examine their classes in arithmetic in too hurried and therefore superficial a manner; less attention to the working of the questions is displayed by the pupils, and a much smaller number, in consequence, obtain the correct results; many conscientious teachers are so sensible of their short-comings in this respect, that they find it necessary once or twice in each week to supply questions (taken from sources that are inaccessible to their pupils) which they require to be solved at home, and the work copied out into exercise-books for their own inspection. In such schools the pupils are generally quicker and more accurate than usual in solving arithmetical questions.

Mental calculation is too much neglected in general. Some teachers regard the rules

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that are given in the Board's arithmetic as of infrequent application, and therefore little practical value; if such teachers would take the trouble of preparing questions of so simple nature that the whole operation could be performed mentally by their pupils, the memory and attention of the latter would be considerably strengthened, and they would not be obliged (like swimmers who have been too long allowed the use of corks) to flounder through the easiest calculations when placed behind the counters of their masters, or transacting business for their parents in the open market-place. Weekly competition for prizes, however trifling in value, when conducted in a judicious manner, contributes most effectively towards the acquirement of quickness and accuracy at calculation.

Penmanship.—Thanks, in great measure, to the indomitable perseverance and enterprise of Mr. Vere Foster, this branch has recovered its ancient place in the programme of scholastic duties. The paper now supplied to the National schools is firm and sufficiently glazed, the price very moderate, and the head lines well proportioned and easily copied; the pens, too, are carefully selected and far from expensive; the ink alone is so pale and thin in most of the schools, that the writing is frequently eclipsed by the numerous lines and dots which give so picturesque an appearance to the Palmerstonian copy-books. The pupils also appear to take great interest in the use of these copy-books, but the teachers in general have not as yet devoted sufficient time or attention to the superintendence of the former; and not unfrequently an error (of form or spelling) is allowed to run down from the top of the column to its very foot, without any trace of its having been even remarked by the teacher, much less corrected for the guidance of the pupil.

Strange to relate, the female pupils who, a year or two since, delighted in angular hand of the most "prononcée" type, now, for the most part, aim at a squareness of outline, that reminds one of the style which prevailed towards the close of the last century; it entails less freedom of execution perhaps than the style which is now becoming unfashionable, but it certainly is attended by one most important advantage, that of being exceedingly legible.

Writing from Dictation.—The teacher, distracted by the noise and anxieties of a crowded school-room, and perhaps wearied besides with the scrutiny of a large class of careless "arithmeticians," finds great relief in reading a paragraph or two out of one of the ordinary lesson books as an exercise in dictation. Assistants too gladly undertake a duty that requires only a small stock of patience, and no mental labour whatever. The result is that, in most cases, the duty is overdone; the sentences are generally read with too much rapidity, and the pupils—even the senior ones at times—write so hurriedly that the improvement in penmanship, which had crowned the efforts of the morning, is counteracted by their nervous anxiety to keep pace with the impatient reader.

Again, many teachers do not devote sufficient attention to the correction of the errors in orthography; the time assigned for dictation being necessarily very limited, this duty is generally reserved for the leisure hours of the evening, when the errors are marked in pencil, and the correct spelling noted overhead.

The teachers are also advised to give these words (spelled correctly) as a writing exercise once or twice in each week. Some of them, however, neglect even the correction of the errors, and the repetition exercise frequently contains words that are spelled as inaccurately as in the original copy. The eye, as well as the memory of the pupil is trained in this way to habits of inaccuracy, and becomes in after-life a very treacherous guide, leading astray instead of directing aright the fingers of the hurried correspondent or teacher.

Grammar.—The opinion appears to be gaining ground that grammar is not, after all, a branch of essential importance in the education of those classes of society for whose benefit primary schools were originally established; it is one at least that cannot be taught efficiently, unless the teacher be a person of more than ordinary natural intelligence and considerable attainments besides. Owing to the causes already referred to, under the head of "Arithmetic," a falling off in acquaintance with grammar is perceptible in the male schools of the district generally, while the female pupils, on the other hand, steadily maintain their former proficiency in the latter branch.

As each succeeding year is likely to increase the difficulty of procuring eligible male teachers, it is desirable, most probably, that the present "analytic" method of teaching grammar should be abandoned, and composition taught simultaneously with that branch. The "synthetic" method has been found most effective for communicating a knowledge of the classical and some modern languages, and there appears to be no solid reason why a similar course should not be equally applicable to the study of the English language. Some work, arranged like "Scott's" or "Chambers's Composition," but less incumbered with technical language than either, might, in the first instance, be placed in the hands of the teacher, who could easily spare time to give a lesson on grammar (and composition) every second day of the week. The pupil need not, however, be required to purchase any text-book, as it would be sufficient for the teacher, in the beginning, to give the definition of the noun, and then require the class to write down on their slates as many examples as possible of that part of speech; when the pupils have acquired sufficient familiarity with the definition of "a noun" and its "extension," the "article" might be defined, and the pupils encouraged to write it in combination with as many "nouns" as they might think of; in the same way acquaintance with the "adjective," the "verb," &c., would afterwards be

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sought, and the children accustomed to combine them with examples of the other parts of speech, until at last they would (at the end of a few lessons) be familiar with all of the latter, and be enabled to form simple sentences from them with accuracy and facility. The mind of the pupil being now fully awakened to the utility of this instruction, a text-book on grammar might next be put into his hands, and his attention directed to etymology and the higher sections of that subject, while the practical instruction in composition might, *pari passu*, be continued until the pupil would, at least, be able to paraphrase any poem contained in the new lesson books, and to write a business letter without committing any serious error of diction or syntax. The time saved in this way during the early school attendance of the child, could be devoted (with great advantage) to the preparation of his tasks in reading, geography, &c.—a duty that is almost universally neglected at present. The study of a branch that usually abounds in dry details and technical names, would thus be postponed until the pupil himself should have first become impressed with the importance of the subject, and until his mind would have matured sufficiently to enable it to digest the logical materials of which it is composed, and this end would, at the same time, be attained without weakening his mental appetite, or inflicting upon him the labour that is unavoidable with the present method of teaching grammar.

Geography.—Geography, the most interesting, next to history, of all the ordinary branches of instruction, is still greatly neglected, or rather most inefficiently taught, even in schools which are justly distinguished for excellence in other respects. It is most discouraging to find advanced pupils in some schools who are unable to answer such questions as the following:—What is the capital of Switzerland? Where does the Pope reside? Name the Queen of Great Britain? This ignorance proves, no doubt, that geography is regarded by many teachers as a subject that should only be taught by "rote," and recalls to my recollection a school-house which commands an extensive view of the Atlantic, and the absurd answers which some of the pupils gave when I asked them to name the ocean which was nearest the spot on which we were then standing. It also tells most injuriously upon the progress of the pupils in reading, their execution of which would become much more impressive if a spirit of inquiry, as regards geographical and historial facts, were enkindled in the mind of the child at a sufficiently early period of his school attendance. An important step in advance has recently been made by the introduction into our schools of atlases suitable for the home use of the children who attend them. "Warne's Atlas" in particular is remarkably cheap, and well adapted for the use of the younger pupils, the maps being tastefully coloured and not too much crowded with names of unimportant places, rivers, &c. Many staunch friends of the National system, however, express regret that modern history has, from the peculiar circumstances of this country, been so little cultivated hitherto in our schools; and that a dry account of empires that have, ages ago, disappeared, with the reigns of potentates whose names the pupils will probably never hear repeated after they leave school, should usurp the place of those illustrious men and women whose actions or discoveries have exercised so lasting an influence upon the prosperity of this empire, and the welfare of the whole human race. Surely if the teaching of connected English history be ignored as dangerous ground for children whose remote ancestors, owing to the accidents of birth or creed, fought on opposite sides, at least the biography of great men and women need not be overlooked; and fortunately for the cause of education these form the landmarks by which a knowledge of "the science of history" can be most usefully and permanently imprinted on the mind, just as in extended tours the traveller soon forgets the level plains he has passed over, while the snow-clad hills leave an impression upon his memory that after years can never efface. I would also suggest the expediency of adopting some catechism of geography for the use of the younger pupils—an inexpensive work, in which the points of salient interest would be interlarded with a few historical facts, and the whole illustrated by graphic wood-cuts—such as those which are given in the new lesson books, in the lessons on the "Esquimaux," "Dervis," &c. When pupils attain the fourth class the use of wood-cuts might be confined to the illustration of historical facts, and some work like the "Geography Generalized" used as a text-book on geography. Biographies (with summaries of contemporaneous events) might also be prepared, and the selection of topics made in such a way as to convey a knowledge of the most important events without diverging into those fields of discussion which many eminent historians are so fond of leading their readers into for the furtherance of their own political views.

Needlework.—In schools intended for the education of female children of the humbler classes there are two branches in which it is of paramount importance that instruction should be given—viz., domestic economy and needlework. A small work containing much useful information about the former subject (the Finchly Manual of Domestic Work), has been issued by the Board for many years past, but unfortunately it professes to be a manual for the instruction of domestic servants, and the pride of our Irish children has hitherto prevented it from being much used in the National schools. Cookery cannot, for obvious reasons, be attempted, except in workhouse schools and institutions where the pupils are boarded on the premises. In the former class of schools, however, I have invariably advised the female teachers to reward their steadiest pupils, by employing them as assistants in lighting their fires, dusting the furniture, preparing their food, &c.

Needlework can, however, be taught with reasonable success in every school that is

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attended by a sufficient number of female pupils, and if the clergymen who form the majority of the managers would induce their female parishioners to send adequate supplies of the required materials, the labours of the teachers would be much more successful than we can expect under present circumstances. In the absence of such supplies, it is usual for the senior pupils to prepare specimens (often on a very small scale) of the different articles of female clothing, &c.—an arrangement by means of which they learn "cutting-out," as well as to execute their work more neatly than if the articles were required for actual use. The teachers are also advised to preserve such specimens (with the date of execution attached to each) in copy-books that had been previously used for other purposes, and these specimen-books are presented for inspection at each of my visits.

It is a source of constant regret for me to find that the female teachers generally are so blind to the interests of their pupils, as not to accustom the latter to repair their clothing during the time allotted for needlework. They would thus be enabled in great measure to overcome the contemptible but most pernicious dislike which the children generally entertain against the use of any clothing that has been "darned," or otherwise repaired. Children are often kept at home for weeks, nay months and years, for want of new clothing, although the exertion of a little trouble and forethought would have kept them decently and warmly clad, and in regular attendance at school throughout the entire year. All this besides would have been effected without entailing any, except the most trifling expense upon the parent of such children.

To restrain, in some degree, this neglect of a most important duty, I would suggest that the words "darning and patching" should be substituted on the teachers form of "school statistics," (and Inspector's report) for "straw platting,"—a branch which I have never, during an experience of many years, seen taught in a National school, and which is manifestly unsuitable for a country in which the moistness of the climate would render it difficult to procure the raw material, except by using a very inferior straw, or importing it at considerable expense from countries more favoured by nature, in the absence of high winds and rainy weather.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Oral spelling is well attended to, explanation very imperfectly. In the junior classes, and in the infant schools generally, the reading is scarcely audible. The teachers do not require the children to speak out clearly and distinctly, or to stand, when in their drafts, at a suitable distance; and in the present over-crowded state of the majority of the infant schools, it would be impossible to do so. In school-rooms constructed like Townsend-street, John-street, St. Andrew's infant, and Leeson-lane, where double the numbers attend that the rooms can accommodate, and where there is no class-room, good reading cannot be expected. Pause, emphasis, and accent are lost in the din. In such schools how can the teacher read and the child listen? How can the instructions in the organization manual be carried out? The teacher must almost lean over the children to hear what they read; and, consequently, a low, whispering tone, meant only for teacher's ear, and inaudible to every other, is the result. Those remarks refer chiefly to the over-crowded infant schools.

When forming a judgment of the proficiency in reading, it is necessary to remember, that out of 6,112 present in the 72 schools, more than one-half of the entire number were in the First Book—viz., 3,545, and of those above 1,600 were unable to read at all, a fact easily accounted for, when we consider that 936 were under 5 years of age, and that the *new* admissions of children never at school before is unceasing. In the Fourth Book there were only 260 girls, and but 46 boys, or, exclusive of the paid monitors, 306 in all, and more than one-half of those Fourth Book pupils were in the convent schools—viz., 156—where this branch is well taught, and in Baggot-street and some others the reading is excellent.

On the whole 3,883 able to read in their respective books correctly is not an unsatisfactory result, where only 4,478 were presented for examination.

Arithmetic.—In the 72 schools I found only 49 boys and 100 girls able to work correctly sums in proportion, out of a total of 1,116 boys and 2,069 girls examined in arithmetic; in division of money the numbers were 106 boys and 253 girls correct, and thus the girls in every branch surpassed the boys. The boys do not remain long enough in school to make much progress, very few over 14 are to be found on the school rolls of the district.

Penmanship.—I examined the copies of 615 boys and 1,463 girls at the Secondary No. 1 inspection. 334 boys, or a little more than half the number examined, could write fairly or with ease, while 831 girls, or considerably more than half, obtained marks. Vere Foster's copy-books are in general use. The pupils have now a good model constantly before them, and good paper; but the ink is not good, and the pens are seldom good, while children require both to enable them to produce good copies. I am of opinion that the ink should be supplied ready for use, like other requisites, from the central depot, and covered ink-bottles also provided. A better supply of pens too is essential. The teachers in general do not superintend the writing with sufficient care. The copies are seldom marked by them, and occasionally there is no date. It would be satisfactory to the parents and to the Inspectors to see the teachers' mark and date on each copy, and as they are not now required to write head lines, and make pens, they have abundance of time for this.

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Writing from Dictation.—I examined 401 boys and 744 girls in dictation, chiefly pupils from the third and fourth classes. 260 boys and 497 girls obtained marks. Great attention is paid to this subject in nearly all the senior schools, and the spelling is generally correct. But dictation copies are not as much in use as they should be, especially in the boys' schools. The task is performed chiefly on slates.

Grammar.—In grammar I examined 1,001 boys and 2,051 girls. 352 boys, or about one-third, acquitted themselves satisfactorily, while 939 girls, or nearly one-half, attained the required proficiency. 208 girls could parse syntactically; but only 54 boys. Of the 208 girls 112 were pupils of convent schools.

I am glad to find that a knowledge of the parts of speech is no longer required from first class children. This change, I have no doubt, will add considerably to the number of readers and writers in the district.

Geography.—The first class and junior drafts of second are by the new programme exempt from any examination in geography. The attempt to teach it to them was, in most cases, a failure, and occupied the time required for more essential attainments. During the past year I examined, at the Secondary No. 1 inspection, 1,065 boys and 2,086 girls in this branch. 360 boys, being about one-third of those examined, and 870 girls, a much higher proportion, answered fairly; but their knowledge of local geography was, with few exceptions, confined to 3 or 4 maps; and with the "general course," only the unpaid monitors in convent schools exhibited any acquaintance.

Needlework.—Is taught in every female school in this district. I have marked only 251 as knitting, but the majority of those learning needlework can knit. However, the teachers gave only the number actually employed at either branch on the day of my visit, except in 1 or 2 cases. The new regulation giving marks to the teachers for proficiency in needlework must produce good results; one hour every day is devoted to this branch in most of the schools, and in some, two or more hours. In 4 of the convent schools great proficiency has been attained.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In nearly all the female schools, and in some male schools, singing by ear is taught. In 10, in which the teachers have certificates, the theory is taught and gratuities awarded. Instruction in drawing is given in 5 schools. But the children do not remain long enough to make much progress in either singing or drawing, and the programme is considered too difficult.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading—easy, fluent, and correct, according to punctuation is very general; but few can read with intelligence and expression. This, however, cannot be attained by, as it need not be expected from, persons not so proficient in the language as to be able to catch and follow the meaning of the author, to analyze or parse as it were the sentences as they repeat them.

Very few fail in oral spelling, and very few are able to explain words or sentences in anything like a satisfactory manner. Many, however, who fail in ability to explain have a fair *notion* of the meaning of the words.

Arithmetic.—The pupils generally are fairly proficient in this subject. The improvement is most marked in the female schools.

Penmanship.—Fair progress has been made in this branch during the year. I attribute a great deal of this to the extensive use of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books, which are especially valuable in schools conducted by teachers whose penmanship was bad, and who generally had no taste for good writing, thinking any scrawl better than their own quite good enough, and wondering, if not indignant, that anyone should not be enchanted with it.

Writing from Dictation.—The progress in this branch is very satisfactory. It is, however, taught too much at random, any subject being taken up one day, and any other another day, none being finished, and no notice given to the pupils to prepare for exercise in any given subject or chapter.

I have taken some trouble by oral instruction to show how far this method is faulty, and what course should be followed.

Grammar.—This subject receives much attention, but not with proportional success. It is a difficult subject, and few can teach it well.

If my advice were taken, no pupils below third class should be instructed in it, as they are not sufficiently acquainted with the language to understand, appreciate, or digest what is said to them on it, by 19 out of every 20 teachers. The time devoted to it by second class would be usefully employed at anything else—reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic.

Geography.—Very generally taught, and very little learned. It is not in general judiciously taught, and, like grammar, is attempted to be learned too soon, especially considering the rate of attendance of nine-tenths of the pupils.

Attempting too much is only second in evil to attempting too little.

Needlework.—Improvement has been made in this branch, but not to a sufficient extent. It is not sufficiently appreciated by many teachers, and most parents neglect to provide their children with the materials without which it cannot be taught, and which poor teachers cannot be expected to supply.

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It is largely and effectively taught in the nunnery schools, because to taste, skill, and high appreciation of its importance, the nuns contrive to add a good supply of materials.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—In the schools where it is taught a fair proficiency is attained in singing in unison, some of the pupils being excellent. Few can sing in parts, and in my opinion the latter is attempted too soon, and certainly with little success. I think we might "let go half the nuts" with advantage.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—Considering the schools of the district as a whole, the year 1867 has not been one of even average progress in reference to the actual proficiency of the classes. A special hindrance to improvement occurred in the extremely severe weather which prevailed in the first quarter of the year. A large proportion of the schools are in mountainous situations, and were virtually inoperative for nearly three months, while all schools suffered most seriously in the amount of attendance. The effect continued in rural schools long after the snow-storms had ceased, as the spring farm work, which every year thins the classes, was, of course, unusually delayed.

Reading (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading may be regarded as successfully taught in about one-half the schools, the pupils being trained to articulate either thoroughly well or with very fair distinctness, and being advanced with creditable expedition to that degree of proficiency which consists in the ability to read ordinary prose with facility, and in an intelligible manner. In a large proportion of the schools the defects so often described, as with one voice, by the Board's Inspectors, are found in unabated force; indistinctness, monotony, and incoherence, in a degree utterly incompatible with a perception of the sense of what is read, and quite independent of inability to pronounce the difficult words. These faults are attributable in a great degree to the children being kept too long at particular lessons. The teaching is, no doubt, unskilful in many other points. I continue to experience the greatest difficulty in persuading teachers to give more frequent *examples* of reading in the course of the daily lessons. Single words are habitually pronounced for the pupils who fail to read them correctly; but the teacher, too frequently, does not require the class, or even the individual reader, to repeat such words after him, and very rarely, indeed, are short sentences read by teachers for the pupils' imitation. In this, as in various other particulars, it would seem that the more simple and "common sense" the suggestion offered, the greater impenetrability does it encounter in the persons advised. I may note, however, that even many of the less efficient schools exhibit improvement as regards the collective attention of the class to the reading as it goes on.

In the convent schools there is more of teaching by example, and these schools, with the advantage of a higher culture in the teachers, produce the most tasteful readers, and in the largest numbers. On the whole the girls read more intelligibly and correctly in all schools than the boys, a superiority due not wholly to their clearer voices, and, perhaps, greater docility, but largely to the fact that they remain longer at school, and while at school attend more steadily than the boys of senior classes.

As regards explanation the results of my examination are still unsatisfactory in the majority of schools; but I cannot, therefore, charge the teachers with neglect. From their scanty knowledge of books and limited range of thought, the average run of teachers are, in truth, quite incompetent to explain with clearness, or with a fair appreciation of the context, numberless words and phrases occurring in the reading lessons, and notably in the poetical pieces. As regards the latter, advanced pupils often exhibit sad ignorance of the meaning of passages which they are able to repeat perfectly well from memory.

Explanation has certainly received a certain impetus from the introduction of *meanings* at the heads of lessons in the new Third Book; and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that the plan has not been extended to other books. One sometimes hears that arrangement objected to as tending to supersede the teacher's proper work; and, doubtless, many teachers can and do dispense with the aid in question, but most certainly such teachers are in the minority. Besides, the scholars, grant their teachers ever so competent, would profit much by a glossary for the particular lesson they had to prepare for a first reading. They cannot all be expected to buy dictionaries.

In *oral spelling* a satisfactory proficiency is attained in fully two-thirds of the schools, and in very many of these great and uniform accuracy is met with. The connected spelling of phrases is now practised in nearly every instance.

Arithmetic.—The junior classes, as a rule, are being introduced to the study of numbers at an earlier age than formerly. Persistent pressure upon the teachers has led, in most cases, to more thorough and varied exercise in the first rules, and increased attention is bestowed upon repetitions. Tables are learned more fully than before, and the examination upon them is somewhat more intelligent. Looking to the results of examination of higher classes, I note a decline of 1·8 per cent. for the year as compared with 1865, in the number "able to solve readily and correctly questions in proportion or practice." But it is only fair to keep in view the adverse circumstances mentioned above as specially affecting the past year.

Penmanship.—Several hindrances to progress are still in force. Of these perhaps the worst are the bad quality of the pens obtainable for the schools, the very inadequate supply of pens—such as they are, in many schools—and the scarcity of good ink. Desks of the old make, moreover, have generally their tops too narrow and too steeply inclined, and

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are often quite too high for the very young children who now-a-days form the majority of learners.

Under all these difficulties, it is gratifying to observe that the progress inaugurated by the issue of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books is steadily continuing. Attention to the subject has been strongly awakened, and one can trace in several instances the effect of the *movement* upon even the teachers' handwriting.

The *ciphering* department of penmanship is still very unsatisfactory, and no appliances are more urgently wanted than a set of *large* example sheets of figures, as well as words and letters, for suspension on the school walls.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is efficiently taught in a large number of schools, and it can hardly be said that it is decidedly neglected in any. The number of junior pupils under such instruction continues to increase, and I cannot see that their handwriting is the worse of the exercise, as is sometimes apprehended. It is in some of the schools most distinguished for good penmanship that the children begin soonest to write from dictation; but then the teachers see that the work is done slowly and carefully. In this connection, the "wall sheets" of letters, &c., already suggested, would be of the greatest use.

Grammar.—I have little change to note as respects this subject. It receives as large a share of time and attention, though that attention is not always effective, as is perhaps desirable under the circumstances of the schools and pupils. I must repeat what I have had occasion to remark in former reports, that the teaching is too often without practical bearing upon the pupils' manner of expressing themselves, and too much overlaid with technical terms when the younger children are under instruction.

Geography.—As regards geography, I have before had to characterize the pupils' attainments as neither definite nor connected enough, and I regret that I am now unable to record any appreciable change for the better. If there be any improvement within the last year or two it is in the earlier introduction of the youngest (first class) children to the map of the World, and, wherever the teachers could be persuaded to adopt the suggestion, a somewhat better connexion of the school information respecting the surrounding country —Ireland generally, and the United Kingdom, with the notions derived by pupils from other sources. The teachers find it difficult to keep the home lessons from text-book, in agreement with the school programme and the lessons on maps which it prescribes; and the schools very much need a First Book of Geography, containing what is essential for junior classes, and what has now to be selected from a multiplicity of details and definitions unsuited to beginners.

A like remark might be made with regard to grammar.

Needlework.—Of 2,385 girls of all school ages present at my inspection for reports of detailed examination, 1,491 were learning to sew. This proportion, nearly 63 per cent., will, I think, be found a high one. There are 15 "mixed" schools, in which the attendance of girls is not large enough to permit grants of salary for workmistress, in addition to the male teacher in charge; and these are the only schools of district having any girls in attendance in which needlework is not regularly taught. In the rural schools I have been very urgent with the teachers with a view to the provision of sufficient materials for work, and to the instruction therein of the younger girls. A good deal has been accomplished in extending the instruction; and the recent measures adopted by the Board with reference to the examination of teachers in needlework will lead them to look upon this branch as of more importance than many of them have hitherto attached to it. In the convent schools and some others excellent proficiency is attained. Throughout most of the ordinary schools, the teachers complain that they have to *give away* to the pupils, at some expense to themselves, considerable quantities of materials which the parents of such children are too poor or too careless to purchase for them.'

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—Singing is taught, more or less, in accordance with Hullah's or Wilhem's system, in 12 schools of the district, the teachers of which hold certificates of competency from Professor Glover, of the Central Training School. In at least 5 of those schools the character of the pupils' singing is very creditable, relatively to the amount of time available for teaching and practice. I do not find that many of the pupils acquire such a knowledge of musical notation, as to be able to *sol-fa* an easy piece in correct time. Many questions in theory of music are answered with readiness by the classes, but, practically, the singing is "by ear." I have not found pupils able to sing at sight very simple intervals occurring in a sequence to which they had not been for some time accustomed. I do not refer to *airs*, but to simple exercises.

Drawing is taught in only one school of this district—a large girls' school in which the drawing class commands an average attendance of twenty. The proficiency is of a moderate character.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The improvement is marked—

21·7	per cent.	can read	First Book fairly.
20·2	,,	,,	Second Book ,,
14·1	,,	,,	Third Book ,,

This is a much higher per-centage than on former years.

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Arithmetic.—

56 per cent. can work simple subtraction.
24 „ „ compound division.
12·7 „ „ proportion and practice.

The formation of the figures and the general neatness of execution is much improved.

Penmanship.—This subject is in a fair way to permanent improvement. The increase in the number of head lines has facilitated the *execution*.

Writing from Dictation.—Very fairly taught. Many pupils in second class can write fairly simple sentences of one syllable from First Book.

Grammar.—The general answering is very creditable, and fully up to the school programme.

Geography.—Still unsatisfactory. It is still almost confined to pointing out places on the maps, without any general knowledge of the statistics of the different countries.

Needlework.—But medium. This subject is now for first time to form the basis of female teachers' classification.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—Drawing is on the increase, and promises to be practical and useful. Singing only taught in convent-schools.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In about 50 per cent. of the schools in this district, reading (including spelling and explanation) is well taught, and proper regard paid to correct pronunciation and the grouping of the words. In the others the reading is generally accurate, but deficient in expression and pronunciation. This defect is, without doubt, owing in a great measure to the fact—that the language of the peasantry in this part of Ireland is at present hovering on the confines of Irish and English. The junior classes displayed a fair amount of quickness in spelling words in groups, and the senior classes, in addition, had an accurate knowledge of the rules of spelling, though not so ready at the application of these rules as might be expected.

Arithmetic.—The answering, on the whole, in the simple rules, compound rules, and proportion was very good; and in some 15 schools a much higher standard is aimed at than that required by the programme. This gratifying result is owing partly to the children remaining in these schools to qualify for situations in merchants' offices, and partly to the extra instruction given to them as unpaid monitors.

The notation is generally answered when given as an exercise *in notation*, but I noticed many failures in simple addition from want of accuracy in taking down the question. This is unquestionably caused by some of the teachers always writing down the question on the black board, thus never requiring the children to put their knowledge of notation into actual practice. The mental arithmetic is, I am sorry to say, ignored in nearly all the schools, except some few of the very best.

Penmanship.—The number of children who passed in this subject is very large, being about 41 per cent. of the total number examined, and a fair proportion were able to write with ease and freedom. This high proficiency is attributable partly to the introduction of Mr. Foster's head lines, and partly to the regular supervision which nearly all the teachers exercise; as they were required by my predecessor to write an expression of their opinion on each copy.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency in this essential branch of education is very fair, and in some schools the results are really excellent. The second class children are frequently exercised in it, and, at my inspections, a large proportion of them were able to write down five lines from one of the more advanced lessons in their Reading Book, with one, two, or three errors. The senior classes generally acquitted themselves creditably in the dictation, but when writing the grammar and geography exercises, they frequently made errors in the spelling of the technical terms. This defect will be easily removed, and I have no doubt it will disappear altogether next year.

Grammar.—The fourth and fifth classes were generally able to parse any ordinary sentence, but, except in a few instances, they failed at the analysis of the poetical pieces. I noticed more failures in the third class than in any other, owing partly to the want of intelligence in distinguishing the adjective and adverb, and partly to the great difference between the grammar of this class and that of the second. In addition to the numbers returned in the proficiency tables, 478 boys and 489 girls answered satisfactorily on the grammar of the second class.

Geography.—The answering in this subject was good in 30 schools and fair in 27. In the others very little was aimed at beyond a knowledge of the outlines of the map of the World and a superficial acquaintance with the maps of Europe and Ireland. The deficiency in these cases is attributable to the want of good maps, and of a regular method in teaching this subject, which, of all others, most requires it.

Needlework.—This subject is now generally well attended to, the teachers being fully impressed with its importance by my predecessor, and by the fact that it is one of the essential subjects of their examination. In some schools a fair proficiency is attained in the more advanced kinds of needlework, and the neatness of the children in these cases bears witness to the practical utility of teaching it.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught with very fair

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success in two schools; and good results are attained in one of these by the drawing class.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This branch continues to be well taught, and the proficiency obtained by the pupils in it is all that could be desired. It is true that the number who can read "with expression," as it is called, is not large, but, I am happy in being able to state that few, if any, who have ever been pupils at National schools here, leave without having acquired the ability to read with ease and intelligence.

Arithmetic.—The teachers here endeavour to make their pupils quick as well as sure calculators, and in general with success. Theory is introduced when the reasoning powers of the pupils are sufficiently mature to comprehend it; the result is, that arithmetic is in general, efficiently taught.

Penmanship.—More than ordinary care has been taken with this subject during the past year, and, in consequence, the progress made by the pupils in it, is creditable to them and their teachers. There are a few exceptions, and these are where the teachers are bad writers themselves, and have not a proper perception of what good writing is.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch continues to be well taught. I have found the proficiency attained by the pupils in it to be quite satisfactory.

Grammar.—This branch receives its due share of attention; a considerable number of the pupils of third and fourth classes can parse well, and are able to speak and write the English language with propriety, and to detect and correct the errors of those who do not.

Geography.—This branch is fairly attended to, and the pupils, on the whole, have made fair proficiency in it. In some schools where the drawing of maps is practised, the pupils have attained a much more accurate knowledge of this subject than in those where this practice has not been introduced.

Needlework.—More attention has lately been paid to this branch than formerly. In every girls' school, and in every mixed school in which there is a female assistant, it is now carefully taught to all the girls able to handle a needle.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In this district, singing is well taught in the two convent schools, and fairly in two ordinary town schools. Drawing is well taught in one of the convent schools, and in two ordinary rural schools.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Progress in reading during the year was impeded, to some extent, by the numerous changes made in the lesson-books. It was rare to find all the members of the same class, or even draft, engaged at the same lesson. In schools where only one teacher was recognised, class-teaching, under the circumstances, was attended with great difficulty. No doubt this drawback is merely temporary in its nature.

Oral spelling of words in groups was carefully attended to. No improvement was observable, generally speaking, in the teachers' method of explaining the subject-matter of the lessons read by the pupils. The absolute necessity on the part of the teachers of making preparation for the day's duty by writing notes of lessons, &c., has been brought under their notice at the several inspections, and detailed instructions given, where necessary, to the younger members of the staff.

Arithmetic.—In the solution of elementary questions in arithmetic, especially those bearing on everyday life, a satisfactory degree of promptness and accuracy has been attained in the majority of the schools. The junior classes are very carefully taught, and their proficiency is, in general, fully up to the requirements of the school programme. Increased attention has been paid, throughout the classes, to mental calculation.

Penmanship.—In penmanship very fair progress has been made, and this to a greater extent in the junior than in the senior classes. In nearly all the schools the children in the senior draft of first class have commenced to write on paper. I consider that we are much indebted to Mr. Vere Foster for the improvement effected, by means of his series of copy-books, in this important branch of the school course.

Writing from Dictation.—In writing from dictation, satisfactory proficiency was observable, especially in the junior classes, taking their stand into account. In none of the subjects of instruction was progress, generally speaking, more evident. The use of dictation exercise-books is on the increase. Original composition, however, or any approach to it, is but rarely attempted by the pupils. The attention of the teachers has been directed to this point.

Grammar.—Proficiency in grammar, mediocre. In the junior classes a tolerable acquaintance with the easier parts of speech has been attained. A fair number of the senior pupils can parse simple sentences syntactically. The value of the instruction in this branch as a mental discipline is by no means commensurate with the time devoted to it.

Geography.—Geography received more attention than in previous years; the pupils' home lessons in this subject having been more carefully attended to. There is still, however, too much of the old routine method of teaching the subject observable.

Needlework.—Plain sewing received a considerable amount of attention during the year; much, however, yet remains to be done. In many cases where masters have charge of

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mixed (boys' and girls') schools, there is no provision for the instruction of girls in this branch. The female teachers frequently complain of the difficulty they experience in inducing girls to bring materials for needlework. It is seldom that the cheap sewing materials on the Board's list are procured. In one of the convent schools of the district (Stradbally) the industrial department is a special feature. In addition to the ordinary class of school-girls receiving instruction in needlework, about 40 adults are in daily attendance. The descriptions of needlework chiefly taught are crochet and tatting, knitting, and plain sewing. From a detailed statement furnished to me of the receipts in this department during 1865 and 1866, from agencies in Australia, North America, Cape of Good Hope, England and Scotland, it appears that the large sum of £909 18*s.* 11½*d.* was realized, which was distributed amongst the workers, cost of expenses, &c., being deducted.

Shirtmaking on a large scale has lately been introduced, a sewing machine purchased, and a special teacher for this branch appointed and paid by the nuns.

Singing and Drawing.—Both singing and drawing are very successfully taught in one of the convent schools of this district, and very fairly taught in another. These are the only schools (except the model) in which instruction is given in drawing. In seven other schools vocal music is taught with fair degree of success.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—No report on this section.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, as such, receives more attention, and is characterized by greater fluency, and, in some cases, by more expression and intelligence than in past years. In a few schools it is really well taught; but there are too many cases in which rote-reading in the junior classes, a pronunciation marked by local vulgarisms, and an indistinct and rapid utterance bespeak a want of taste and carefulness on the part of the teacher. Out of about 8,000 pupils examined for Secondary No 1 Report, 60 per cent. could read the Second and higher books fairly.

Since the issue of the new series of lesson books, oral spelling has been more systematically taught. Pupils of the higher drafts of First, and all those of Second and Third Books prepare the column words of their reading lessons as a home task, and are all more or less exercised on phrase spelling.

Explanation receives a fair degree of attention in all the schools of the district—in a few quite too much; in some it is skilfully conducted. To be judicious it should be brief. An unusual word, an obscure phrase, an historical or other reference should be concisely explained; and so much time should be given to examination as will satisfy the teacher that the subject-matter of the lesson and his explanations are understood. More than this I consider unnecessary—as an undue waste of time that should be given to reading, as such; as I believe too much time cannot be given, especially in the junior classes, to this, the most important branch of the programme.

Arithmetic.—A fair proportion of school time is allotted to this branch, and the results are, on the whole, pretty fair. Pupils of first class learn mental addition; those of the higher drafts of second class know the multiplication and pence tables well, and work easy questions in all the simple rules, and, in some instances, in the compound rules; while those of the Third and higher books know notation well, and generally work questions in proportion, practice, and interest with tolerable accuracy. But questions of a practical character—such as occur in every-day life—do not receive sufficient attention. I very often find, even in well-conducted schools, pupils who can work questions in practice and interest with readiness and accuracy, and yet have no idea as to how they should make out an ordinary shop account. The chalk should be oftener in the teacher's hand, not for the purpose of theorizing, but rather to show how such accounts are worked and recorded. Fourteen per cent. of the average attendance work exercises in proportion and practice with ease and correctness.

Penmanship.—As the pupils of National schools do not, on an average, spend more than 3 years at school, and as their attendance is generally very irregular, and unconnected, it should be an object of primary importance with every teacher, to see that as large a proportion as possible of his scholars, should be able to read with intelligence, and to express themselves on paper with legibility, and correct spelling. And as writing is purely an imitative art—in no way dependent on proficiency in reading—I would recommend that all pupils of seven years of age and above should write on paper. That so large a proportion of the adult population cannot even sign their names, arises in part from the fact, that much of their school time was lost; as it was too generally believed that pupils should have made a certain proficiency in reading before beginning to write. A few years ago this branch was the worst taught of any in the school course; but since the introduction of Mr. Foster's copy-books, it is, I believe, the best. In many of the schools of this district the writing is really good.

Writing from Dictation.—General proficiency in this branch is on the whole very fair; generally all the pupils of second class and above learn it.

Grammar.—General knowledge of this subject moderate, scarcely so high as in past years.

Geography.—This is a favourite branch, and it is in general very fairly taught. Nearly

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all the pupils of third and higher classes prepare home lessons in Dr. Sullivan's text-books, and the junior classes are all exercised daily on the Map of the World.

Needlework.—This important branch is taught in 54 schools of the district, in about 12 cases successfully, in most of the others fairly; in a few cases the results are far from satisfactory. There has been a marked improvement in it during the past year, and I believe the best results may be expected from the importance which is now attached to it at the annual examinations.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught in 12 schools of the district, and drawing in only one. The results in both branches are very fair. Geometry, mensuration, and algebra are more or less taught in all the male schools; but, with three exceptions, with little skill and less success.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—A want of uniformity in the books, arising out of the recent revision ordered by the Board, gave a slight check to the usual progress in this important branch during the past year. In the following year I hope for the best results.

Arithmetic.—As regards arithmetic there is no falling away to report. It is a popular branch both in male and female schools, so much so as to require the wholesome restraint of the time-table, to prevent encroachment on the time devoted to other subjects equally important.

Penmanship.—The good results arising from the introduction of copy-books with engraved head lines, are now most apparent. It is a common occurrence to find numbers of children in the *first class*, engaged in writing on paper, who previously would have been writing only upon slates, till about to enter the third class. The female pupils have shown a remarkable facility in adopting the new style, though previously trained in the angular system of writing. A great impetus to the instruction of females in writing has been given by the introduction of the improved copy-book, both as to the quality of the writing and the numbers engaged at it.

Writing from Dictation.—This exercise is well attended to throughout the district. As a rule, pupils of the third and higher classes write difficult sentences correctly, and with a fair knowledge of punctuation; this proficiency being attained at the average age of 10 years.

Grammar.—The standard of proficiency fixed by the pupils' programme, in grammar, is fairly attained throughout the district.

Geography.—A knowledge of this branch is becoming more extended daily, though taught with less success than any of the other subjects prescribed in the school course. It is difficult to impress the teachers with a clear idea of its importance, and this indifference unfortunately descends to the pupils; and it is only by vigilant enforcement of rule that the scanty progress reported can be secured.

Needlework.—Plain sewing, knitting and cutting-out, are taught with considerable success in all the female schools, and in some of the mixed schools having the services of a work-mistress. Little progress is made in embroidery.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In five schools only in the district is music taught with any success. Drawing is not attempted in any.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is generally accurate, audible, and fluent. Its prevailing defects are over-haste and indistinctness, caused by not fully pronouncing the final letters, and altogether dropping the shorter words. I have seldom tried oral spelling, except in the first and occasionally in the second class, and it has been rather satisfactory. Explanation of meaning is vague, misty, and inaccurate. The meaning of ordinary words is sought to be explained by convertible terms, more unintelligible to those who use them than the words they were meant to interpret. Teachers, in other respects satisfactory, often fail altogether in conveying clear perceptions of the meaning of words and sentences. Their most common fault is, that they rest content with telling a thing, and taking no trouble to ascertain whether it is understood or not. And the latter is the more frequently, if not always, the case. In this respect fully three-fourths of their teaching-power and exertion is wasted and lost.

Arithmetic.—Nothing special is to be stated respecting the mode of teaching, or the proficiency, in arithmetic. Ordinary questions are solved with accuracy. Only in the inferior schools is there a want of readiness in calculation. The most common defect is making arithmetic a sort of mechanical process. Those who can work questions put in the ordinary form, with accuracy and rapidity, often fail most singularly when a question is put which requires a very slight exertion of thought or reasoning. Mental calculation is but little cultivated, which is the more to be regretted, as I have ascertained that there is a singular aptitude for it, more especially among female children, whose faculties have been only imperfectly, or not at all, developed in the subject of arithmetic, and who may be drawn out into singularly successful and progressive exercises in mental calculation.

Penmanship.—In a few male schools, in still fewer female schools, and in all the convent schools, the writing is highly satisfactory. Instances of utterly careless writing are rare, even in schools of an inferior kind. Culpable neglect in the supervision of writing seems to be gradually dying out. Altogether the average character of the writing is fair, and

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suited to the future pursuits of all, whether commercial or industrial. The marvel is, that although there is no teaching of writing, or only very little, penmanship is, nevertheless, rather fair, sometimes approaching to the ornamental, and always entirely legible, which is, after all, the highest perfection of good writing.

Writing from Dictation.—General proficiency is not so satisfactory in any subject as in writing from dictation. Instances of grossly bad spelling are extremely rare. They occur only in the exercises of beginners, or of those who are oftener absent than present. In most schools the dictation exercises are frequent enough, but they are often too short. The ascertained results of examinations within the past year are, that 51·8 per cent. went through their exercises respectably, and 27·8 per cent. were classed in the higher grade; and these latter were not only faultless in spelling, but accurate in punctuation.

Grammar.—In the lower classes the proficiency is rather satisfactory. At my last examination of Dungourney female National school, the answering of the second class in grammar was fully equal to that of a fair third class, or of a middling fourth class. Even in rather inferior schools the lower classes are fully up to the requirements of the programme. The prevailing defect is routine parsing. There is a close affinity between the defects in teaching grammar and those in teaching arithmetic. The principles of etymology and syntax are imperfectly understood; those of the former more especially, which teachers in general seem to misapprehend or undervalue. But little fault is to be found with regard to practical grammar. The answering and conversation, which are to be daily encountered, betray very few grammatical defects.

Geography.—Geography continues to be an unpopular subject, badly, and to all appearance, reluctantly taught, and but little known. The best thing to be said of it is that there is a general acquaintance with the Map of Ireland. Many who could be scarcely set down as acquainted with the Map of the World, can answer fairly on the Map of Ireland. But, even on this, there is too much getting off by rote, and little real knowledge of the position and relation of localities. In the best schools the most elementary outlines of mathematical and physical geography are but little known.

Needlework.—The convents of Youghal and Tullow continue to produce lace of a sumptuous kind. The former school affords a considerable amount of employment, and remunerative wages, to several young women. In a few other schools plain work is fairly taught; but in general it is a matter about which there is much indifference.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is not taught in more than 8 schools, and not with much success. The only school in which drawing is taught is that of Cappoquin convent; in which it has reached a high degree of perfection. Few other subjects are taught, except a little mensuration and book-keeping. Although the district includes an extent of upwards of 50 miles of sea-coast, with two good harbours, and several creeks and inlets, supplying considerable numbers to the navy and mercantile marine, navigation is not taught in any National school within it.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—No report on these points.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, except in some few schools, is taught with indifferent success, it is generally characterized by monotony, uncertainty, want of expression and attention to pauses, and by false, affected, or vulgar pronunciation.

Oral explanation is taught with more success, but mechanically, not intelligently.

Spelling is generally taught with tolerable success.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is taught with tolerable success, but in few cases is the theory of this important branch sufficiently well known to the pupils; the "reason of the rule" is hardly ever known, and mental arithmetic is almost entirely neglected.

Penmanship.—There is in almost all schools an indication of *care* in the writing of the pupils, but in few instances is the *character* of the penmanship satisfactory.

Some teachers are found recklessly to set before a second class pupil, a copy-line (No. 8 of Palmerston series) adapted to a fifth class pupil; and are in the habit of *suffering* the pupils to write, instead of carefully superintending them while employed at the exercise.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils. This exercise is in some schools executed on paper, but a habit prevails of transcribing from printed books, which I apprehend is objectionable; perpetuating errors in spelling, and certainly not improving the handwriting.

Grammar.—This branch is taught with indifferent success. A very small proportion of pupils in the schools can parse syntactically, and the subject appears to be unpopular with both teachers and pupils.

Geography.—The acquaintance of the pupils with geography is not of much material value. They are found to repeat, mechanically, the names of certain oceans, countries, cities, &c.; but few in the junior classes can tell the nearest ocean or river to them, although looking at it all their lives, and few in the senior classes can tell "where the fair of Ballinasloe is held."

Needlework.—Needlework, one of the most, if not *the* most, important branches of female education, receives a fair amount of attention, with fairly satisfactory results.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught according to Hullah's system in a few schools. Drawing is taught only in the model school.

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District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is sensibly improved. The new Reading Books, now in almost universal use, have been largely instrumental in producing such result. Very considerable further progress will be required during 1868, as the manuals just referred to are, in their *revised* form, admirably adapted to their objects, and leave teachers without excuse. Oral spelling (of *phrases* almost exclusively, even in First Book) may also be described as improved in no slight degree.

Explanation in a tolerable proportion, but still in a decided minority of cases, is perseveringly, judiciously, and effectively handled; but in at least an equal number of instances it enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the subject most absurdly and fruitlessly dealt with in the entire course. This sadly defective treatment, and so much to be deplored, cannot create surprise when we find that over 40 per cent. of the teaching staff have not got a step above the lowest possible grade as *classed* teachers.

Arithmetic.—My anticipation last year of progress in *practical* arithmetic has been realized, it is true, but not to the extent I had hoped for. I have had a good deal of difficulty in obviating the mischief done in this regard by the abominable practice of copying. The course I finally adopted is very simple, and, after some experience of it, very easy to an examiner; and as it precludes the possibility of indulgence in the odious vice just adverted to, it secures genuine and reliable results, and in the shortest time.

I group all who are to be examined in threes, fours, fives, and even, occasionally, sixes, and dictate as many *perfectly distinct questions* as there are individuals in the group. I am quite confident that the habit of independent exertion on the part of each scholar thus necessitated, will enable me to report very considerable progress for 1868 in this grand branch of elementary education.

Penmanship.—The "hopeful state of affairs" mentioned in my report for 1866 as regards improvement in penmanship, has not been doomed to any abatement. Schools that prior to the introduction of the Palmerston series of copy-books, very rarely could produce any reasonably respectable specimen of handwriting, now furnish no inconsiderable number of really good penmen.

Reference to the table of proficiency will show how nearly the number "writing on paper" comes to that of those examined in arithmetic, or, in other words, to the aggregate of all classes from *senior* first up inclusive.

Writing from Dictation.—Reference to the table just mentioned will show, also, the great number "writing from dictation," being nearly half the entire attendance. Every one of these I examined, and, on the whole, with fairly creditable results.

Grammar.—Results in this branch continue low. In hardly any school did I meet with even a small proportion of the highest class who could decently get through such a parsing exercise as the following:—"Write out the parsing of the underlined words in 'Let *us* now *go very* briefly over what *has* been done.'" Any proficiency short of what such an exercise requires can never be of much direct benefit in the way of rendering one a good grammarian, still I am far from undervaluing the excellent mental training that grammar puts it in the power of a skilful teacher to impart, even within the proficiency indicated.

Geography.—In geography, also, during the past year, I have largely applied the test of a written exercise, and it has laid bare an amount of superficial and all but worthless acquaintance with this subject that I was hardly prepared for. Great numbers who could parrot off page after page in the admirable Introduction to Geography, would all but utterly fail when required to write down the names of the counties in which Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, and Enniskerry are situate, or get through in writing some similar exercises.

Needlework.—The number attending to this branch is about one-third of all the girls at school. This proportion is somewhat higher than what can be deduced from the statistical return referred to. The discrepancy is accounted for by the recent addition to such tables of reference to this branch, and the fact of my having, in the prosecution of detailed literary examination, occasionally omitted to note down the industrial statistics.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Of the whole range of extra branches very little need be said, as very little attention is paid to any of them. Excluding the model schools, but *including six convent schools*, there is but one case of a gratuity for drawing, and the class is only four months in operation. Eight gratuities for singing in all. Mathematics are at a very low ebb, though I urge every teacher competent for such work to form a class in geometry at least.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency of the pupils in reading (including oral spelling) is satisfactory. Great attention has been paid during the past year to the explanation of words and phrases, and the result has been a marked improvement in the intelligence of the pupils' reading.

Arithmetic.—The teaching of the practical part of arithmetic is attended with satisfactory results in nearly all the schools of the district. The theory, however, does not appear to receive its due share of attention. I have adopted measures to remedy this, and hope to be able, at the end of next year, to report favourably on this part of arithmetic also.

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Penmanship.—Penmanship is well taught in all the schools. The pupils of the senior classes, third, fourth, and fifth classes, in general write a good legible hand, and very many of them an excellent hand. The use of paper in learning to write is insisted on in all the classes, and is attended with very gratifying results. Foster's copy-books are now in almost general use in the schools, and have contributed much to the improvement of the handwriting of the children.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency of the pupils in writing from dictation is satisfactory. I seldom find the pupils of fourth or fifth classes make any mistake in their exercises, while those of third class can, in general, write sentences selected from their reading-book with a fair amount of correctness. The pupils of the senior drafts of second class are taught to copy on paper from their reading-book; and this exercise is found to be an excellent preparation for the regular dictation lesson, when they are promoted into the senior classes. In order to make the exercise as practical as it is possible to have it, all the pupils are required to write their dictation on paper.

Grammar.—The proficiency in grammar is, on the whole, very fair. The junior classes are, in general, able to distinguish the parts of speech, and the senior class to parse syntactically. The knowledge, however, of the text-book is not satisfactory.

Geography.—I generally find the children of the different classes possessed of a respectable knowledge of the geography of the maps specified in the school programme. The junior classes can answer readily questions on the maps of the World and Ireland, while those of the third and fourth classes know the geography of the Continents, and of England very fairly.

Needlework.—There is no part of the school course so badly taught as needlework. In too many cases the workmistresses are not themselves expert sempstresses, and possess very little knowledge of the methods of teaching the different branches. It is to be hoped that the increased importance which has latterly been given to this useful and necessary part of female education, will effect an improvement in the teaching of it in our schools.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—Vocal music is taught, but not with very marked success, in five schools in the district. Drawing is not at present taught in any of the schools.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—As I have been in charge of this district only since May last, and as the proficiency exhibited in rural schools is generally higher in the first term of the year than in either of the subsequent terms, I do not feel warranted—on such limited data, and with such limited opportunities of judging—to offer any very positive opinions regarding that proficiency.

Of the pupils whom I examined in reading for Secondary No. 1 Reports, 20 per cent. only were able to read the Third and higher Books; 26 per cent. were able to read the Second Book; and 54 per cent. were not able to read even the Second Book.

I meet with but few schools in which either oral spelling or explanation is well taught. The habit of giving children detached words, rather than phrases, to spell, still prevails; and explanation with many teachers means nothing more than giving one word for another, without seeing whether either is understood by the pupils.

Arithmetic.—About 60 per cent. of the pupils in attendance are learning arithmetic; and 10 per cent. of these are able to do ordinary sums in proportion and practice. That is, of every 100 school-going children, there are 6 who have acquired such an acquaintance with arithmetic as is of practical use to them. I do not consider this result satisfactory; but I believe that it is up to the average of arithmetical proficiency throughout Ireland generally.

Penmanship.—The proficiency in penmanship is fair; and is, I believe, improving. I attribute this improvement to the general use of Mr. Foster's copy-books, and to the recent introduction by the Board of a better description of pens than those previously supplied. I fear, however, that the late adoption of copy-books on two other systems along with Mr. Foster's will be injurious rather than beneficial. Teachers are bewildered in making a selection from such a variety; and children who commence writing on one system and then shift to another, generally fail in acquiring any distinct or finished style of writing. I hope, therefore, that the Board will finally decide on selecting some one set of copy-books, and excluding all others from their price list.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is a daily exercise for the third and higher classes in nearly all the schools of the district. The proficiency in this branch is fair as regards the spelling; but the execution of the exercises in other respects is often very defective. This is, in a great measure, owing to the exercises being always written on slates, and while the pupils are standing on the floor. I have accordingly provided—in the Time Tables which I have either constructed or suggested the construction of—that writing from dictation shall be a *desk* lesson; and I have also advised that at least one exercise in the week be on paper, and that it be preserved, with the teacher's corrections, for examination by the Inspector.

Grammar.—The proficiency in this branch is not at all proportionate to the time and attention devoted to it. In all my previous reports I have stated my objections to the compulsory learning of grammar in the National schools; and I see no reason to alter my

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views on the subject. I believe that it should be left an extra or *voluntary* branch, like geometry or book-keeping, instead of being *forced*, as at present, on every pupil who enters the second class.

Geography.—Not judiciously taught in the majority of the schools. Most of the teachers are satisfied with drugging their pupils with the definitions and enumerations of the text-book, word for word. The consequence is that most of the pupils know nothing of the subject beyond being able to repeat a number of dry *phrases* and *names* to which they attach no significance.

Needlework.—Taught in all the female schools and in several of the mixed ones, with varying degrees of success.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Except in the Clonmel model school there is very little attention devoted to extra branches. Only one teacher in the district receives a gratuity for the teaching of singing; and drawing is not systematically taught in any of the ordinary schools.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is not attended with much success in far the greater number of the schools, being hurried, confused, void of feeling or emphatic expression, and prone to many vulgarisms; in the junior classes it is particularly monotonous, with little or no attempt at the proper grouping of words.

Oral spelling is, in general, good; the spelling of words in groups from the lessons has been practised with success.

Explanation is very poor, and the subject-matter of the lesson-books, but imperfectly understood.

Arithmetic.—The practice of arithmetic is attended with fair results; but its principles are not fully inculcated in some of the schools; and but few of the pupils remain long enough at school to attain anything like a marked degree of proficiency.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is, on the whole, attended with due results; it is bold and legible in character, well and neatly executed, conducted under proper supervision, and bears evidence that the teachers and pupils are duly impressed with its importance.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is satisfactory, and the importance of this essential branch of instruction appears to be duly estimated.

Grammar.—The proficiency of the pupils in grammar is fairly commensurate with the importance of the subject; the senior pupils generally distinguish the parts of speech, and the more advanced pupils parse easy sentences syntactically.

Geography.—The pupils are fairly acquainted with the maps of World, Europe, and Ireland; and with the general features of the continents; but are not relatively conversant with the text-book.

Needlework.—The proficiency in needlework is tolerable only; the subject has, of late, occupied more attention; and better results may be anticipated.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught with success in 4 convent-schools, and drawing in 2 of the same.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading of the schools of this district has, I am glad to say, continued to progress during the year that is now past; and I feel persuaded that the great majority of the teachers have made laudable and successful efforts to satisfy my earnest wishes regarding this important branch. In most schools the junior classes can read with a fair amount of ease, distinction, and attention to pauses; while the senior surpass them in these particulars, which are characteristic of all good reading.

Again, in many cases the pupils show that they have caught the true spirit of the passage by their intelligent and expressive enunciation. I attribute much of this last result to recitation of poetry. Teachers and others interested in the education of the people should bear in mind that reading is the grand instrument of self-culture in after life, and where this channel of endless enjoyment is closed through defective instruction, all is mist and thick darkness, while, on the other hand, where a real facility in the art has been acquired we may rest assured that the desire to gratify it will always be found to exist; in other words, a thirst for intellectual food will be excited, and every effort will be made to procure it.

Our new lesson-books (recently published) which are replete with exquisite pieces of poetry from all our standard authors, and contain a vast amount of very useful information on a variety of subjects, will impart a pleasing zest to the reading in our schools, and, I have no doubt, will much contribute to the popularity of our system, as well as the general enlightenment of the nation. If asked my opinion as to how good reading can be best secured in a school, I answer, by *imitation*. The teacher should be the *first* and *last* to read for the class, and should, by all means in his power, endeavour to set a proper model. His monitor and assistant should do the same. No amount of reasoning without this will succeed. Oral spelling is generally good, and explanation of the subject-matter fair, but *might be much improved*. Everyone of ordinary discernment knows that the reading can never be really good until the meaning of the author is clearly understood. It is, in point of fact, mere sound without sense—"vox et præterea nihil."

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Arithmetic.—This branch is well taught in nearly all the schools of the district, and the proficiency, as compared with that in the year 1865, shows some progress in the numbers able to work simple rules, but there is a slight falling off in case of compound rules, and proportion or practice. I cannot advert to any fault in the mode of teaching this branch, especially in case of the male schools, or inattention on the part of the teachers. Theory and practice are, I believe, judiciously combined, and all the respectable schools have adopted the custom of transferring *some* of the exercises to paper with, as I believe, the best results. I am of opinion that no amount of slate work will secure sufficient neatness and accuracy, unless the pupils are habituated to the use of paper. All business transactions require it, and hence, the absolute necessity for its general use in our schools. However, I would limit the use of paper to third or higher classed pupils; and even these should not be required to transfer more than *two questions* daily. The teacher should carefully superintend the operation, and mark the character of same in *red ink*. Several schools in the district exhibit excellent written specimens of arithmetical exercises. The following are chiefly distinguished in this respect,—Derrinagree male and female, Kanturk male, Macroom male, Inchigeela male, Newmarket female, Millstreet male, Castleview and Cullen female, Colthurst male and female.

Penmanship is, on the whole, careful and fair in execution, and the books are well preserved. A most satisfactory progress has taken place, chiefly through the use of Mr. Foster's copy-books, as well as a more exact supervision on the part of the teachers while the pupils are engaged with their writing. The practice of marking the character of the exercises in red ink very generally prevails, and from this it may be fairly inferred that the teachers are painstaking in this important branch. I had some difficulty in inducing the female teachers to use Mr. Foster's copy-books; they seemed to think they were not meant for girls—that the head-lines were rather vulgar in style. However, on my recommendation, they were disposed to give them a trial, and do not now appear to regret the change from the "angular-hand," which was heretofore universal in all female schools. Even in a few schools, where the new copy-books have obtained only a partial admission, the character of the writing has undergone a pleasing change, especially as regards legibility. I consider No. 4 of the Palmerston series, the most suitable for girls; it appears a compromise between angular and round.

Writing from Dictation is practised by nearly all classes except the first, and a very respectable proficiency has been attained in a large proportion of the schools. It is generally performed on slates, and often on paper. The exercises on paper are usually revised by the teacher, marked in red ink, and preserved for Inspector's examination. Of all branches taught in our National schools none has made such marked progress in my recollection; and the most bitter opponents of the National system must admit this. Some dozen years ago it was rare to find a pupil below a fourth class able to make even a tolerable attempt at writing a sentence; whereas now it is no uncommon thing to find third class pupils able to write well, and some of the second to make a fair attempt.

Geography.—This branch is taught with a fair amount of success in a large proportion of the schools. The proficiency of the pupils and the intelligence displayed in teaching it vary, as a matter of course, according to the abilities of the teacher. In some schools the knowledge of the pupils mainly consists in stating the boundaries of the continents and oceans; also the position of straits, islands, peninsulas, capes. Now all this leaves out the most important information. We manifestly require to know something of the ordinary statistics of the several countries; namely, the population, productions, manners and customs, laws, climate, &c.

Grammar.—As regards grammar I find that there has been little or no progress when compared with the year '65, the numbers proficient for that year being thus:—"able to refer to parts of speech," 30·5; for '67, 33·4; "able to parse" in '65, 11·9; in '67, 9. I am in no way disposed to find fault with this result, when I consider its relative value to other branches of the programme. We still, however, want a more practical application of it in the formation of sentences, oral, as well as written; otherwise the time spent at grammar is of little use for all ordinary purposes.

Needlework.—In case of needlework, I am able to report a fair amount of progress; the schools are better supplied with materials, and more pupils are usually engaged. The introduction of needlework, as one of the elements in deciding the classification of female teachers, will effect much improvement, and even now I perceive good symptoms.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—I cannot refer to any progress in case of extra branches. Some of the fourth and fifth class pupils in male schools, under first and second class teachers, usually attend to geometry, mensuration, algebra, and bookkeeping.

In mensuration the proficiency rarely extends beyond the measurements of planes (superficies), and in geometry beyond the first and second books of Euclid. In algebra and bookkeeping some few are able to solve a simple equation, or easy quadratic, and answer in four sets of bookkeeping. The general proficiency in the latter branch is fair, under the circumstances; and I am convinced that six months spent at bookkeeping, is an excellent preparation for young people employed as drapers' assistants, and ordinary clerks, &c. So soon as the Parliament enables the Commissioners to establish classical schools (and I hope the time is not distant), I believe that a great impetus will be given

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to the cultivation of extra branches. They will proceed, *pari passu*, with classical literature, as being included in the college curriculum. Singing and drawing have made but little progress; the teachers seem to think that the conditions necessary for obtaining gratuities in these branches are too difficult. Only few teachers in this district have obtained certificates for singing, and drawing, &c.; hence, their introduction is likely to be limited for a considerable time. Other countries, especially continental ones, have obtained a great advantage over us in the successful cultivation of these branches.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I find the reading, generally speaking, characterized by fluency and verbal accuracy, but marred too frequently by indistinctness of utterance, irregularity of tone, mispronunciations (of the *i* and *e* sounds more especially), and neglect of emphasis. The teachers are, as a rule, too easily satisfied with reference to the reading of their scholars. They are contented if the reader gets through his or her portion of the reading lesson without making gross mistakes in the pronunciation of the words, and with fair attention to the pauses. The clipping of final consonants, the slurring over of small words, &c., are comparatively unchecked by them. They make little effort to impart expression to the reading. Rarely do they read out a passage that the pupils may copy their style; they appear to be unaware of the fact, that reading is essentially an imitative art, or, if they are aware of it, to be heedless about carrying the knowledge of the fact into practical effect in their teaching.

Explanation of the words and the subject-matter of the lessons is not carried to a sufficient extent. The children, it is true, are now generally required to learn by heart the meanings attached to the columns of words at the head of the lessons in the new reading-books; but there the so-called explanation of the lesson too frequently ends. An examiner probing slightly beneath the surface will, in many cases, elicit the fact that no precise ideas are attached to these meanings repeated so glibly, and that the child has acquired no true appreciation of the sense intended to be conveyed by the words in question. This is sometimes made ludicrously apparent, when too or more different applications of the same word are run off the child's tongue without a break between, as if they were one.

I have seldom occasion to find fault with the proficiency in oral spelling. The useful practice of spelling clauses or groups of words is now pretty general in the district. The "Spelling-book Superseded" is learned by the senior classes, and very generally by the higher division of second class also. The rules for spelling therein contained are taught, I must say, in too superficial a manner; they are learned by rote, but they are seldom impressed on the children's minds by practical exercises on them, or practical illustrations of them.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic may be said to be fairly taught in most of the schools in the district, if one takes, as a standard, the ability of the pupils to perform on a slate exercises of a certain class. On the whole the instruction in this important branch is of too mechanical a nature, and this remark applies more especially to the girls' schools. Notation and numeration, which constitute the basis of arithmetic, are unsoundly and unskilfully taught; as a consequence the superstructure too often shows corresponding indications of unsoundness. Reasons for the rules, and for the operations incidental to the different stages of the exercises, are seldom given. The teachers also, not unfrequently, neglect to make sure that the pupils, as they advance from rule to rule, shall not forget what has been taught them already. I sometimes find those who are working the compound rules unable to solve an exercise in simple subtraction, and (no uncommon case) those able to work questions in proportion or practice very fairly, fail in an exercise in reduction.

Another cause of failure of pupils under examination on this branch is, that the exercises given to them by the teachers are of too stereotyped a character, and have too little bearing on the practical, every-day business of life. The chief use which will have to be made in after life of the arithmetical knowledge acquired in the school is not sufficiently borne in mind. When an Inspector, in proposing his questions, diverges ever so little from the beaten track, or from the form in which these are usually presented, failure on the part of the pupils is too often the result. I find that very frequently children who are able to solve a subtraction exercise when the terms are dictated to them in the usual order, will not succeed if they are told simply to take one given number from another, or to find the difference between two given numbers, or to find what number must be added to a given number in order to produce another given number.

Until within this last year, the practice of learning the addition and subtraction tables was almost unknown in the district. The other tables are pretty well taught; I am pleased to find at each successive inspection that familiarity with them, and facility in their applications (in the form of mental calculations of a simple character) is on the increase.

Penmanship.—The introduction and use of Mr. Foster's copy-books has produced a good effect on the general style of the writing. This improvement is most marked in the case of the pupils of second class, and those of the lower division of third class. Their writing is, on a general view, more careful, and presents less of the character of mere scribbling; is altogether more connected and uniform, and better proportioned than it used to be. A few

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of the older teachers are still disposed to cling tenaciously to the habit of setting beginners to write large-hand; but, on the whole, I may say the practice is exploded here. The ability to write a free, business hand is rarer than I would wish; however, I augur good results in this respect from the continued and systematic use of this series of copy-books. The girls have not profited so much by them as the boys. This is mainly due to the fact that hitherto they have been, as a rule, trained to the angular style of writing; their present style is in a sort of transition stage from the angular to the round, and it is, therefore, more or less constrained. I consider that good head-lines for girls in the advanced classes are still a desideratum in Mr. Foster's series. No. 8 is not suited for use in the National schools, the writing being too minute. If the characters were enlarged, the general style of their formation being retained, the head-lines would, I think, answer their purpose much better.

One serious drawback with reference to the use of these copy-books I must not omit to notice. I have occasionally found that teachers, when the supply of copy-books for the junior classes runs short, will not scruple to put into the hands of young children copy-books intended for advanced pupils, and will set them to a hopeless task, viz., endeavouring to imitate the head-lines in these books.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is practised in all the schools of the district, and by all the classes except first class. I had some trouble at first in inducing many of the teachers to extend this exercise to the lower division of second class. They were of opinion that dictation exercises were too difficult for these children, not reflecting that the sentences set to them might be of the very simplest character.

The mode in which this subject is taught is not characterized by much judgment. The exercises are almost invariably written on slates, and their utility is neutralized to a great extent by the absence of systematic and careful revision of them on the part of the teachers. The "correction" of the errors is too generally confined to the mere pointing out of the misspelled words in a cursory manner. In few places, I believe, are the pupils informed of the correct mode of spelling these words. In order to remedy this state of things I have been endeavouring, for some time past, to make the practice of writing the dictation exercises *on paper*, in the case of the senior classes, more general; and I have been instructing the teachers not only to mark distinctly every one of the misspelled words, but to write over them the same words correctly spelled, to insist on their being copied out more than once by the owners of the exercise-books, and to keep these books for my inspection. I have also been in the habit of recommending that these erroneously spelled words should form the groundwork of a lesson on oral spelling on one day in the week.

Grammar.—Generally speaking I find the pupils taught to distinguish the parts of speech with a fair degree of intelligence. I cannot say much, however, for the proficiency of the senior classes in etymological or syntactical parsing. Though they professedly learn home-lessons on grammar, the want of a thorough acquaintance with the text-book is too often markedly shown when they come to be examined on the declensions of the nouns and pronouns, the conjugation of the verbs, and the other etymological variations of the words occurring in their lessons. Even in some of the best conducted of the schools I find that syntactical parsing is taught in a mechanical manner, the pupils not being trained to analyse the sentences in order to perceive the connexions, relations, and dependencies of their component parts. That which ought to prove a very useful intellectual exercise is thus converted into a mere routine lesson, almost valueless for practical purposes.

Composition, even of the simplest kind, is rarely attempted. I find most of the teachers loath to adopt the practice of accustoming even their advanced classes to write out in their own words abstracts of the subject-matter of their reading lessons.

Geography.—Of all the subjects included in the ordinary curriculum of National schools this is the worst taught here. The schools in which the proficiency in geography is quite satisfactory are comparatively few. *Primâ facie* this would hardly be expected, as geography is a subject which admits of being made very interesting to children, when the information is imparted to them in a judicious manner. Unfortunately the teachers confine themselves too much to mere map-teaching, and requiring the children to learn, by heart, strings of names. They pile together the dry bones of the skeleton—and that not in a very methodical fashion—without troubling themselves about covering these bones with flesh.

Large globes are found in four or five of the schools; small hinged globes in a few others. Little use is, however, made of them. They are almost invariably mere ornaments, and the same may be said of the diagrams and prints hanging about on the walls.

Needlework.—Needlework is taught in every school in which a female teacher is employed. When first appointed to the charge of this district, I found, in several of these schools, this important branch of female education more or less neglected; the instruction being limited to a few of the older girls, the supply of working materials scanty, and the specimens of work for exhibition few. The teachers appeared to regard instruction in needlework as a matter of minor importance. I am happy to say that, at my late inspections, I have observed in most of the girls' schools creditable results as regards proficiency in sewing and knitting. These results have been brought about by my directing a strict adherence to the requirement of the [illegible] in this subject, viz., that needle-

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work should be taught to all classes above the first, by requiring that *bona fide* specimens of the different kinds of sewing, which *each girl* was able to do, should be kept for inspection, and by demonstrating to the teachers that no great stock of materials was required for the teaching of the junior classes; these having been the most neglected, and the necessity of providing materials at their own expense, having formed the staple excuse of many teachers for the neglect.

Cutting-out, darning, and patching, do not yet meet with the attention which they merit; embroidery, crochet, and other kinds of fancy work receive rather more than their due share.

In the convent schools lessons in needlework occupy a prominent place in the pupils' education, and the results are eminently satisfactory.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught in eight of the ordinary schools, and in two of the convent schools; in two other convent schools, vocal music classes have been formed within the last few months. In the majority of these schools singing by ear is fairly taught. The theoretical instruction is moderate in character, and this I am disposed so ascribe to the impression prevalent, until of late, among the teachers, that in the award of gratuities for giving lessons in singing, little stress was laid on the imparting of a knowledge of the theory.

Desirable though it is that vocal music, as a civilizing agent, should aid in the work of education to a greater extent than it does at present, I fear that there is no prospect of much addition to the number of our schools in which it is cultivated, so long as the bulk of the teachers are debarred from the benefits of training, and, consequently, from the chance of obtaining certificates of competency to give instruction in this branch.

Drawing is very fairly taught in one school; in another, the drawing class is in its infancy.

Agriculture is taught in but one school. The Agricultural Model School at Farahy has been inoperative for some time past, owing to the opposition of the parish priest. A serious loss has thus been inflicted on the surrounding population, who take it very impatiently, if I may judge from the tenor of the remarks made occasionally in my hearing. Much benefit is likely to accrue from the late order of the Commissioners—that in all schools the new Agricultural Class Book is to be used in future by the boys of the senior classes as a reading book, at least twice a week.

In the course of my second round of inspection in the year—the time at which the attendance is usually highest—I found, in thirty-two schools 66 boys learning mensuration; 81, geometry; 39, algebra; and 59, bookkeeping. The instruction given on these branches is, in the main fair in character. The total number of schools in which such instruction *could* be given (*i.e.*, schools conducted by masters), is 51.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading, spelling, and explanation, found at my inspections of the schools during the year, was on the whole, of satisfactory quality. The reading, as regards style or enunciation, I found as satisfactory generally as necessary, or as might be expected. It was correct and easy among a large proportion of the pupils in nearly all the schools, and in a very considerable number it had the additional merit of being distinct and round-sounding. I must say, however, I found few readers who grouped the words neatly according to the sense, observed the pauses with nice variation of tone, or marked their full mental appreciation of the matter by the proper use of emphasis. Mispronunciation occurred sometimes in the best schools, and I am of opinion that this and the other indicated defects are very difficult of remedy.

Oral spelling is acquired satisfactorily in nearly all the schools. It is learned by phrase-spelling or spelling orally the whole of each reading-lesson, in phrases dictated by the teachers, monitors, or pupils. This exercise is confined to the first, second, and the greater part of third class. The fourth class, and advanced drafts of third, having undergone a long course of it, continue their spelling studies in writing from dictation, and in the more advanced portion of the Spelling-book Superseded.

Explanation—which refers to the intellectual part of reading, meaning the power which the pupils have of proving by their answering that they comprehend the narrative or matter read in its general import, and also that they know the meanings of such difficult words and phrases as occur in their reading-lessons—I found of very fair quality in the majority of the schools, and of not unsatisfactory quality in the minority. The method of allowing the pupils to hold their books open for reference during examination on the subject-matter, I continued to use during the year, and found excellent results from it. I found that the teachers and pupils read the lessons with much closer attention, and that a large banishment of listless dulness had taken place from the classes. For not being able to give answers to easy questions from the matter just read, with fair facility, and perhaps often previously read by the pupils, the teachers could urge no satisfactory excuse when the pupils were allowed time to refer to the books for the answers. The habit of examining the text thus closely makes the lessons interesting to the pupils, renders the explanation of words and phrases more easy and intelligible to them, and inducts their minds early in the true method of study.

The new lesson-books having come into general use during the year, contributed to render

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progress in reading more marked than in former years, from the degree of interest they excited. The new Agricultural Class-book I consider an immense boon to the rural schools, and I would recommend that the teachers should be directed to cause the advanced portion of third class and fourth to read it on two days in each week during not less than 45 minutes, or an hour at a time. I mean to say that I think the use of this book should be compulsory in all rural schools, unless objected to by the managers, or when there are no pupils fit to read it. Of course only boys should be compelled to use it.

Arithmetic.—In arithmetic I observed no deterioration in the amount of teaching and proficiency. There were not so many pupils learning the more advanced rules as formerly, but the attendance of grown boys had diminished in regularity. The junior classes, second and third, answered very fairly in the simple and compound rules. The fourth class supplied a fair number equal to practice and interest, and a few of fourth and fifth showed themselves fair students of elementary geometry and algebra.

Penmanship.—On the whole, penmanship may be considered creditable in the schools; except in a few schools, the style is not laboriously symmetrical, and imitations of the head-lines—but legibility, boldness, and freedom from scribble and carelessness are extensively apparent in the copy-books. Vere Foster's series of books, particularly the early numbers, have proved most useful.

In writing from dictation I found more satisfactory results than in any other branch. It is a daily practice in all the schools.

Grammar.—The difficulties of this subject continue to be contended against with unabated attention. The second and junior portion of third class attain pretty fairly an idea of the syllabic and etymologic classifications of words. The proficiency in referring the words of a reading-lesson to their respective classes varies considerably in the schools, but on the whole, it must be favourably estimated.

Parsing and the study of the text-book are confined to the senior third and upper classes. The results continue fair generally.

Geography.—No variation in the method of teaching this branch, in the amount taught, and in the proficiency attained, took place during the year. The proficiency attained is fully equal to all useful purposes.

Needlework.—From the marked attention I paid during the year at all my inspections of the female schools to this very important branch, I am able to record considerable improvement in the instruction, and in the skill acquired. My first business on entering a female National school for inspection is to call out and form into a class all the learners present, who exhibit the work they have executed, or the work in which they are engaged. This examination leads to the carrying out of the programme as respects the junior classes, the provision of material for practice, the proper arrangement of the work, &c.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—These branches are taught only in two or three of the convent schools. In one school both are very effectively taught.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The general style of reading is only middling, being deficient in points of fluency and verbal correctness, to a greater extent than I observed in my last district (Westport). Oral spelling, in single words and phrases, is tolerably good, though the pupils often find a difficulty in distinguishing a particular vowel or syllable. Explanation is not neglected, but in most cases is deficient in intelligence and precision.

Arithmetic.—A fair amount of attention appears to be devoted to the subject, with pretty satisfactory results, at least as regards the power of working questions on the slates, the chief defect being, that facility and accuracy in the performance of operations in the simple and compound rules, and which can be attained only by constant practice in them, is often sacrificed to the acquisition of a much less useful acquaintance with higher branches of the subject. Mental calculation is not sufficiently valued or taught in the majority of the schools.

Penmanship.—This subject is taught to a large proportion of the pupils, and with much success. Not only do the whole of the second class, as a rule, write on paper, but in many cases the senior first make a good attempt at elementary writing. It is impossible to allude to this subject without noticing the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Vere Foster to make his copy-books as perfect, and at the same time as cheap as practicable. The new exercise-books will form a useful feature in the series.

Writing from Dictation.—This exercise is practised successfully in the third and fourth classes, but not at all equally so in the first and second, whether in the form of ordinary notation, or transcribing from the book. The excellent plan of writing from dictation in exercise-books provided for the purpose, has, for some time, prevailed in this district; but the teachers do not give sufficient attention to the subsequent correction (by the pupils) of the words which had been misspelled.

Grammar.—The knowledge of the "parts of speech" possessed by those pupils who cannot also parse, is generally very superficial; this is simply because the definition is not at first properly *explained*, and the example is not then shown to be one of the *class* described by the definition; an obvious and easy logical process.

Geography.—The Map of the World is in general fairly known by the second class, and those of Europe and Ireland, with a few statistics relating to extent and population,

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by the third and fourth. The subjects included in the "general course" are confined to a very small per-centage of the highest classes.

Needlework.—Even where workmistresses are employed, needlework is confined to a small proportion of the female pupils, and in other cases little or nothing is done in this branch. The chief hindrances have been the scarcity of materials, the apathy of managers with regard to such supply, the pressure of other duties in crowded schools, and the fact that until lately this was regarded as an extra subject, and not, as it is, a useful and essential branch of female education.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught only in three of the schools, and only in one of them for any length of time. Nothing of importance is done in any other subject of this class, as far as my short residence here has enabled me to observe.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The pupils generally read without difficulty, if naming the words without much hesitation may be called reading. But certainly the utterance, at least to a stranger, is most indistinct. In very few schools are the children taught to open their mouths properly when reading, or to sound the final consonants. The small words are scarcely heard. Such vulgar pronunciations as "dis" for "this," "wit" for "with," &c., are quite common; and so far as my short acquaintance of the district enables me to judge, I do not think the teachers take much trouble to correct them. The rapid way in which the pupils are allowed to parse must lead to rapidity in speaking and reading.

Oral spelling is well attended to. Explanation is only tolerable. The poetical pieces are particularly neglected, except in a few of the very best schools.

Arithmetic.—This subject receives a good deal of attention; and the results are in proportion. Notation is very well taught. In the higher rules sufficient attention is not paid to contractions, and the shortest methods of performing the different operations. But on the whole proficiency is very fair.

Penmanship.—I am not satisfied with the quantity or quality of the penmanship exhibited in the schools generally. In several schools the copies (except those of the highest class) are not regularly dated; and in several schools in which they are dated, I have found, by referring to the Roll Book, that the children are often present without writing copies. The usual excuse is that the child has forgotten his pen, or his ink, or his penny for a new copy. It is unnecessary to dwell on the weakness of this excuse. It argues on the part of the teacher a want of that anxiety for his pupils' progress which every honest teacher is sure to manifest, or a want of that influence amongst parents and pupils which every energetic teacher is sure to possess.

Writing from Dictation.—Very fairly taught. "Dictation copies" are now to be seen in many schools, and they exhibit a fair amount of attention on the part of the teachers.

Grammar.—In the 62 schools inspected for the purpose of tabulating the proficiency, I found 162 pupils "able to parse syntactically," and 255 "acquainted with parts of speech." By the latter I do not mean such knowledge as would be necessary to classify properly every word that may occur in a sentence; for I believe that to be a higher standard than "able to parse." I have frequently found pupils puzzled about the classification of words who could fairly apply the rules of syntax. By "parts of speech" in my tabulation I mean the classification of those words that should present little or no difficulty.

In this district, as elsewhere, I have found schools in which grammar must be returned as "fairly taught," and which, I fear, the children will quit for the work of life, assuring their neighbours that "they knows grammar." Composition, as a regular subject of the school course, is practised in but very few schools. The absence of some text-book on the subject is a great obstacle to its introduction into our schools.

Geography is taught with a pretty fair amount of success.

Needlework.—About one-fourth of the girls present at my inspections were learning to sew. Judging from the supply of materials I found in the schools, I think the subject does not receive sufficient attention.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing has been recently introduced into the convent schools and a few ordinary schools with pretty fair success. Singing is well taught in the convent schools, and with middling success in a few others.

Euclid, &c.—I have not paid much attention to these subjects since I took charge of the district. I hope to be able to devote a proper amount of time to them during my next tour of inspection. I am most anxious to see them carefully taught in good schools.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is badly taught, except in the convent and model schools, and a few others. The style is monotonous, and the pronunciation, apart from the peculiarity of accent, is bad. And yet it is quite possible to make good readers of these southern children, for in one convent school of the district reading is far more successfully taught than in any National school of any class I have ever inspected.

Oral spelling and explanation are well attended to.

Arithmetic is generally well taught.

Penmanship.—The proficiency in penmanship is rising rapidly owing to the introduction of Foster's series of copy-books. *Appendix D.*

Writing from Dictation.—Proficiency in this branch very fair.

Grammar.—Due attention is paid to this branch.

Geography.—Proficiency in geography very fair.

Needlework.—Needlework is taught with great success in the convent schools, and is fairly attended to throughout the district.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is carefully attended to, chiefly in the convent schools. Drawing is taught but in a few schools in the district.

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No. 8.—State and Prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—I. The state of education in the district, can hardly be considered satisfactory; there are, no doubt, some good school-houses, and some highly intelligent teachers, and there are a few schools which are well attended, and which are doing a great deal of good; but the great majority of the children of a school-going age do not come under instruction for a sufficiently long period of time, and their proficiency is, in consequence, low. The prospects of education are not encouraging; the cause which chiefly, though not solely, prevents the attendance of the children at school, for a sufficient time is, that owing to the poverty of the people, it is found necessary to keep the children from school whenever they can earn anything either at home or elsewhere; and the system of farming, generally followed in the district, gives occasion for their employment almost continually during eight months of the year.

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The Teachers are improving as instructors of youth and as school-keepers: the institution of paid monitors, the Model Schools, and the Training Establishment in Dublin, are raising up some very promising teachers, or improving many of the teachers already employed. The supply of young persons who have been trained, either as monitors or as pupil-teachers, is, however, much short of the demand for new teachers; and most of the new teachers appointed since I came to this district were previously ordinary pupils only in National schools.

The teachers seem devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives; many of the male teachers of this district are highly intelligent persons, well qualified to succeed in other walks of life; but I am not aware that any of them are anxious to leave their present situations. They generally express a desire, however, that some arrangement should be made, by which pensions might be made available for them, when, from age or infirmity, they become unable to support themselves by their schools. The social standing of the teachers, generally, seems to be better than that of others of the same income. Some of the teachers are, from their intelligence and personal worth, highly respected in their localities; the greater number of the young teachers and of the paid monitors are possessed of good address, and are very intelligent, and are likely to become excellent educators; and, I am happy to be able to state, that I have not heard any sort of misconduct attributed to any teacher in the district, since I have been placed in charge of it.

The teachers' means of living are derived, either directly or indirectly, from their schools, and, except in the case of some few old and low-classed men, their modes of living and their dwellings, are respectable.

II. The moral tone of the schools is good: a Christian spirit pervades them all; and the habits of the pupils are quiet and orderly.

III. The local management is, in all cases, exercised by individuals; there are, however, some committees; but there is, in all such cases, some one member who acts, individually, as manager or correspondent. These managers and correspondents are all either clergymen or gentlemen of high social position; they visit the schools frequently, and perform the ordinary duties of managers with willingness and good faith.

The chief, though perhaps, not the only, impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district, are the difficulty experienced in obtaining sites for school-houses, and the inability of the children to come under the influence of the schools for a sufficient amount of time. I have been only a short time in the district, and the knowledge which I have, up to the present, acquired of its circumstances, does not enable me to offer any suggestions as to means by which these impediments might be removed.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—Schools are now so generally diffused throughout the country that it certainly is in the power of every individual of the community to obtain at least an elementary education. Wherever one turns he is sure to find a National school;—in the midst of bogs—perched in the wild fastnesses of the mountains and glens—in the rock-set fishing hamlets of the many-headed Inishowen, in every town and every village there is sure to be, at least, one of these homes, as they may be called, where children of all kinds can freely resort to obtain the elements of a sound elementary education. Yet, in the face of all these appliances, men have been found bold enough to state that education is not progressing amongst the people of the country, and others simple enough to believe this monstrous anomaly. Now, the ability to read is not a bad test of attendance at school; at all events, it is one of the most powerful means towards developing

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the mind and character of a people; and I have been assured by several clergymen, in the more remote districts, that for one person in their respective congregations, who used books in their houses of worship, fifteen years ago, there are now a hundred. This fact, in itself, proves the progress of popular instruction, irrespective of any reference to statistics on the actual number of school-goers, compared with the number of the population of a school-going age.

The teachers are a most respectable and industrious body, doing a great deal, but yet, capable of doing much more, were their powers properly used, and their skill and energy roused more directly. By more directly, I understand an appeal to self interest—and nothing can be more legitimate. For example, they complain, and very justly so, of the poverty of their incomes; but any improvement in this respect should, I think, most certainly be made to depend upon increased individual exertion.

The *worth* of the teacher, as a public servant, must be looked upon as made up of *two* distinct elements. 1. His natural and acquired ability. 2. His success and skill as an instructor. The former is determined by mere personal examination; the latter, from school results—*i.e.*, proficiency and attendance of pupils combined. If these views be correct, it follows, as a matter of course, that the teacher's remuneration ought to consist of two parts—a *fixed* salary, in proportion to the first element; and a *variable* one, or allowance, depending upon the second. The English system errs in trusting, almost solely, to payment by results—our system, in cramping, indirectly, the teacher's own energies, by a fixed salary, and offering little or no inducement to extend his sphere of usefulness by an appeal to his self interest. There are certainly inducements towards results, of an indirect kind—such as the advantages depending upon favourable reports—sending forward for promotion—recommending gratuities, &c., but these are comparatively small, and their very indirectness is the cause of their great weakness. On the other hand, mere payment by results is wrong in principle, since there are results, and these often of the most important kind, which cannot be estimated by mere number: such as the teacher's manner and method of communicating knowledge—the general tone and organization of his school—his capacity to give information at the moment required,—in short, all those advantages which an intelligent and trained teacher can present in forming the tone and character of his school and pupils, when compared with one less educated and skilful.

I have not the slightest doubt that such a plan of two-fold remuneration to the teacher would work most satisfactorily, and would increase the usefulness of the present schools to a very great degree.

The average income of the teachers in this district from all sources is £37 for males, and about £29 for females; an income manifestly inadequate considering the present low value of money, for maintaining a position of decent comfort. The minimum ought to be £45 for males, and £40 for females.

Into the details of the plan above referred to for payment of teachers I cannot here enter. These need not by any means, be complicated or difficult of execution. The fixed salary ought to be nearly equal to the variable one in the average and be paid *monthly*; the other portion of salary, depending on the results, of course, should be determined by inspection, and be founded upon a capitation allowance for each child fulfilling the conditions of attendance and proficiency, somewhat upon the plan at present carried out for English inspected schools. The schools in each district to be inspected *twice* a year, and to be rated for the variable salary at one of the half-yearly examinations in the preceding year.

Undoubtedly, under the present system of inspecting schools three times a year, it would be impossible to examine and decide upon the rating for each in a satisfactory manner. Under any circumstances, however, a half-yearly inspection would be quite adequate for the end in view, provision being made for as many incidental visits as possible; certain degrees of allowances to be given to the inspector in each case. At present inspectors are overburdened with a combination of out-door and office work, especially those in charge of model schools. These latter schools give an enormous amount of trouble without any allowances, as in the case of ordinary National schools, *i.e.*, an Inspector keeping horses is prevented from employing them remuneratively on the large number of days that he must devote to model school work. Inspectors in charge of model schools, compared with those not so, are, therefore, indirectly taxed; the great trust and responsibility attached to the charge of such schools surely implies an additional ground for remuneration rather than the opposite.

There is another point connected with the duty of inspection, which I approach with much delicacy, but which I most respectfully urge, demands the notice of the Commissioners of National Education, this is the humiliating compulsory practice of noting in a *public* book—the Daily Report Book—the exact times, nay, to the very minute, spent in the respective schools. If such an entry be at all necessary, let it be confined to the *private* books, such as the Observation Book, open merely to Inspectors and teachers. No matter how the statement may be received, yet knowing that those whose public servant I am, are most anxious for the welfare of all their officers, I cannot conceal from them that I never made this entry in the book intended for public inspection, without feeling, in a certain degree, humiliated. This, not so much for myself personally, or for its being a sort of check which I trust is not needed, but for the good name and character of the entire body of Inspectors. An uninformed or casual visiter seeing such entries in this

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book, ignorant of the great amount of trust and responsibility in other directions reposing unchecked in the honour and honesty of the Inspectors, would naturally say something to the following effect—"Is it possible that gentlemen in such a social position, and discharging such onerous duties as those of Inspector, require to be watched and checked in this manner; if it be necessary, let these persons be considered unworthy of any public service of trust—if it be not so, such a line of action is unjust, and calculated to demean them in the eyes of both managers and teachers."

From enemies as well as from friends, in the highest assembly in the State, and in humblest meetings of the people, testimony has been borne to the worth and efficiency of the Irish Inspectors. It is hardly just to them from their own department, to afford scope and apparent standing points for even a breath of suspicion against their integrity.

I feel much diffidence in making these remarks, and I do so merely as the question is intimately bound up with the matter in hand, with the teachers, the state and progress of their schools, and indirectly with the management.

The local management is, on the whole, fairly effective, especially on the part of those gentlemen, agents of the London Companies, upon whose properties the respective schools are situate. I do not, of course, mean to imply that other managers are negligent, for the contrary is the fact, but the former have more in their power and better opportunities in the shape of funds and endowments to maintain good school-houses, and employ qualified teachers. Many of the other managers, Roman Catholic clergymen for instance, are badly able to keep the houses in decent repair, or to afford any pecuniary inducement other than the Board's grant. This is the general rule, to which there are but few exceptions.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—The great mass of the juvenile population in this district is growing up able to read and write, and with a considerable amount of useful information besides. The children of a school-going age are attending school with more or less regularity, except in very remote localities. National education has obtained a firm hold in this district, it has reached the entire population, and is acknowledged to have conferred immense benefits. After giving a close and careful consideration to the question whether or not teachers or schools are improving, I have no hesitation in saying that year by year, teachers are improving in efficiency, and schools increasing in success. The same opinion is held by all whom I have met who have been observing the state of education for a considerable period. Among thoughtful teachers of long experience I find a universal conviction that the state of instruction in a school which in their early years would have been regarded as satisfying the requirements of the Board would now be looked upon as defective, and that the results of teaching are now subjected to closer scrutiny and judged of by a higher standard. The system of National education has now attained such development that improvement in skill and efficiency on the part of the teachers is to be fairly looked for. But I am convinced that the rate of salary has not kept pace either with the increased merit of good teachers, or with the increase in the cost of living. The strictness with which the annual examinations are conducted, and the rigidness with which the results of these examinations are adhered to in deciding the classification of teachers also render it difficult to reach a high class. These causes are almost certain to bring about a deficiency in the supply of good male teachers. Already there is a great difficulty in procuring such in this district. Several schools are at present in want of teachers, and I anticipate that this want will not be easily supplied. Some others have passed into the charge of female teachers from the difficulty of procuring suitable male teachers. This is a retrograde step, and it is a pity that it should be necessary; but unless something is done to improve the position of good male teachers, it will go on. The supply of female teachers considerably exceeds the demand.

There seems very little desire on the part of any of the teachers to change their profession. They have, in general, adopted teaching from choice, and are steadily and unobtrusively performing their duties. The only serious mark of the Board's displeasure following on any of my reports in this district for the past eight months was a fine of £1, inflicted for very serious and continued irregularities in school accounts, combined with general inefficiency.

The local management of the schools is, I believe, as good as in most other districts. Most of the managers are very willing to co-operate with the Inspector for the improvement of the schools, but at the same time the oversight of the schools is, to a great extent, left to the Inspector. There are a good many school committees in the district. They are, in general, willing to render services in collecting funds for repairs and improvement of schools, and purchase of necessary apparatus, and so far as I have seen, they appear to feel an interest in the schools. The managers are, in most instances, gentlemen of position, lay and clerical, and their influence in favour of the cause of education is considerable.

This district has the advantage of enjoying a large amount of local contributions, which serve to attract good teachers, and thus tend to produce good schools. As an instance of liberality to the cause of education, I may mention that the Honorable the Irish Society are at present erecting, in Coleraine, new male, female, and infant National school-houses, with residences for the teachers, which are likely to cost nearly £5,000, and which are to replace existing school-houses, which in many places would be considered very good. They have also, during the past year, expended £150 in enlarging and improving the

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Bohill National school-house, on their property. They contribute towards the support of the male school in Coleraine, £151 annually, £100 of which go to supplement the salaries of the teachers, and £51 towards general expenditure, including apparatus, prizes, &c. To the female school they give £166 annually, viz., £80 to salaries of present teachers, £30 pension to former teachers, and £56 to general expenditure, and to the infant school they give £50 annually. These sums, added to the Board's salary, enable the society to secure the services of a staff of teachers, hardly surpassed in efficiency by those of any other school known to me. To the teachers in the Bohill National school they give £25 a year, and also contribute towards the salaries of the teachers of other schools in and about Coleraine. There are 9 National schools on the estate of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, who give £12 a year to every teacher of first class, £9 to every teacher of second class, and £6 to every third class teacher, thus encouraging their teachers to endeavour to improve their classification. There are 8 schools enjoying liberal endowments from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, whose agent, Captain Stronge, takes a great interest in their working. Other schools in the district are in the receipt of considerable annual donations from landlords and others.

I would beg to express particular commendation of the practice adopted by the Irish Society of giving to meritorious teachers who have grown old in their service pensions proportioned to their claims, and to add my testimony to that often expressed by Inspectors, that a similar practice in all National schools would confer inestimable advantages on the cause of education. It would enable the Board to get rid of teachers who are unfit for further efficient discharge of duty, and who at present are often retained longer than it is for the public interest that they should be, because their removal would have the appearance of harshness; it would afford a provision in old age for men and women who have faithfully earned it; it would, in the end, be really economical in its working; and it would remove one great cause of discontent which prevails among the teaching body. I would also beg to add that I consider there is one weak point in the working of the Irish Society's schools. I refer to the principle of giving free education to all indiscriminately. The education should, by all means, be free to the poor, but great numbers take advantage of these excellent schools, in whose case it would, in many respects, be of advantage that a moderate fee should be paid.

Good feeling and good conduct universally prevail in the schools in this district. Such a thing as ill-will on religious grounds I have not anywhere met with. As an instance of the liberality which prevails in the carrying out of the system, I may mention the case of one school under the management of a Presbyterian clergyman, in which the teacher is a Roman Catholic, though only two out of above eighty pupils on rolls are Roman Catholics. The two preceding teachers in the same school were also Roman Catholics, and were equally acceptable as teachers, as if they had been of the prevailing denomination in the locality. I have never met with anything approaching to intolerance in connexion with any National school, and I always meet with the utmost courtesy from managers of all denominations alike, combined with the utmost regard for my official opinion on matters requiring their attention.

National education does not require extension in this district, as it is already well diffused. Towards its improvement a great step would be taken by the increase of teachers' salaries, and the granting of pensions to old and deserving teachers, both of which courses I have already advised. What is wanted is to secure the services of a really good and efficient staff of teachers. Having these, the system of National education is sure to progress and succeed in this part of the country.

Among minor matters I may mention that in many cases great inconvenience has arisen from teachers not obtaining with their sale stock a portion of the requisites not in stock, and marked "due" on invoice. I have known many instances of classes being almost at a standstill for want of books owing to this cause, and other cases where the want of slates formed a serious drawback. I would not call attention to this matter, were it not that the number of parcels of dues for the past year has been very large in proportion to the number of grants, and that the matter, which admits of an easy remedy, is a real grievance to teachers, who have often to go or to send long distances a second time for small parcels. In one case it cost the teacher two long journeys, and 2*s.* of expense, to procure requisites to the value of 8*s.* 7*d.*, part of which lay over for a time. I would also beg to repeat what I have mentioned in former reports that it would be of great advantage to have parcels sent free of expense to any railway station as well as to the depots. Much expense and trouble would in many cases be saved to teachers, little, if any additional expense, would be incurred by the Commissioners, and Inspectors would be relieved of part of the troublesome duty of seeing after the delivery of parcels.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—I. *The Teachers.*—In regard to the teachers there is little that is new to report. A wide-spread and well-founded feeling of inadequate remuneration is causing many to leave the service, and operates to induce carelessness on the part of those who remain. The remedy for this lies rather in increased *local aid*, than in an augmentation of the State grant; but I fear local parties can be reached only by an education tax.

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The higher-classed teachers are resorting to the towns were they are better paid, and in some cases are deserting the service altogether, while the probationers offering for the vacancies are yearly less competent. In several schools female teachers have been appointed from the impossibility of getting men with the slender qualifications required.

The position of the teacher is very insecure. The manager has the most absolute control over him, which he sometimes exercises arbitrarily, and which at all times tends to keep the teacher in a state of abject dependence. He can without notice or reason assigned dismiss him; though to such a power he has no proper claim, as he rarely supplements his income by a single farthing; he should be empowered to dismiss him only on good cause being shown.

Teachers complain too that pensions are not awarded to them; this is a subject which deserves the favourable consideration of the Commissioners and the Government.

Unless something be done, and that quickly, to improve the salaries and position of the teachers, we must be prepared for a rapid deterioration in school instruction. Young men of ability will shun a service where the pay is so small and uncertain, and where the prospects of old age are so cheerless.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—In all our schools the great and universal principle of charity is inculcated, and children of all creeds are taught to live together in harmony.

Religious instruction is imparted daily except in two or three schools where it has been given up in consequence of the practical difficulties arising out of the change of rule on this subject, and the use of the certificates issued at the beginning of the year.

III. *Management.*—The schools are managed by individuals and committees. The former are more efficient; probably I should say less inefficient. The number of really useful managers is very small. Many of them are unfitted for the duties of the office by the want of education and social position.

IV. *Impediments to the Extension and Improvement of National Education, &c.*—In several parts of this district school accommodation is in excess of the population, and scarcely anywhere is it deficient.

Improvement in education is impeded by the want of qualified, trained, and devoted teachers. That no untrained teacher should be appointed a principal in a National school seems self-evident; yet of the 115 principal teachers in the district, 43 are untrained, and the male candidates who offer for vacancies are yearly of a lower class and with lower qualifications. Boys who have been at the loom for some years after leaving school think themselves competent for the office of teacher. *More than half* of all the teachers in the Board's service in 1865 (there is no return in the Report for 1866) *were untrained.* This is a humiliating statement. In the year 1860 the training schools in England were able to meet the demand for teachers, but here after thirty-six years we are unable to do so. While the educators are inefficient, education cannot improve.

It is fast becoming impossible to get male teachers, whether well or ill-qualified. Though there are very few female schools in the district, yet of the forty monitors employed, twenty-five are girls: boys cannot be induced to accept the office. Should females take the place of male teachers to any very great extent, as they threaten to do, grown boys will cease their attendance at school, and the consequences must be more or less injurious to education.

The progress of education is impeded by the almost total absence of local interest and support. Landlords do little or nothing for the National schools; and I hear of one who has this year withdrawn the endowments formerly given to those on his estate. For this cause schools languish, and the children miss those refining influences which necessarily flow from the constant visits of the upper classes; and the upper classes themselves forfeit that affection and respect which would be engendered by such visits. In childhood the mind is particularly open to impressions; and kindly offices then bestowed, and interest manifested in their welfare, could not fail of abiding results. Social, political, and religious differences would less agitate the public mind, if the influential and wealthy were a little more mindful of their duties, and somewhat less jealous of their rights and dignities. Rank and station entail responsibilities which cannot be disregarded without danger to themselves and to the community.

There is a tendency to leave off attendance at school earlier than in former years. Grown boys and girls were frequently to be met with, in the winter months at least; but this is rarely the case now. Agricultural and manufacturing industries demand the assistance of the very young. There seems only one remedy for this—viz., a compulsory education; but this is somewhat repugnant to our sense of individual liberty. However, the State is concerned that all its subjects should be good and useful citizens; and if the common good requires such a measure, our rulers should not hesitate in applying the only practical remedy to an acknowledged evil.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—Thirty, twenty-five, and twenty years ago, I had charge of some of the schools—which I find in the district of which I have got the charge a few months since—and, with two exceptions only, they have, as individual schools, retrograded considerably since that time, owing, I am informed, partly to emigration, which has thinned the population, and forced the farmers to occupy their younger children in labour, for which they cannot procure extern hands, or afford to pay for such.

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I am also of opinion that much of this falling off is attributable to the apathy of the people themselves, and the absence of local interest in the schools, without which no Inspector, however energetic, would be of service.

I have been conversing with the people as I pass along, and must acknowledge that they have allowed the desire for education to fall into abeyance, having so many other matters of more immediate necessity to attend to. The school-houses, in many cases, have been allowed to get out of repair, which invariably destroys the schools, as the pupils will not subject themselves to the discomfort which is consequent on such defects.

In many schools no special religious instruction is given; but in all, attention is paid to the inculcation of a Christian spirit, and good habits.

Some of the teachers are well educated, and quite competent to carry out the wishes of those interested in a liberal education of the people; and the majority are well inclined to do their duty.

I am not aware that any of the staff could be ranked among the affluent, or even independent, yet many of them are respectable in appearance, and might be classed with those in comfortable circumstances. So far as I know they are a well-conducted and trustworthy community, exemplary in their habits, and industrious in their particular calling.

I was anxious to see the schools in the winter season, before making any report of the district; but as it cannot be delayed longer, I send this return, and shall note particularly for next year, should I require to travel here until that time.

The Inspector of the schools is somewhat retarded by the uncertainty of the school vacations, which take place generally in harvest, but which cannot be particularly specified, as the natural autumn here differs, in many cases, widely from the geographical.

The late attendance of children in the morning also impedes their progress, and must, if possible, be removed. The general apology given, is the charge of cattle-feeding in the morning. It is also quite common to find the school deserted on the fair or market-day of the neighbouring village.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—I. The short time I have been in the District does not enable me to pronounce decidedly whether the teachers are improving or otherwise; besides, I may have seen some of their schools at a time and under circumstances unfavourable for forming a fair opinion. There are some very fine schools with high-classed teachers, who seem to live decently and respectably, and to have no desire of change. Their residences are clean and comfortable. They enjoy local endowments chiefly from the London companies, which enable them to make ends meet, or overlap a little. There are others, however, whose incomes are very limited—class low; neighbourhood poor; surrounded by schools, reducing fees to a mere trifle. These must, of necessity, be miserably poor, as they have, or can have, nothing, to supplement their salaries.

II. The moral tone is healthy. The inculcation of a Christian spirit is successfully attended to, and children of different religious denominations meet, mingle, and part in the best of friendship. No sectarian animosity is indulged.

III. The majority of managers may properly enough be called correspondents; but, as to school management, that is little practised or known. Some are anxious for the office who soon render it a sinecure. Others have been appointed, that cannot be expected to devote much time or attention to the duties of the office. None are over officious; and, I am happy in adding, that several discharge the duties very faithfully and with effect.

IV. Two of the London companies and a few landed proprietors have not yet given their adhesion to the National system of education; but this cannot be considered as a very serious impediment to its extension or improvement. The people, when left untrammelled by pressing authority, are, without exception, in favour of the system.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—I. My experience of Belfast North district is so limited that I am not in a position to give much information under this head. The position of the teachers of this district is very unequal—a few of them realizing a considerable income, while the majority are very badly paid. A number of the principal teachers of large schools realize a large amount from fees, while the assistants are entirely dependent on the salary they receive from the Board. Every day it is becoming more difficult to secure the services of even tolerably qualified male teachers and monitors, as mercantile firms offer to young men of fair qualifications a much higher salary than they could realize as teachers.

II. A portion of each day is set apart for religious instruction, in every school in the district.

III. The management is, with a few exceptions, entirely individual. The majority of the schools are under clergymen of the Presbyterian Church. A few have as managers, clergymen of the Established Church. The few laymen who are managers are proprietors of works immediately in the neighbourhood of the school. Beyond occasional visits, there is little or no local supervision exercised over the schools.

IV. The opposition of the clergymen of the Established Church, which, in former years interfered considerably with the extension of National education, has now been considerably lessened. During the past year St. Anne's schools, in connexion with the parish Church, and three schools in connexion with Trinity Church, have become National schools.

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District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—I have merely to say that the schools are, I believe, improving.

Many of the principal teachers are skilful and efficient, and are, I think, not likely to leave the service.

The difficulty of procuring male assistant teachers and paid monitors is increasing.

The moral tone of the schools is good.

The management is partly individual and partly collective. A fair amount of vigilance is exercised.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—I got charge of this district only in May last, and in consequence my experience of the teachers is very limited. So far as I can judge, however, the great majority of them are improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers, and are anxious to dischage their duties to the Board and to the public with fidelity and efficiency.

There are many very excellent teachers in the district, but there are also others of a very humble character.

Six trained teachers, *nine* classed teachers, untrained, and *three* probationers left the Board's service during the year for clerkships and other offices in Belfast. The teachers are not satisfied with their present salaries. I hear a good many complaining on the subject.

The social standing of the teachers of the district is comparatively respectable. The average income of the male teachers is about £45, and of the female teachers about £50 a-year.

II. The moral tone of the schools is good. Attention is given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and good habits.

III. Two of the managers are rectors, 3 are priests, 36 are Presbyterian Ministers, and 4 are Methodist Ministers. Of the lay managers, 2 are landed proprietors, 2 land-agents, 1 a merchant, and the others respectable farmers.

There are committees in connexion with a considerable number of the schools, and the managers in such cases are simply the correspondents of the Board, and take very little to do otherwise with the schools. In several instances, however, the managers take a proper interest in their schools, and do all in their power to have them efficiently conducted.

IV. Only two of the rectors have schools in connexion with the Board; a few of the landed proprietors are not favourable to the National system, and the Roman Catholics do not send their children to the model schools. These impediments cannot be removed by local measures.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—I. Having been only 7½ months in this district I am unable to furnish any useful particulars as to the teachers. As a body I have found them very attentive to their duties, and most anxious to improve their schools; where they fail to do so, it is, in nearly all cases, owing to inexperience—there are several who could hardly be surpassed for industry and efficiency. As far as I know they seem devoted to their business, but do not consider themselves to be adequately paid for their services; a number have nothing to live upon except the salary received from the Board, while some are in very fair circumstances. In social position, income, &c., they are in advance of those in the other districts in which I was stationed.

II. The moral tone of the schools is in general satisfactory.

III. The management is in the hands of individuals—there are no school committees. Of the managers 19 are clergymen, and 13 are lay persons. Of the former, 3 are in religion Established Church, 13 Roman Catholic, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 Wesleyan Methodist. Of the lay managers, 7 are of the Established Church, and the remainder Roman Catholics. Besides these there are 3 Loor-Law Union schools for which the Clerk of the Union in each case acts as correspondent.

IV. I am not aware of any great impediment to the spread of National education in this district.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—As I do not yet know sufficient of this district to reply to these questions fully and correctly, I postpone my remarks until next year.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—The majority of the teachers are improving as instructors and school-keepers. In point of scholarship they do not rank high, not more than one-third of them being above third class; but in point of earnest attention to duty, I think they can bear favourable comparison with their brethren in other districts. They are punctual, docile, and zealous; and, according to their best ability, work to advance the interests of those placed under their care. If shortcomings and faults in their mode of instruction can be found, as undoubtedly they can, those, in the majority of cases, must in justice be attributed rather to the want of knowledge of a better system, than to the desire to shirk duty. The promotions from class to class during the year were, in the entire district, about 50 per cent. of the daily average attendance, while in many cases they were cent. per cent, and upwards, of the attendance. This result, in a district where the attendance is exceedingly fluctuating, needs no comment; it affords sufficient testimony of steady

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application, as nothing else could have produced *bonâ fide* results of so satisfactory a character. During the past year, in addition to my regular inspection, I made 162 incidental visits to schools, that is, visits that could in nowise be anticipated by the teachers; those visits were made at all hours from 9½ o'clock, A.M., to 3 o'clock, P.M., and in no case did I find any teacher deserving official censure for want of punctuality; this affords a proof of the discipline and regular habits of the staff.

From my intimate knowledge of the teachers of the district, I believe they have no desire to leave the Board's service; at the same time I think it would be a dereliction of duty did I suppress what I have reason to believe to be the fact, viz., that unless the means of living be considerably increased, there will be difficulty in recruiting the staff by eligible candidates, while those who are at present in the service will remain more through necessity than devotion to it. The means of living are chiefly confined to Board's salary, which for males averages £24 per annum, and for females £20; still on this humble means of support the teachers contrive to maintain an appearance of respectability fairly in keeping with their avocation. They are popular and respected, but the local support awarded them is miserably small.

Moral tone of the Schools.—The moral tone of the schools continues good; not a single instance of want of harmony and good feeling came under my notice during the year.

The worst habit that exists is want of punctuality in the attendance of the pupils in the morning.

Management.—The management is individual, and is not, I am sorry to say, except in a very few cases, of an active kind. Of the 100 schools in the district on 31st December, 56 are under the management of twelve Catholic Priests, 10 under four E. C. Clergymen, 6 under four Presbyterian Ministers, 1 under a Wesleyan Preacher, 4 under two land agents, 2 under two private gentlemen, 1 under a medical doctor, 1 under a shopkeeper, and 17 under thirteen farmers. Of the two remaining schools in the district, one is a model school and the other a convent.

Impediments to the Extension and Improvement of National Education in the District.—So far as extension is concerned little is needed, as, except in a very few localities, the system is co-extensive with the district. The impediments to the improvement are various, such as the unsuitability of several of the school-houses; the low qualifications of some of the teachers; the slight interest shown by many of the parents of the children, by many of the managers, and by nearly the entire local gentry and people of position in the matter of primary education; the irregular fluctuating character of the pupils' attendance; and, finally, the nearly eleemosynary character of the education.

Several of the school-houses are very unsuitable, but, unfortunately, they must either be tolerated, or have the schools closed up altogether. The landlords being, as a body, opposed to the National system, the erection or the procuring of suitable houses is in many cases impossible. For example, the school-rooms in Irvinestown, Derrygonnelly, and Lisnaskea are a disgrace to those towns; they are, besides, dangerous to the public health, and calculated to lower the tastes—domestic and social—of the children that through necessity must frequent them. Yet, what can be done? If we close those schools, I am assured by most trustworthy parties, that no more suitable rooms—if, indeed, any at all—could be provided in their stead. Hence in the cases in question, as well as in many others, schools are held in apartments that tend to demoralize rather than elevate the minds of the young occupants; and this in a county that justly boasts of its comfortable and independent yeomanry, and of its *resident* nobility and gentry. When to the foregoing is added that the total endowments given to National schools by the landed gentry of the district are only £30 a year, it is apparent how greatly the work of popular education is retarded by the hostility and the want of support of the very body that ought to be in the van of improvement.

Nearly one-third of the school-houses in the district are rented by the teachers from farmers, and, as a consequence, a portion at least of the rents paid by the teachers ultimately reaches the landlords. Surely this is a crying evil and one that requires to be remedied.

Irregularity of Attendance.—The irregular and fluctuating character of the pupils' attendance is one that demands the most earnest consideration of all interested in the education of the people, and the consequent good order of society.

In my last annual report I ventured to dwell at some length on this point, and endeavoured to show that ignorance of a wide-spread nature must continue to exist, unless some means are devised to secure a more regular and lengthened attendance of the children.

Since writing that report, I have observed, with pleasure, that statesmen and philanthropists are turning their attention more and more to this grave question; hence, it is to be hoped, that something will be done to remedy what cannot be looked on as other than a national evil. Every way we turn we observe painful signs of the carelessness of parents about the education of their offspring. It is not to be wondered at that the poor and indigent, who know nothing, or nearly nothing, of the blessings of education, and to whom even a few pence earned by their children is often a matter of nearly vital importance, should barter the prospects of future advancement to the supply of present physical wants. But, unfortunately, it is not to this class alone that the indifference and carelessness complained of are confined; the most trifling domestic duty, which could often be easily done

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before or after school-hours, is frequently the cause of absence of the children of the more comfortable and independent classes. In nearly every school I visit in this district I meet boys and girls, some arrived at maturity, and others fast approaching it, the sons and daughters of independent, freehold farmers, and I regret to have to state that the education of those young people is not higher, nay, it is frequently lower, than that of the humblest cottier's child attending the same school. Surely some course should be devised to put an end to what must be called the cruel injustice of such parents.

How much, and how seriously the irregularity of attendance interferes with the steady progress of children is palpably evident from the following comparison of the *possible* with the *actual* proficiency attained by the pupils in this district.

Let it be premised that when children attend school with regularity they are able to read our Second Book of Lessons at *eight* years of age, but in order to make due allowance for diversity of talent, and for more or less irregularity of attendance, let us allow two years additional for the complete mastery of that book. On this very reasonable assumption, we might expect to find all the children found present on any day in a school, of 8, 9, and 10 years old, able to read the Second Book. On the same principle we might expect to find all of 11 years and upwards able to read Third or higher Book of Lessons.

Now, measured by the foregoing moderate rate of progress, the number in this district able to read a Second Book is 35·5 per cent. less than it should be, and a Third or higher book 50·9 per cent. This needs no comment, as it forcibly and painfully illustrates the serious and detrimental effect of irregularity of attendance. One point, however, connected with the per-centages given deserves further consideration, namely, that which shows how rapidly the *possible* proficiency diminishes with the increase of the age of the pupils; for, while the *actual* proficiency of those between 8 and 10 years inclusive is 64·5 per cent. of the *possible*, that of those 11 years and upwards is only 49·1 per cent. Now, it is admitted by those who are best able to form a proper judgment on such a question, that children who leave school unable to read our Third Book, or one of similar difficulty, are nearly certain to lose a knowledge of reading. If this be so, the serious inference follows, that about one-half of the school-going children of this district (which, perhaps, is not much worse than others) do not attend sufficiently regularly and long, to ensure them even a knowledge of reading of a kind to be likely beneficial to them in after life. Surely, then, unless it is intended that this state of things is to continue, the duty is both urgent and imperative that those having the power should try and devise a remedy. No Board or Commission with powers such as are granted in these countries can meet the evil. So far as the National Board in this country is concerned, it has done nearly all it is possible for it to do; it has spread its schools over the entire kingdom; it has adopted every means at its disposal to add to, and secure the efficiency of those schools; having done so, it cannot go farther; it cannot enforce that regularity of attendance which is essential to progress, nor that lengthened attendance which is necessary to the attainment of a sound, permanent degree of proficiency.

Improvement of Teachers.—To ensure a respectable and well-qualified staff of teachers in the public service, I believe a considerable increase to their present means of living will be found to be an essential first condition. The office of teacher must be made a desirable one, if not, it requires no seer to foretell the result. Secondly, a great deal of anxiety of mind would be removed from the teachers by their having a prospect of a moderate pension being allowed them; the amount to depend on their standing as to classification, their period of service, and their general good conduct.

The model school, opened in September, 1867, will, I have no doubt, be of considerable importance to the teachers of the district. The discipline, order, method of teaching, &c., exhibited in that establishment cannot fail to arouse the attention of the teachers that visit it, and excite in them a desire to imitate, as far as possible, what they see practised therein.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—I. 1. The young teachers are improving as instructors, and as school-keepers generally. But there are old men in the service from whom very little in the way of improvement or progress can be looked for; and yet these latter have been so long attached to the profession that it is difficult to bring one's self to recommend that they should be superseded.

2. The teachers generally seem to have adopted teaching as the chosen profession of their life. Only three instances of a desire on the part of teachers to leave the Board's service, and to embrace other lines of life, have come under my notice during the year.

3. The social standing of our teachers is all that is to be expected, considering their limited means.

I am sorry to say that their salaries from the Board are, in the majority of cases, almost all their income. They are not at all sufficiently supported locally by school fees, &c. In fact the people seem to have got it into their minds that they are paying the schoolmaster a compliment by sending their children to his school.

II. The moral tone of the schools is all that is to be desired. During the past year I have not found it necessary to point out a single case of what might be properly called a departure from moral rectitude on the part of either teachers or scholars.

III. The management of the schools in my district is, I may say, precisely the same as

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in 1866. It is composed of clergymen and laymen of all denominations, and in very close proportion to the parties they represent.

I am sorry they (the managers) do not go more into the schools, and see for themselves, what is required in them. They leave too much to the teacher and the Inspector. No doubt many of them have professional duties of their own to attend to, and can hardly be expected to give much time to the schools. Still I do think their supervision might be more extended.

IV. I do not see that there is much room for any additional schools in this district. I am happy to say that the school-room accommodation for the schools already in existence has been improved to a considerable extent during the past year; and it is proposed to build several new school-houses during the current year. On the whole, therefore, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the prospect of progress for the future.

I believe that if *local support* in any degree proportionate to the grants now given by the Government, were given to the school-masters, they would be a highly respectable body of men, and they would be contented, and that their schools would be more flourishing; for "where little is given little is required."

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—The teachers, with several exceptions, however, are certainly improving, both as instructors of youth and school-keepers. A considerable number prepare the evening before for the school-work of the next day. By an early morning visit at or before ten o'clock, the Inspector is able to see this. The school-room has been swept out, the floor and wall furniture dusted, draft lines have been drawn, and the copy-books are arranged and ready to be handed to the pupils. These arrangements show that the teacher knows the importance of his work, and is prepared to set earnestly about it.

There are, however, on the other hand, another class of teachers, not so large, and certainly not increasing, who never attempt any preparation of this kind, who look upon teaching as a toil, and all school-work as a drudgery that is unwillingly got through. All such teachers are discontented with their position, and would gladly give up teaching if they could obtain a more desirable employment. And certainly it is no great wonder if many of the National teachers are discontented with their position, when they look around them, and see the mechanic, even the ordinary farm labourer, better paid than many of the lower classed teachers. No doubt the Commissioners, during late years, have advanced the salaries of teachers, and the kindness of the Board is sincerely appreciated by them. I think, notwithstanding this, however, the price of food, clothes, &c., has increased so much of late, that it is only the simple truth to say, and I speak from a personal knowledge of the fact, that not a few of the third class married teachers are, at the present moment, in want of the necessaries of life. Their social position is better than might be expected. They endeavour, and to some extent succeed, in maintaining a respectable standing in society, and to quote from my report of last year, "it is only just to them to state, that of the large number of teachers in this district—nearly two hundred—*not one* during the past year has been charged with any breach of the laws, either social or political."

The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory.

No change in the management of the schools requiring notice has taken place during the year. Certainly no improvement can be reported. With few exceptions—and the exceptions are indeed very few—the work of supervision consists in signing queries and applications, and paying occasional formal visits to the schools. This want of efficient management is a great hindrance to the working of the National system of education. A few other of the chief impediments to the growth and progress of the system may be classed thus:—

Inadequate remuneration to teachers.—The Government can advance their salaries, but unless compulsory education be resorted to, no increase from local sources can be expected.

Irregular attendance of pupils.—The average daily attendance of the National school pupils, as compared with the average on rolls, is not 50 per cent., in other words, the pupils do not attend half time at school. Parents do not appreciate the benefits of education which the National system places within the reach of all, and, I am afraid, nothing short of compulsory education can effectually and permanently meet the evil.

There is one other circumstance interfering with the efficiency of the system which requires notice. I refer to the delay, the apparently unnecessary delay, that takes place in forwarding the sale stock requisites from Dublin; and it is not of delay only the teachers complain, but that the *third* of requisites applied for are not sent, but other kinds not needed in the schools are often sent in their stead. As the remedy for this grievance is in the hands of the Commissioners themselves, managers and teachers expect the irregularity will not be allowed to continue.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—I. The teachers here, as a body, seem earnest and attentive, and appear devoted to their profession, as the chosen business of their lives. They do not, generally speaking, use the language of discontent, or express a desire for change; but there is a sense of insufficient remuneration and undue appreciation of their labours, which, in the face of rising markets, and increase in the price of the necessaries of life, makes it more difficult to sustain the external appearance of respectability, which they

wish to exhibit, and to procure proper comforts for their households; and, consequently, gives rise to some murmuring and dissatisfaction, which are not unnatural. *Appendix D.*

II. There is an attempt in most of the schools to inculcate a Christian spirit, and the moral tone of them all is pretty good; but I am too recently connected with the district to be able to speak very decidedly under this head. State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

III. The local management here seems to be the same as in other districts. There are, perhaps, fewer school committees, and less lay management than in my last district. The schools are mostly under the individual direction of the clergy of the different denominations; and in some cases they exercise over them a useful amount of general superintendence.

IV. I am not aware of any special impediments in this district to the extension and improvement of National education.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—There have been few changes in connexion with the education in this district, during the past year, of sufficient importance to call for special attention. Owing to extremely unfavourable weather in the early part of the year, the younger children were kept at home; and in these schools visited previous to the middle of April, very few were found learning First Book. In summer, however, the schools were largely attended, and the average attendance, per school, for the entire district, scarcely varies from that of 1866. The favourable opinions expressed last year, respecting the moral tone of the schools, and the faithfulness with which the teachers, as a body, discharge their duties, remain unchanged—though among so many there must, necessarily, be some exceptions.

The difficulty felt in procuring competent male teachers to fill up the vacancies occurring in the staff, noticed in last year's report, has continued to increase. This proceeds less from an unwillingness on the part of young men to become teachers, or unfitness for the office, than from insufficient remuneration. While the expense of living has considerably increased during the past ten years, and wages, in almost every other kind of labour, have experienced a corresponding increase, those of teachers have remained stationary. Unless a young man has the prospect of such advance in his classification as will, in a few years, place him, at least, in second class, the emoluments of the office are not sufficient to induce him to adopt it permanently; or, in the case of an assistant, who receives no aid beyond the Board's salary, and where the school, in which he is employed, is at a distance from his parent's residence, they are inadequate for his support. In some parts of this country I understand that farm labourers are now paid ten shillings per week, with a residence for their families. There are many teachers whose income falls below this sum. There is slight prospect of larger aid from local sources; and if the system of National education, which has done, and which is doing, so much to benefit the country, is to be maintained in its present state of efficiency, it will be necessary to seek from Parliament an increased grant of public money for its support. I am quite aware that the parents of the children receiving their education in our schools could pay more highly, without subjecting themselves to any inconvenience; but this they are unwilling to do; and teachers, from a dread of reducing the average attendance at their schools, are afraid to enforce payment.

The Commissioners having now placed Robinson's and Joyce's School Manuals in the list of books supplied to schools, and made these a branch in which teachers are to be examined, when coming forward as candidates for promotion, an improved knowledge of the important and valuable information which they contain, may be expected. I know no subject which teachers are required to prepare for examination of more importance. On the other hand, a strict adherence to that rule which renders failure at examination in one essential subject a bar to promotion, will, in some cases, be a great hardship; where a teacher conducts his school faithfully, and obtains a fair proportion of marks, in all subjects, taken together, I think a discretionary power should be given to the Head and District Inspectors to recommend his promotion, even although he may have failed in some one or two—except where this failure is common to both written and oral examinations. There are few teachers who have passed the examination which entitles them to the highest division of third class, who do not possess the literary knowledge sufficient to qualify them for conducting an elementary school.

There is little necessity for any further extension of National education in the district, and to dwell at length on the impediments to its improvements, would only be repeating what has been said so often. A more cordial co-operation on the part of the Established Church clergy and landlords is wanted; the former stand wholly aloof from the system.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—The improvement of the teachers, as such, during the past year was very trifling; still I think there was some alteration for the better. Much improvement cannot be expected, I conceive, from a body of men who are dissatisfied, and justly so, with their position in society, and the amount of their remuneration. This feeling was publicly expressed in a petition to the Commissioners, which received a great number of signatures. Even had there been no petition, nor any manifestation of feeling from the teachers, as a body, the very fact that the vacancies every year amount to 11 per cent. of the whole number—a loss greater than that sustained by an army in the field, in the course of a campaign—would indicate that they are not satisfied with their

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position. And the men who leave are not unfrequently those who were trained at considerable expense, who were successful as instructors, and whose services it was in every way desirable to retain. If this leavening process goes on for any considerable time, the body may become quite satisfied; but, it is to be feared, also, useless in proportion. I think the Commissioners should hold out more inducements to clever teachers to remain in their service than they do at present. The good service or supplemental salary, enjoyed by only a limited number in each district should be open to all deserving teachers after 5 years' service from the date of their classification, and pensions should be substituted for the retiring allowance. I have seen several instances where this allowance was of very little benefit indeed. And the reason is not far to seek. A man who, for perhaps 30 years, had been living from hand to mouth, whose quarterly salary was barely able to supply him with the necessaries of life, is not likely to turn the lump sum which the Commissioners grant him on retiring to much advantage. His previous life unfits him for engaging in any business; he has, very probably, never practised much abstinence in the sense of the political economists, and the common result is, that the money is soon spent, and the worn-out teacher has no refuge but the workhouse. That is certainly a poor prospect for any man. When the Commissioners increase the salaries, which I trust will soon be the case, either as an augmentation grant on results, or according to the present plan, I think the teacher should be invited to contribute some sum, annually, to a fund, which with the money at present granted on retiring, would purchase an annuity after a certain age and service, or secure a sum to their families in case of death. Were the Commissioners even now, to undertake the management of such a fund, I am quite certain many teachers would subscribe to it; and in the course of a little time they would have no inconsiderable stake and interest in their profession.

The absence of sufficient local support, either in the shape of endowment from the landlord, or school fees from the parents, is very much to be regretted. In the county of Monaghan, the emoluments arising from both these sources amount to only 3*s.* 4¾*d.* per annum, for each pupil in attendance. The school fees are generally paid in the most niggardly spirit; and an instance came recently under my observation, where a well-to-do farmer objected paying more than half a crown a year for the education of three of his children, and he actually complained to the manager because the teacher required more. Even small as the fees are, were they paid in advance, the attendance of the pupils would be much more regular. The experiment has been tried in two rural schools—Castleshane, in the county Monaghan, and Greaghawarren, in Fermanagh, with very satisfactory results. In the former, the average number on rolls is 58, and the average attendance, 38; and in the letter, the corresponding averages are 106 and 70, a regularity of attendance only equalled in the model schools, and probably arising from the same cause. Such an experiment would be impracticable in many schools and localities, but circumstances favoured the instance referred to.

There was no change in the management during the year. As before, it continues in the hands of individuals, lay and cleric. The former, in general, take very little interest in the school; they rarely visit and still seldomer do they examine. The Countess of Dartrey and Miss Rose are notable exceptions; both ladies visit their schools regularly, examine the pupils minutely on the requirements of the programme, see that the girls receive instruction in the useful branches of needlework, and both liberally supplement their teachers' salaries. The clerical, paticularly the Roman Catholic, managers take a much livelier interest in their schools than formerly; they visit once a month, sometimes more frequently, see that the classes are properly instructed, and encourage the children to attend. This state of things is due in great part to the influence of the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Roman Catholic bishop of this diocese, an enlightened and staunch supporter of the cause of popular education.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—The teachers of this district, so far as my experience—limited to two tours of inspection—extends, appear to be a well conducted and worthy body of men. In no instance has any complaint affecting any of them socially or morally reached me. Many of them occupy respectable positions, and in their several localities are much respected; but others it must be admitted have a hard struggle to support themselves and families, and to maintain a decent appearance. In some places where the local aid is almost *nil*, the teacher pays the rent of the school-house, and has had to purchase the furniture for it. In others, the school-house has been erected and fitted up by the teacher himself, or his father. The local superintendence in such cases as those cannot be of much real value. They are extreme ones, and fortunately are not numerous. Beyond the school fees, which do not amount to much, there is hardly any local aid for the teachers. A few schools only have endowments.

Throughout the District the principles of the General Lesson are inculcated, and pupils of all denominations associate with one another in perfect harmony.

The schools are all under individual management, the managers being clergymen—principally Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, and a few laymen—landlords and land agents. The only clergyman of the Established Church connected as manager with any of the National schools is Dr. Bagot, the Dean of Dromore. This want of co-operation of the clergy is the main impediment to the extension of the system.

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District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—I. *The Teachers.*—The permanent teachers are, as a general rule, not improving in any respect. The case of many of them indeed precludes improvement. They have never been regularly taught their business by a course of training; it is forbidden by their ecclesiastical superiors; and the difficulties in the way of promotion while school-keeping are such as to deter almost all but those who have some special advantage. The typical Mayo teacher, with his hovel of a school-house, and hovel of a dwelling, situated in many cases at a distance apart of several miles, cannot study for promotion; he can hardly live. He has £18, the lowest class salary, as aid from the Board; but, not only has he no aid from the locality, he has often to pay rent (from £1 to £3) for his school-house, and at his own expense to keep it in repair, and supply it with the requisite educational apparatus, such as maps, &c. To support his family, this typical teacher cultivates a small piece of land, which occupies his spare time by day, so that night is his only time for study. But it is not easy, after a hard day's work, to read to purpose in a crowded and smoky cabin, by the light of a bad candle in a draught. Yet some who are thus circumstanced do prepare for examination; all honour to them for it; for many teachers more happily circumstanced are deterred by exaggerated reports of the probability of their meeting with questions, at the "Written" examination, which neither they nor indeed anyone who knows not the mind of the proposer, can answer; in which case, should it occur, the chance of success is poor indeed. The number of questions given is very limited, generally not exceeding *five*, and two or three of these may be called difficult for the occasion, teachers indeed sometimes stating that such and such a question cannot be answered out of the books published or sanctioned by the Board. I should desire to suggest that at least seven questions be given on each subject, and that candidates be permitted to select any *five* of them, with full marks for the satisfactory answering of such five.

The position of some of the junior female teachers—notably of those who have been prepared for their office in convent schools, and who have no friends in the locality to which they are sent—is often most unsatisfactory. They can obtain no decent lodging near the school-house, and are compelled either to live at an inconvenient distance from it, or to sleep in the apartment common to the entire family of some neighbouring peasant.

The number of temporary teachers is considerable. These persons seldom remain in the Board's service for more than a year. At their first examination they fail to pass, or almost as frequently, are dismissed for falsifying their school accounts.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—My observations here have not been repeated sufficiently often to enable me to form an adequate opinion on this subject. From what I have seen, however, I am led to infer that the general tone of school morality here is lower than would be desired. Many instances of deception by pupils, and some instances of deception by teachers, have come before me already.

Religious instruction is given by the teachers every day in almost all the schools, all the school hours on Saturday being sometimes devoted to this purpose.

The General Lesson is hung up conspicuously in every school-house.

III. *Management.*—There are no school committees in this district. Sixty-four schools are under the management of the Roman Catholic clergymen, 6 schools under that of Presbyterian ministers, 11 schools are managed by laymen, and 4 are workhouse schools. There is also 1 convent school, under the management of the superioress.

The amount of the superintendence exercised by managers as such is, as a general rule, nominal; there are two or three exceptions.

IV. The chief impediments to the extension and *improvement* of National education in this district are—

1. Want of concord between the Board on the one side and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church on the other—especially on the vital questions of aid in building schools and the training of teachers. How this hindrance may be removed it is not for me to suggest.

2. Insufficient provision for inspection. Not half the schools here can be visited incidentally under the present system, although in such a district as this, where there is very little local supervision, incidental visiting is, in some respects, more useful than formal inspection. This hindrance to the improvement in efficiency of the schools could be removed by making the allowance towards travelling expenses an allowance by the day spent in travelling, instead of by the schools formally inspected.

3. The absence of even one school which could serve as a pattern for imitation to the teachers of the district. The want of such a school has its effect also upon the Inspector. It insensibly lowers his standard to the average of the district; and the conceptions he tends to form of such qualities of answering as correctness, ease, and intelligence, materially differ from the conceptions justly entertained on these subjects by Inspectors in happier parts of Ireland.

The remedy for this state of things would be the establishment, in the official centre, of a minor model school.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—Taking the schools collectively there is a great deal of teaching in the district. There are many excellent schools, and a very consider-

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able number of fair ones. A great number of the teachers are men zealous in the discharge of their duty; and a great number of the managers are anxious to co-operate. In a social point of view the teachers are, as a rule, very respectable, considering their small salary. As to the moral tone of the schools, I never heard any complaint from managers or parents. It might be desired in some instances that the managers would give more help towards removing defects in the school-houses. But it is to be remembered that they are often poor, and, in many instances, have been put to considerable expense in building new schools. There is only one great obstacle to the improvement of the schools; and that is the irregularity of the attendance. This, I believe, in the present circumstances of the country, cannot be remedied. The people are poor and require the assistance of their children in the fields. Taking a general survey of the prospects of education in this district, I think there is no cause of complaint. New schools are everywhere springing up, to the great convenience of the younger class of pupils. The managers generally feel the importance of education to the poor, and instead of throwing any obstacles in the way of the extension of the National system, lend it a hearty support. And by not admitting any incompetent teachers, and drawing a distinction between the zealous and negligent by rewards and punishments, I believe that the system will work in this district as satisfactorily as can be expected in a comparatively poor locality.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—During the past year little has occurred in the general working of the schools to call for special remark. The teachers as a body continue to discharge their duties with a fair share of ability and success. Their conduct has been of a most exemplary character. Few have been even suspected of disloyalty, and not one has been arrested on a charge of having been connected with the Fenian movement. Those who are married have considerable difficulty in supporting their families on their slender incomes, and, though attached to their profession, are longing, as is natural, for higher remuneration for the valuable services which they render to the public. It would, in my opinion, be a politic and proper thing to meet their wishes in a liberal spirit. It is true they occupy a position different from that of ordinary civil servants. In their case Government, though allowed to pay them, is not allowed the right of selection. The laudable attempts, too, of the Commissioners to improve inexperienced and untrained persons, when selected by the managers, and to have vacancies filled up by skilled hands prepared through the instrumentality of the district and central model schools, for undertaking scholastic duties, have met of late years with but scanty success. The result is that many inferior teachers are now in charge of schools. Still, were it possible to acquire a decent competency by school-keeping, a better class would soon be attracted to the staff, and the standard of qualification could be so raised as to exclude the unworthy. Any addition made to the incomes of the teachers from the public funds should be regulated wholly by the success of their own labours; a certain sum to be paid annually, as in the English National schools, for every child passed by the inspector in reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic. In a country so poor as ours the system of leaving the teachers entirely dependent for their support on what might be awarded them in consideration of their pupils' proficiency might be open to objection, however liberal the scale of payment; but with salaries fixed at their present amount anything obtained for work accomplished would be clear gain, and would be, consequently, hailed as a boon, while it would supply a strong stimulus to exertion. The temptation to attend to a few of the more intelligent pupils and neglect the many would be counterbalanced by the inducement of increased income, and the great object which should always be kept prominently in view, the education of the people, would be materially advanced.

In former reports I urged the propriety of providing retiring pensions for old and infirm teachers, and also of making the payment of the Board's grants contingent on raising a small local contribution annually for the teachers' support, and providing suitable school-houses free from rent. I shall not, therefore, refer to these matters here further than to express the hope that they may be taken into serious consideration at no distant day.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—I. The teachers, as a body, are gradually and steadily improving. This is shown by the progress of their pupils, as well as by the thankful spirit in which they receive the suggestions left from time to time for their guidance. Their devotion to their business is as great as their circumstances would warrant. The inadequacy of their incomes naturally acts on them as a constant and powerful incentive to seek more remunerative employment; but were it not for this, the great bulk of them would be likely to look on their present positions with feelings of contentment. Their social status, their dwellings, and their modes of living are generally higher than could be expected, considering their very limited means.

II. The moral tone of the schools is very fair. Sectarian contention nowhere manifests itself, and, as a general rule, the inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits receives regular and constant attention. The tendency to prompting on the part of many of the pupils is the only drawback which requires special mention, and even in this respect, it is hoped that some improvement is taking place.

III. The schools are under the management of individuals, who are, with a few excep-

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tions, clergymen. Although they generally take a great interest in the progress of the schools intrusted to their care, various circumstances appear to prevent them from giving that substantial encouragement which, considering the poverty of the teachers, is urgently needed.

IV. As I have stated in former reports, early prejudices, ignorance of the principles and practice of the Board, and want of religious toleration on the part of its opponents, seem to be amongst the chief impediments to the extension of National education. The unsatisfactory remuneration of the teachers cannot fail to act most injuriously on the schools already established.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—I have been but eight months in charge of this district, and have not sufficient knowledge of its condition in former years to enable me to institute a comparison, or pronounce on progress. One point, however, I observe, that the number of pupils in Fourth Book class is very limited indeed, and that there is an undue preponderance in the junior divisions; while proficiency in arithmetic, that is, advanced rules and extra branches—geometry, mensuration, or algebra—is rarely met with; few of the children remaining sufficiently long at school to attain this, and even during that brief period giving but very irregular attendance: 40·2 per cent. of the number on the rolls being the average for the year 1867.

The teachers are a very respectable body, and, with few exceptions, are trustworthy. The majority of them, while not satisfied with their pecuniary condition, are attached to their profession, and discharge their duties conscientiously and satisfactorily. Those of them who have small farms at reasonable rents are able to live with tolerable comfort, yet, certainly, not as the importance of their office would require; but teachers, especially those having families, who are depending on their schools alone, must have great difficulty in maintaining the appearance of respectability, which they all do, even at the sacrifice of the comforts, and, I fear, in some instances of the necessaries of life.

The moral tone of the schools is excellent, and, as far as I can observe, not only the minor morals but Christian principles are inculcated by precept and example.

The management is virtually in the hands of individuals: Where committees did exist they have ceased to act—a change not to be regretted. Of the 122 schools, exclusive of Model and Poor Law Union schools, there are—

65 schools under 19 Roman Catholic clergymen; 12 schools under 8 Roman Catholic non-ecclesiastics; 10 schools under 6 Protestant clergymen (2 Established Church and 4 Presbyterian); 35 schools under 17 Protestant laymen (12 Established Church and 5 Presbyterian).

The managers for the most part confine the exercise of their powers to general supervision, satisfying themselves of the teachers' correctness in conduct and attention to business hours, and soforth, but rarely attending to the more important duties of frequently visiting and examining a class, or of urging on the parents the necessity for sending their children to school regularly. A course which if they (the managers) pursued would stimulate and encourage the teachers in their arduous mission, and, enhancing the estimate of education in the popular mind, would lead to more satisfactory attendance, and, consequently, increased proficiency.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—I. The teachers in many cases have improved considerably during the year, both as school-keepers and as instructors of youth. In most cases they seem satisfied, and have no idea of changing to any other business. There seems to be a friendly feeling existing between the teachers and the people in the neighbourhood of their schools in almost every case. About twenty of the teachers suffer inconvenience from want of a dwelling-house, or suitable lodgings near their schools.

II. The moral tone of the schools is unobjectionable.

III. The management of nearly all the schools is in the hands of individuals. About two-thirds of them seem vigilant in respect to the working of their schools, but the remainder seem merely to sign the official documents, and only act when required by the Board to do so. Local aid, independent of school fees, is given to 22 teachers in this district.

IV. I feel it almost unnecessary to offer any observations or suggestions respecting impediments to the extension of National education, particularly as there are nearly 7,000 National schools scattered over the country.

I would merely suggest, in concluding this report, that every facility should be afforded to the establishment of infant schools. The infants' department is the school required by the age. In it even the least and youngest is an important person, and readily falls in with the training and *learning*, to a wonderful extent, that is afforded in the school. The majority of those requiring an infants' school, are either not at school at all, or if at school among the senior children, are too often passed over as unimportant, or as "too young to be trained or taught anything."

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—General observations—

(1), Social standing of teachers.
(2), Moral tone of schools.
(3), Management.
(4), Impediments to extension and improvement of the schools.

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On these points I shall necessarily be brief. More lengthened observations I reserve for longer experience. Yet since my appointment in July to this, my first district, some conclusions were unavoidable, and seem to admit of no dispute.

I. The social and educational standing of the teachers is not and cannot be satisfactory at the present salaries. In most of the schools in this district there is no local aid whatever towards the payment of the teachers. The majority are wholly dependent on the Government grant. This is not as it should be, but we must take the facts as we find them. Out of 104 schools at present (January, 1868), under my inspection, there are local aids to teachers' salary in only 27; in 15 of these the aid coming from the Marquess of Sligo. I regret that it is not in my power to lay before the Commissioners a statement of the extent of property in this district, on which nothing whatever is contributed towards the purposes of local education. In my next annual report I hope to be able to do so. Meanwhile it may be accepted as rather an *over-statement* of the "local contributions," to name them as about equal to *one penny on every 25 acres* in the district.

But even the Government grant does not seem to me to be either adequate or judiciously distributed. Teachers are classed and paid with too much reference to mere attainments, and too little to their ability as teachers, and actual success in their work. I could name a first-class teacher in this district who does not produce as good results as many a third class man. A list of teachers tabulated *according to salary*, would vary very much indeed from a list framed in *order of merit*. The system of payment by results adopted by the Committee of Council has been suggested. But I cannot approve of it. Many of our schools are small, and many unfavourably situated. Teachers in towns would benefit; those in mountainous districts, among an Irish-speaking population, would have great difficulty in securing a sufficient number of passes. Nor would a system of promotion depending on the general character of Inspectors' reports be satisfactory, although a great improvement on the present system, as likely to produce better educational results in judicious hands. The most serious objection to it, I conceive, would be want of uniformity in the different districts. It must be acknowledged, however, that a system of promotion essentially the same has always been in use without serious complaint in most Government departments.

I would, however, propose that to every teacher there be secured a certain minimum salary, according to class; and an additional sum, to be regulated (as in England) by results. His salary would thus consist of two portions, a fixed sum, which should be a minimum, so as to leave room for the action of the uncertain amount dependent on his own exertions, as a *stimulus*.

A second cause of the low educational status of the teachers here is the unrelenting opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy to our training schools. The operation of this hostility requires no comment. Numbers of the schools are conducted by untrained teachers, many of whom have had no opportunity whatever of seeing enlightened methods of instruction and school organization. The evil of such a state of things is manifest.

The teachers, as a body, are an honest, industrious, and well-meaning class of men. I sometimes find what I am willing to believe is zeal and love for their profession; and where this is the case, corresponding happy results are observable in the schools.

II. I am asked, "Is attention given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits?" I do not believe that the "inculcation of a Christian spirit," as a definite and practical part of their daily duties, ever enters into the thoughts of the majority of our teachers. Their example is, however, for the most part an unconscious teaching of the spirit of forbearance and good will. They are, as I have above said, upright and industrious; and of the hundred under my inspection, there is but one of whose habitual sobriety I have a doubt.

III. The management, which ought to be the life of the system, is its weakest point. In the appointment of teachers, the selection of the most competent person is *not* made the first object. Many managers never visit their schools. Those who do, either content themselves with the bare entry of the fact, or insert statements on the conduct and educational status of the school, which are, for the most part, specimens of the most fulsome panegyric. These laudatory reports may be found in the worst schools in the district, while it is a curious fact, that the best schools are to be found among those the only visiter of which is the Inspector.

IV. The principal hindrance to the improvement of our schools may be found in the foregoing statements. They may be briefly summarised as follows:—inadequate commencing salary to teachers; promotion not made to depend in a sufficiently marked manner on efficiency; too low a standard of admission; absence of feeling of responsibility, and sense of duty in connexion with the education of the poor by the landed interest and mercantile classes; and neglect of duty by managers. The remedial measures I would suggest, are—

1. None to be appointed probationers who have not served as monitors, or been otherwise prepared for the duties of principal teacher.

2. Programme for probationers to be raised. At present the programme for probationers is *lower* than that for senior monitors, in their first year, and they may be more ignorant of the geography of Ireland than their third class pupils.

3. Probationers' salary to be raised to £20, exclusive of school fees and local contributions, and that of classed teachers in proportion.

4. Classed teachers to receive capitation grants on pupils who pass a certain standard after a number of attendances, of which the maximum shall be limited. At present, teachers of the same classification, whose schools exhibit a remarkable disparity in point of efficiency, are on the same footing as to income.

5. Grants to be withdrawn where a sufficient staff is not kept up. In Myna there is a school which exhibits a yearly average attendance of 60, and an attendance for the quarter ended October 31st, 1867, of 99, under one unaided teacher.

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District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—There are 132 teachers employed in this district, of whom 74 are males, and 58 are females, and these hold the posts of principal teachers. There are, besides, 8 assistants, and 4 junior literary assistants, with 41 paid monitors. Of the 132 principal teachers, 68 either live with their parents, or have residences of their own, the remaining 64, or nearly half the entire staff, are obliged to provide house accommodation for themselves as best they can, in the towns and rural districts in which their schools are situated. The practice with this class is to hire rooms in the houses of their neighbours and supply themselves with board; a course which is attended with great inconvenience and much loss of time.

The teachers are making due efforts to qualify themselves for their duties. Eighteen male and 24 female teachers, or 33 per cent. of the entire staff of the district were examined during the year, and 12 male and 22 female candidates were promoted—promotion being awarded only in those instances in which the schools were well or fairly conducted. There are 40 schools in the district, or 30 per cent. of the entire, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are well and successfully taught, in the remaining number very different degrees of efficiency are supported.

The female teachers are devoted to their profession with great earnestness, as a more suitable and lucrative one does not present itself to them; but the male teachers would prefer employment in other departments, as their pay is *not* adequate to the wants of the position they are expected to support.

The want of a staff of efficient male teachers has been felt very much this year. In the case of new appointments the literary qualifications of the candidates were low, and afforded little hope for success in their future career. This is an evil that will be found to grow with the system until it is checked by the institution of provincial training schools, in which parties aspiring to the post of teacher should be educated for the profession. In the case of female candidate teachers this want does not exist, as the convent schools supply the place of training institutions, and furnish a large number of fairly qualified teachers to the country.

I cannot here overlook the position the convent schools have taken among the National schools. In them not only are the children of the poor educated, but such of them as evince an aptitude for teaching are selected for the post of paid monitor, and next are sent out to the rural schools to diffuse the instruction of which the convent schools are the source. Of the 6 new female teachers appointed this year in this district, 4 received their education in convent schools, and in the case of those already employed, I believe 75 per cent. have been selected from the local convent schools.

As a general rule when a clerical manager requires a mistress for his school he applies to the nuns for a teacher, and they select one for him from their staff of monitresses. This is one of the gravest points in relation to National education at present. There are about 140 convent schools in connexion with the National Board, which are affording not only a free education to the poor, but are supplying well qualified teachers to the state, without any expense; in fact, these have become the normal schools of the country, and they will continue to be such whatever changes time may bring about, and should, for this reason, receive more support and greater encouragement. There are many ways for rendering these schools more effective, and of extending the course of studies pursued in them; but I shall not enter into details in reference to them at present.

The management of the National schools is vested in individuals—there is no Committee in this district. These parties are clergymen, or lay gentlemen of respectability. They often visit the schools, but do not take any part in conducting, as they are too heavily pressed with professional duties to divert their attention to business not in immediate connexion with them.

The question of extension belongs to the past. There are plenty of schools in operation. The great question at present is to render those in existence as effective as possible. One means to this end is to pay the teachers more liberally, and pay them according to the results of their industry and skill in conducting their schools. The teachers holding high ranks in the scale of classification will, if industrious and successful, attract larger schools than those in lower grades, and cannot fail to ensure large salaries, and if they, through neglect, or want of industry, should fail to support large and well-taught schools, they have no claim for the rewards that are due to teachers who adopt a different course.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Generally the teachers who have served some time are improving in the management of their schools, but the younger masters are too frequently persons who will require a long time to become properly conversant with their duty, particularly as regards attention to the school records, discipline, and system. The

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managers have no choice, young men of the kind desirable for the service do not offer themselves on account of the smallness of the probable income, and the managers must take the best they can get. The school programme is much more carefully followed than formerly, and a copy of Mr. Joyce's book on school management is now owned by nearly every teacher in the district. A considerable improvement has resulted in very many cases from closely following the directions given in the prefaces of the lesson-books.

The teachers seem satisfied with their position, and do not make any effort to leave it. However, in this part of Ireland the elder teachers could do nothing out of the Board's service, but keep a hedge-school—now a wretched employment. The younger men are not so satisfied; two went this year to farming with their father (one of these was a very good teacher), three went to America, two of these were particularly smart and intelligent. Were an annual pension, on retirement, allowed, intelligent young men would be more willing to enter the service, or remain in it. Some of the teachers are rearing the best boys of their family for the constabulary or army, and give the prospect of a pension a foremost place among their reasons. A yearly pension would be preferred to a much larger retiring allowance than is yet granted. The teachers know nothing of business, and a sum of money in their hands soon melts away without being of much use to their families.

The social position of the teachers is not good. The requirements on the programme for first class are so great that few can acquire them. Those for second class are beyond the reach of the majority of the present young teachers. Therefore the salary of most is small, and the income from school fees is very little. Most of the teachers have to keep the school-house repaired, and several have to pay rent for it. Their residences are often at a great distance, so that they are put to a great inconvenience, and tempted to curtail the hours they should spend in school. From all these causes they cannot hold the position in society they ought; their food must be indifferent, and their dwellings humble. Considering their many disadvantages they make a creditable appearance. They enjoy respect from their good character, and the great estimation learning (however abstract) was formerly held in by the peasantry has not yet entirely departed.

The moral tone of the schools is good in every respect, except the want of sufficient care to suppress prompting and copying, which still prevail in many schools to the great annoyance of an examiner, loss of time in the inspection and moral injury of the pupils. Forbearance on account of religion appears universally prevalent in the schools of mixed attendance. The conduct of the pupils generally on the occasion of my visits (both regular and incidental) is very good; and the personal cleanliness and tidiness of the pupils is improving. Religion is taught in almost every school, and, of course, particular attention to it is paid by the managers, who are chiefly Roman Catholic clergymen. Intermediate religious instruction, however, in schools with only one room, and children of more than one persuasion must be attended with inconvenience to those who have to turn out on the road in bad weather. Dissatisfaction on this point is beginning to be felt here, as the number of Protestant pupils is on the increase.

The management is not vested in a committee in any case. The managers are clergymen (principally Roman Catholic), landlords, or respectable laymen. The managers would not tolerate any defect in the moral conduct of their teachers, and the religious instruction is well attended to. Beyond this, in many cases, the management proceeds no farther than correspondence with the Board and Inspector, and an occasional visit to the school; very few examine the pupils, or assist the teacher in supplying requisites, or obtaining from the children the fees that their parents' circumstances warrant. Some of the managers will not allow the parents to be pressed to pay even less than what they ought. Hardly any ever make a present of a map, a clock, or any other appliances not likely to be supplied by a collection among the pupils. As a body they are favourable to the National system, and do not exhibit a wish to change it for the denominational.

The impediments which I formerly pointed out seem as far as ever from being removed, except that arising from the bad state of the school-houses. The managers, in a few cases, have applied for aid to build, and some others are likely to follow their example, now that they see what is doing in the neighbouring parishes. Mr. Vere Foster has again offered aid for building, and some non-vested school-houses are about to be erected in place of the present small cabins which might have remained long enough but for the assistance given by this gentleman, of whose kind and untiring exertions too much cannot be said. Some of the other impediments I mentioned formerly, viz., the irregular attendance of the pupils; their late attendance every morning, and the early age at which they leave school, appear to be at present irremovable. But that arising from the inferior acquirements and intelligence of the majority of the young men who appear as candidates, and the unwillingness of clever monitors to re-engage in the service as teachers, would, it is very probable, be very much removed, if a larger salary were granted to third and second class teachers. I would also beg to suggest the advantage of granting annual pensions instead of retiring allowances, and of lengthening the period of the senior monitors' service, so as to enable them to be properly trained for the duties of teacher. At present, in many cases, they leave when they are beginning to know their business thoroughly and before they have acquired such a taste for teaching as would prevent them from going to some other employment.

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District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—As in former years, I have had returns forwarded to me from the different schools, showing how the children in the various classes are provided with their necessary school books, and also of the number of children promoted from class to class in each school during each quarter of the past year; but, owing to the limited time allowed for the preparation of the various returns at the end of the year, I have not been able to tabulate these important and instructive results.

I. I am not surprised to find several of the teachers who have been educated at much expense to the State, and who would, under other circumstances, make teaching the chosen business of their lives, anxious to exchange the profession for almost any other course of life, in most of which, however humble, he expects to find himself able to earn an improved income. The high rates of all kinds of markets which have prevailed for some considerable time past, render the teachers' salaries no longer even nearly worth what they formerly were to them; and, as managers of schools, with a few honourable exceptions, do little or nothing to provide for the comfort or the improved social position of the teachers; no time should be lost in coming to the aid of so deserving a body as the National school teachers of this country. From the experience of the past I am prepared to say that voluntary local contributions in aid of the teachers' incomes need not be depended upon. I would, however, most strongly urge that some scheme of compulsory local taxation, specially designed for educational purposes and the increase of teachers' incomes, should be speedily submitted to the consideration of Parliament. Unless something be done, and done soon, the Board must be prepared to lose the services of many well qualified teachers, whose special fitness for the skilful discharge of the duties of their office has already cost the State much money.

II. In every school in the district, so far as my experience has been able to reach, due attention is given to the inculcation of good habits and of a Christian spirit, attended with satisfactory results.

III. Out of 41 managers of schools in the district three are clergymen of the Established Church, and four laymen—two of the latter being proprietors, and two agents of estates. There are 27 clergymen and 7 laymen of the Roman Catholic Church, managers of schools, in the district. One of the latter is a manager of a bank, another a grain merchant, another an extensive grazier, and the remaining four are clerks of Poor Law Unions.

IV. The average daily attendance at the schools is becoming very low. The only remedy I could suggest would be compulsory taxation, under sanction of an Act of Parliament, for the promotion of public education in Ireland.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—I. I am too short a time in charge of the North Dublin District to give an opinion as to whether or not the teachers of it are improving as instructors of youth, and as school-keepers; but I am sufficiently long to be able to state that the great majority of them are very attentive to their school duties, and very many of them zealous and efficient, whilst, on the other hand, that there are several classed and trained, whose inefficiency and incompetency I had occasion to refer to in my ordinary reports on their schools. The practice of allowing candidates to attend the instruction given by the Professors to the teachers in training, and of classifying those candidates afterwards, has done great injury to the schools of my district, as it led to the appointment of many of them to schools, which they are quite unfit to conduct. It would be very difficult to estimate whether the training establishment has done more harm or more good to the National schools of the district in which it is situated. If the qualifications of many of the teachers be very poor, their remuneration is equally so; as the local aid, in the way of school fees, which are the only allowance from most of the managers, is very small in comparison with the grant from the Board. Compared with the teachers in other parts of Ireland, those in the city of Dublin labour under two disadvantages—they have to pay more for their support, and they receive less school-fees, on account of the very humble circumstances of the parents of the children that attend the Dublin schools.

II. The moral tone of the schools in my district appeared to be satisfactory during the past year. The children were well conducted, and obeyed the orders of their teachers, unless in a few instances, where proper discipline was not maintained. The teachers in general are steady, temperate, and attentive to their duties, and in their conduct show a good example to their pupils.

III. The 2 convent schools, and 75 of the ordinary town and rural schools, are under the management of 18 Roman Catholic clergymen, who visit them on an average once a week; 3 rural schools are under the management of 2 clergymen of the Established Church, who visit them occasionally; and 1 town school is under the management of a Wesleyan minister, who visits it frequently. The Poor Law Union school is under the management of the Clerk of the Union, and is visited occasionally by the Guardians; 3 of the prison schools are for convicts, and are under the supervision of the Directors of Convict Prisons, and the remaining one is a city prison school, and is under the management of the Superintendent; the two Lunatic Asylum schools are under the direction of the Governor, who visits them very often; the eight model schools are under the patronage of the Commissioners, and are visited and examined by the Head Inspectors and myself, and the two evening schools are held—one in a model school, and the other in an ordinary town school.

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IV. One of the great impediments to the improvements of the National system is the present mode of paying the teachers. Salary is awarded to them now by the Commissioners on their classification, and not on their efficiency in their schools; and hence it is not unusual to find teachers paid inversely to their efficiency. As the object of the entire grant is to educate the people, it seems but rational that those who do most towards accomplishing that object ought to be paid the most; and, therefore, that teachers should be paid, as in England, by results. If the same amount of salary now paid on classification be paid the teachers on the results produced in their schools, none but the idle can complain of the change, since the high-classed teachers, who are generally the most skilful and experienced, can, with the same effort, produce greater results than the low classed and less skilful, and thereby obtain a larger share of the grant. I am quite sure that no greater improvement could be introduced into the National schools than that of paying the teachers by results. I remember cases of first-class teachers, whose schools were inferior to those of third-class teachers, and whose attention I directed to the matter, but to no purpose; but had I the power at the time, I would, as a matter of equity and fair dealing, have given the larger salary to the hard-working third-class teacher, and the smaller one to the idle first-class teacher.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—I. Teachers.—Having been only eight months in charge of the district, I do not feel myself justified in making any lengthened remarks under this or the following heads. The teachers, as a class, appear to be a steady, respectable body, conducting themselves in their intercourse with society with becoming modesty and propriety. Notwithstanding their small incomes, and the slender prospect of bettering their condition as National teachers, they seem devoted to their calling, at least they manifest no desire to abandon it for another means of living.

II. The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory.

III. The management is individual, there being no school committee in the district. Of clerical managers, 17 are Roman Catholic, 5 Established Church, 2 Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist; there are 5 lay managers, all Protestant gentlemen of property and influence. The management, except in very few cases, is merely nominal.

IV. The system of National education requires little extension in this district; to its improvement there are, undoubtedly, many serious impediments, such as the want of suitable and properly-furnished school-rooms, the great irregularity in the attendance of the pupils, the prevention, generally, by the Roman Catholic clergy of the teachers under their control from availing of the advantages afforded by the training institution, the want of active, vigilant local supervision on the part of managers, and last, though certainly not least, the very inadequate salaries of the great bulk of the teachers, those in third class. This impediment effectually debars clever, intelligent young men from entering the service, and prevents those already in it from devoting themselves heartily and zealously to their duties. Until something is done to remedy the evil now complained of the Commissioners and the public may rest assured that improvement in any or in every other direction will fail to render the National system thoroughly effective for the education of the people.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—A residence of only eight months in the district is not enough to enable me to lay before the Commissioners any extended or very reliable exposition of its general state, and my few remarks will be confined to the notice of its one or two salient points.

In the first place, the district wants schools. During the past year six new ones have been taken into connexion; upon an application for two others I have this week received orders to report. Three, soon I hope to become National, are in operation already; and there is a prospect of five more. These will, in some measure, relieve the wants of the population; but even then I think there will be an opening for as many more.

In the second place, the district wants monitors. In May last it possessed only twenty of the senior class, it now has thirty-eight; it ought to have nearly double the number. In the Gort district, for eighty-three schools in operation, the total numbers of monitors always exceeded sixty; while here, for 103 schools, the allowance was only half so many. Thus, when a vacancy offers for a teacher, it has generally to be filled up by a raw untrained youth, who, left too soon to his own devices, seldom rises beyond third class. Hence the present low classification of the teachers, which, reacting upon its cause, in many cases prevents the appointment of monitors where the average attendance is sufficient. I would, therefore, urge upon the Commissioners exceptional liberality in these appointments, whether by allowing first-class teachers one more than the attendance would exactly justify, or by intrusting their instructions to the more promising third class teachers, who, from shortness of service alone, have not yet had the opportunity of attaining a higher grade.

The teachers as a body, are a hard-working well conducted class, not at present too well contented with their position and prospects. It would appear, even upon the selfish calculating principles of political economy, that their payment is too low, since the supply hardly equals the demand. When a vacancy occurs there is generally considerable delay before a suitable candidate can be found, and several times we have been obliged to have recourse to other districts. Many promising young men are lost to the service because

they can find a better opening in the police. So long as they see this body better fed, better lodged, better clad, and much less worked than the teachers, so long will they prefer the uniform of the Constabulary.

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I must not leave this subject without bearing testimony to the general loyalty of the teachers. The contrary has, I am aware, been alleged by certain foolish persons, who delight in speaking at random upon subjects of which they know nothing; but anyone who takes the trouble to converse with the various classes of the people will find the teachers, as a body, the most loyal of all.

The moral tone of the schools is in most respects good; but far too little importance is attached to the inculcation of habits of truthfulness.

Some of the managers take a real interest in the acquisition of competent teachers, and in the progress of the schools; but in too many cases their supervision is confined to a few rare visits.

The chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in the district are—

I. The unfavourable sentiments of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, which impede the erection of suitable school-houses, and the due training of the teachers.

II. The poverty of this part of Ireland, which causes irregularity in the attendance and in the payment of fees.

III. The want of schools.

IV. The low classification of many of the teachers, consequent upon the want of a sufficient monitorial staff.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—On the whole the teaching power of the schools in this district has not improved during the past year. Scarcely any of the teachers are now trained at the central model school, and when a school becomes vacant by the death or resignation of the master, it often happens that a person of no experience in teaching, and of very low literary acquirements, is appointed to take charge of it.

Generally speaking there is no local aid given to the support of the teacher, except a few pence paid weekly by a portion of the pupils, and in too many instances the master must depend on the salary paid by the Board, which in the case of a probationer is only £15 a year. As this is the position offered to an intelligent young man, on his entrance into the public service as an instructor of youth, surely it is no matter of surprise that there are so few eligible candidates, proposing themselves to take charge of schools. It is much to be regretted that local parties make so little exertion to render the position of the schoolmaster more comfortable; by thus acting they fail to secure the services of efficient and earnest teachers, on whose exertions the well-being of society so much depends. It is also to be regretted that no system of pensions for superannuated teachers, has been as yet sanctioned by Government.

National education has already conferred great advantages on this country, it has proved to be one of the most useful agencies in suppressing crime, and improving the moral tone of the people: because crime and enlightenment are antagonistic. But the system of National education is capable of still further improvement. In our schools, which are purely elementary, no expense should be spared to provide efficient teachers—men having an aptitude for their work—who would bend all their energies, to make their pupils proficient in reading, writing, and arithmetic; a large staff of such teachers would prove to be the most useful public servants, and the most effective agents in promoting the interests of society at large.

I am sure the Commissioners are anxious to promote the welfare of the teachers under their control; and I hope that local parties shall be obliged willingly or unwillingly to contribute to the support of schools.

As payment of teachers' salaries by "results" is now being debated, I beg to make a few observations regarding it. At first sight payment by results presents a very fair aspect, but on a little consideration it will be found to be surrounded by no small difficulties. Let us take the case of a teacher placed among the poor, the ignorant, and the vicious, who inculcates a Christian spirit among his pupils, and teaches them to live as good men ought to live; and yet, owing to the stupidity of some, and the irregular attendance of others, their literary proficiency is low. Take another teacher whose general conduct may not be free from blame, yet owing to circumstances his pupils answer better, although he does not bring more earnestness or more competency to the discharge of his duties than the former. Now, will the literary standard be a fair measure to apply to the usefulness of these two men as public servants? Again, by whom are the literary results of the teachers' exertions to be measured? If by the District Inspector, it will bring him into collision on many occasions with both managers and teachers, and the Board shall be harassed by frequent appeals and complaints.

It is not to be inferred from the foregoing observations, that my opinion is unfavourable to a well-considered scheme for paying the teachers in accordance with the results of their literary exertions; but into such a scheme other elements should enter, as well as the proficiency of the pupils at any one examination during the year. A discretionary power should be given to the Inspector to take a broader view in some cases of the teacher's usefulness,

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District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—Those teachers who have been for some time in the Board's service, and many of whom have been trained, seem disposed to be earnest in the discharge of their duties; and, with few exceptions, cheerfully adopt any suggestions left for their guidance. They have chosen teaching as the profession of their lives, and are anxious to make it as remunerative and as respectable as they can. But many of the young men lately appointed, if one is to judge from the resignations and withdrawals from the service within the year, take a school in their own neighbourhood, apparently to afford them the means of support in the meantime, till they can find something better to do. Nine teachers from this district have left the service since January last, most of them young men who have been employed in teaching for a short time only. I think that this fluctuation is mainly owing to the fact that in schools under the management of the Roman Catholic clergy teachers are refused the advantage of training; a disability which tells not only on their usefulness as school-keepers, but also on their classification, and consequently on their salaries. Under these discouraging circumstances managers often experience the greatest difficulty, especially where little or no school-fees are paid, in securing the services of any teacher possessed of qualifications higher than those which obtain for him a temporary certificate as probationer. As matters stand at present, I do not think the teaching staff in this district is likely to improve. A few of the more deserving teachers have been fortunate enough to obtain the appointment to schools to which a yearly donation is attached by the landlord of the property on which the school-house has been erected; but these philanthropic landowners are so "few and far between" as to affect but little the general statement that the teachers of this district, as a body, are very poorly paid; and that many of them have a hard struggle to procure the necessaries of life for themselves and their families.

The management is entirely in the hands of individuals, a few of whom are either landed proprietors or their agents, but the great majority are clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. They generally seem anxious about the success of their schools, visit them frequently, and exercise a general surveillance over both teachers and pupils.

The impediments to the improvement and extension of National education in this district are twofold, viz.:—those that affect the teacher's fitness for his work, and those that interfere with the attendance of the pupils; and these two classes of impediment may be said to act more or less reflexly on each other. Managers are not likely to be able to secure the services of properly qualified *trained* teachers where little or no school fees are paid; and in such cases they are even less likely to obtain well qualified *untrained* teachers, from whom (*untrained* teachers) more especially they at present make their appointments. Thus it is that inexperienced youths are frequently put in charge of schools, when vacancies occur; and as the surrounding population have little confidence in their fitness, the attendance falls off in consequence.

I have already shown how the absence of school-fees tends to act as a hindrance to the extension of education; and I merely refer to it again here as one of the causes which affect the daily attendance; a cause which in rural sections operates no less strongly than the poverty of the population and the farming operations. Much good is being done, however, even under these adverse circumstances. New school buildings are being erected; and, indeed, all that is needed to make National education universal in the remote west, is some solution of the present difficulty, owing to which managers are often compelled to appoint and retain young men possessed of neither ability, experience, nor preparatory training for the work.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—I. I have had reason to feel satisfied with the manner in which the teachers of this district, as a body, discharged their duties during the past year.

The majority seem content with their position, but many of the younger teachers complain that their income is insufficient to maintain them, and appear ready to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer for a transfer to a more lucrative field of labour. I have again to remark a great and increasing difficulty in finding eligible male candidates for the office of teacher, a difficulty which will, I fear, ultimately lead to a serious deterioration in our teaching staff, unless remedied by a liberal addition to the present scale of salaries.

II. The moral tone of the schools is, so far as I can observe, very satisfactory.

III. The management remains unchanged since last report; and I have nothing to add to the observations under this head embodied in that document.

IV. There are no special impediments to the extension of National Education in this district. The impediments to its improvement have been fully discussed in my reports for former years; and I do not intend at present to enter upon any suggestions as to the means of improving the system, with regard to the literary instruction of the pupils attending our schools. I take leave, however, to offer a few remarks with reference to a subject which occupies a prominent place in last year's "Blue Book," viz., the combination of agricultural with literary instruction in ordinary National schools.

To prevent misapprehension, I must premise that, regarding the question merely from a theoretical point of view, I should advocate the introduction of agricultural instruction in all rural schools. In practice, however, I fear that unless special arrangements

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can be made for the efficient *literary* instruction of the pupils, the addition of a "school farm," even supposing it to be conducted by the teacher in the most approved and successful manner, is often found to be positively injurious to the general prosperity of the school—in other words, that where there is only one teacher to conduct both literary and agricultural departments, if the latter is efficiently worked, and the farm managed so as to realise a profit, the former must necessarily fall behind. There is obviously a practical inconsistency in requiring a man to work a farm profitably, in accordance with the views of one Inspector, while another Inspector is bound to insist upon his devoting the greater part of his time to the ordinary school business. I doubt very much if any small farmer could show a satisfactory balance sheet at the end of the year, if compelled to spend nearly all his time away from his farm, leaving his labourers without any supervision.

My attention has been forcibly drawn to this subject from considering the circumstances of the three agricultural schools now in my charge. One of these schools is in a very satisfactory state as regards the literary proficiency of the pupils; but I attribute this to the fact of there being an assistant teacher in charge of, and responsible for the literary instruction of the children, the principal devoting himself mainly to the management of the farm, and only occasionally taking part in the general business of the school. The other two schools, though conducted by highly-classed teachers, are not by any means as useful to the localities in which they are situated as might be reasonably expected. One of them, indeed, I regard as decidedly inefficient, so far as the literary proficiency of the children is concerned. The other school seems pretty fairly worked, but the attendance is very small, and made up almost exclusively of young children. At my last inspection of this school, which is conducted by a teacher in first division of second class, I found only 20 children present, of whom only two or three were over ten years old. On the day previous I had inspected a school not two miles distant, in charge of a probationer, where I found 70 boys present, of whom at least 12 or 15 were over twelve years old, and therefore well fitted by age to avail themselves of agricultural instruction.

My experience, therefore, so far as it goes, would serve to show that where there is a teacher to devote his sole attention to the ordinary school subjects, a "school farm" may be beneficial to both teacher and pupils; but that where the attendance is not high enough to admit of this, the general welfare of the school is likely to be sacrificed, without any counterbalancing advantage, by the introduction of "model farming" into the course of instruction.

Before concluding this report, I think it well to express my opinion that, besides securing uniformity of judgment on the proficiency attained, many other advantages would follow from the appointment of two or three Inspectors specially qualified for the purpose, who would be charged with the duty of examining into, and reporting upon, the instruction given in vocal music and drawing. These subjects are special in their nature, and require, besides natural taste, a great amount of time and attention to enable an Inspector to examine effectively upon them.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—As I have been but a short time in charge of this district, I shall be brief in my general observations on this occasion. I can fully corroborate the statement of my worthy predecessor, that the teachers, as a body, have discharged their duty with faithfulness and ability. Under Mr. FitzGerald's vigorous and judicious inspection education has evidently made much progress during the last few years—there are, in fact, few decidedly bad schools in the district. If the results are not in all cases what we would desire, but a small share of the blame can be laid to the teachers' account. Irregular attendance, early removal from school, and the neglect of parents to enforce a due attention to home lessons are the most fruitful causes of failure.

The conduct of teachers is excellent. I have not heard of a single instance of misconduct during the past year; but I have heard them spoken of by influential parties as "teaching by example;" an educational influence of no little importance. Many of them are dissatisfied with their income, and I know a few with large families who find it difficult to procure the necessaries of life at the present high price of food. In some instances the want of a suitable residence for the teacher, within a reasonable distance of the school, is a serious inconvenience. One teacher has to walk 10 miles daily in going to and from his school, and I have reason to believe he is often late in his attendance in the morning. Many of the young teachers are retained in the service of the Board by the expectation of an early increase to their salary. If they be disappointed, I have no doubt they will look out for other employment. This is the more to be regretted as there is not an adequate supply of young men qualified for the office of teacher, or of lads preparing for it, and, consequently, when vacancies for male teachers occur, it is difficult, if not impossible, to get suitable men to fill them. There was not a senior (male) monitor of third or fourth year's standing at the last annual examination of monitors; nor is there a single *senior* monitor in the district even in his third year of service. Before they are qualified either by age or literary attainments to become teachers, they emigrate or accept other situations. It is not difficult to assign the reason, there is no other situation requiring an equal amount of education and general intelligence where the salary is so low.

There is no change in local management of any importance during the year. My acquaintance with the district is too short to enable me to speak confidently of the amount of supervision which the managers exercise. In several cases I think it is very slight,

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but I know some who take a very lively interest in the welfare of their schools, visit them frequently, and appear desirous to carry out the suggestions which I have made for the improvement of the schools, school-houses, and fittings, and in some cases they have done so where the improvements entailed a considerable expenditure.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—The year which we have just passed through has been one of unusual gloom—whether we regard it from a moral or material point of view; trade and industry have been greatly paralysed, and this country has passed through what, at the time, appeared a most alarming crisis.

Owing to their superior intelligence, and constant intercourse with the families of their pupils, the teachers of this district have been exposed to great temptation, and had they yielded to such solicitations, would have proved most dangerous enemies to the cause of law and order. I feel great pleasure in reporting, however, that in spite of all temptations the teachers have displayed singular prudence in their conduct, and rare fidelity to the cause which they had pledged themselves to support. It is also most encouraging to find that during the past year a smaller number of teachers (only five male and four female) than usual have left the service of the Board. This fact is the more satisfactory when we reflect that any person who might have been afraid to avow his disloyalty in this country, would naturally have sought an opportunity for doing so by emigration to the great Transatlantic Republic.

Of the small number of male teachers who left our service during that period, two were obliged by delicate health and old age to abandon that occupation; another (a son of one of the foregoing) temporarily resigned his situation for the purpose of attending to a little farm which his father had taken; another emigrated with his family to America, and the remaining one became clerk to the firm which at present has the contract for conveying the Board's parcels, &c., to their destinations.

During the past year only eight monitors (seven of whom had completed a service of more than two years) resigned their appointments, and four of them subsequently entered the teaching body—one as principal, and the other three as assistant teachers. On the other hand, no less than eleven monitresses resigned that office—six, after having held it for two or more years; and out of that large number, only two continued in the Board's service—one as principal, and the other assistant teacher. From these facts one might, on first thought, be led to infer that male monitors are more anxious to remain in the service of the Board than their comrades of the female sex, but the reverse is the case; and the anomaly may be accounted for by stating that, during the year 1867 only four vacancies were created by the death, marriage, &c., of female teachers, while those of male teachers amounted to a larger number (five); in addition to the vacancies which were filled up during the year, there are at present no less than seven openings for male, and only one for female, assistants, which still remain unfilled.

Were the salaries of male monitors augmented, as recommended in my last report, and those of both sexes obliged to remain content with that which they at present enjoy, until they should have proved themselves deserving of "a step in advance," by satisfactory answering at their yearly examination, a superior class of monitors would probably be enlisted, and fewer deserters from the ranks allowed to escape than is, unfortunately, the rule during most years of the present period.

Three causes may be assigned for the resignation of so many female monitors. 1st, The well-grounded dread with which they regard the annual examination of monitors—a more severe ordeal (relatively speaking) than that to which male and female teachers are subjected. 2nd, The difficulty which most females experience in procuring educational appointments after the completion of their course as senior monitors; few of the latter being even qualified for promotion to first-class monitorships. 3rd, The absence of all hope of being allowed to attend the training-department, while waiting for employment; and the probability that they will gradually lose so much of their previously-acquired knowledge as to be ultimately disqualified for admission into the second or first class, and thus be precluded from obtaining sufficient means of support for themselves, and, as is often the case, a helpless mother (or younger sisters) in addition. If the Roman Catholic bishops could be induced, by moderate concessions on the part of the Commissioners, to rescind their "veto," the training-schools would soon be filled with candidates of a higher intellectual standard than can under present circumstances be expected; and the possession of a certificate that the bearer had attended at least one course of lectures, would be regarded as a recommendation (and not a disqualification as now) whenever a candidate for employment would apply to a clerical manager of National schools, attended by Roman Catholic pupils.

The teachers of this district, with very few exceptions indeed, continue to maintain their previous high character for steadiness, love of their vocation, and fidelity to their many onerous duties. Though the decline of trade has, in most instances, lowered the receipts from local sources, while the increased prices of bread, meal, &c., have, on the other hand, rendered their official salaries less productive, they still contrive to preserve a respectable social position amongst the more prosperous but less intelligent farmers, by whom they are surrounded in almost every parish of this agricultural district.

An undefined dread of an impending change in the mode of compensating their services,

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prevents many deserving teachers from applying themselves with sufficient earnestness and perseverance to their studies as candidates for promotion; and though they entertain the utmost confidence that their claims for adequate remuneration will be justly and favourably considered by the Board, many excellent teachers, particularly those who have large families depending upon them for support, fear lest their incomes might be made to depend in great measure upon the very uncertain results of a single annual examination of their pupils. When we take into consideration the self-evident fact that the teachers who are most anxious to promote the future success in life of their scholars must frequently give offence by insisting, with perhaps unnecessary urgency, on the regular and punctual attendance of the children, the careful preparation of the home-lessons by the latter, the regular payment of school fees, neatness of person, and apparel, &c., points upon which their reputation as efficient teachers vitally depend, but which, nevertheless, often press rather painfully upon parents of delicate constitutions, or indolent, and perhaps improvident habits, we need not feel surprised that many a teacher would dread lest on the appointed day a large per-centage of his pupils might voluntarily (or by order of their parents) absent themselves from the examinations, and thus inflict a serious reduction in the income of their conscientious but injudicious teacher. Dangerous epidemics (such as cholera and scarlatina) also exercise a most depressing effect upon the attendance, although the existence of the malady might not have been even suspected in the locality a few days previous to the one appointed for the annual examination. On a comparatively recent occasion I found only twenty pupils present in one of the best convent schools I had ever the pleasure of inspecting. In this case, the falling off in the attendance from two hundred (or more) down to twenty, was certainly not attributable to any want of zeal or attention on the part of the excellent ladies who conduct the school, but to the alarming spread of cholera and typhus fever in the neighbourhood of the convent.

In my annual report for 1866, I gave the outline of a plan which would, in my humble opinion, secure two most desirable results, namely, earnest and skilful attention to school duties in the daytime, and reasonable self-culture during the leisure hours of the (early) morning and evening. The teachers, with whom I have conversed on the subject, express themselves quite content with the proposed arrangement, and would accept the principle of being allowed to earn increased pay by means of more efficient labour with feelings of satisfaction and the liveliest gratitude.

It would greatly contribute to promote the regular attendance of the pupils at school, if an earlier hour than "before noon" were appointed for making the usual daily records. There are three serious evils which result from the present arrangement, namely, 1st, though the teacher is required to have the rolls marked before noon, that duty is frequently postponed until "recreation" commences at 12.30 or 1.0 p.m., when the teacher most likely marks the rolls from memory, while the pupils are enjoying themselves in the play-ground, or discussing their dinners in their parents' houses; frequent inaccuracies result in this way; the result of indolence, rather than of any intention of wilfully exaggerating the real numbers. 2nd, even when the duty is fulfilled within the appointed time, very little opportunity (half an hour, or an entire one at the utmost) is afforded the Inspector of checking the accuracies of these entries from actual observation, many pupils being in the habit of occasionally absenting themselves for the remainder of the day, and the teacher being unaware of their non-arrival, is liable to forget making the proper entries on the leave-slate. 3rd, the pupils, in many instances, consider themselves sufficiently punctual if they reach the school-room in time to answer their names, and except they cannot legitimately record the attendance of such pupils, the teachers do not, in general, regard their want of punctuality as a very serious fault; all these evils would, in my opinion, be avoided, if the time specified in the Fourth General Rule for Teachers were changed to eleven A.M., and separate records kept of the "half-time" pupils who cannot attend, except on the conditions prescribed by the "Factory Act."

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—There are some points in the previous part of this report to which I will here draw attention.

1st, There is a much larger attendance of girls in the National schools of this district than of boys. At my inspection last year 3,978 girls were present, and only 2,314 boys. The average daily attendance of the 72 schools examined for Secondary No. 1 Report, being 3,683 girls, and only 2,623 boys.

2nd, The girls remain longer in the schools, and surpass the boys in every branch of the school programme. By the ages table it will be seen that only 53 boys were "of 14 years and over" in those 72 schools, while 206 girls, exclusive of the paid monitors, had attained that age; and the proficiency table will show the comparative progress of both sexes—not only in reading and grammar, but in writing and arithmetic—branches in which it would be supposed the boys should excel, the girls are far superior. It will be seen from the proficiency table that of 2,314 boys present, 1,517, or nearly two-thirds of the entire number were in the First Book, and only 46 in the Fourth, while of 3,978 girls present at the same inspection, the number in First Book was 2,028, or little more than half, with 236 in the Fourth, and so on throughout the other branches.

3rd, Two-thirds of the schools are in charge of female teachers, assisted by 113 paid monitresses, while there are only 17 monitors in the male schools. There are only 24 schools in the district, in charge of male teachers, while there are 50 conducted by females,

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and of that number 9 are convent schools, with an average daily attendance of 1,568 girls, and 298 male infants, or in all, 1,866, thus showing that those 9 convent schools have on their rolls more than one-fourth of all the National school children of the district. Now, to what class of schools did those children belong who exhibited the greatest proficiency? Where were the 236 girls in the Fourth Book educated? 162 of them in the convent schools, and 13 more in 2 schools where nuns constantly superintend the secular instruction, making 175 in all. In those schools also the 50 paid monitors marked Fifth Book were educated; and to the convent schools we are undoubtedly much indebted for the superior education given to the National school girls of this city; and if still the general proficiency be considered low, what would it have been but for the nuns? Take away the marks obtained by the convent school girls from the proficiency table, and it will be low indeed.

Sixty-three paid monitors were awarded gratuities at the examination of 1867—46 of them were from the convent schools, and of the 10 first class monitors examined at Easter, 8 were from those schools, and their papers were most satisfactory.

There is one of those convent schools to which more than a passing notice must be given, when the question is the state of National education in this district. I mean Baggot-street National school. It has an average attendance of about 800. At my last inspection of it, I had 109 pupils in the Fourth and Fifth Books. Out of 889 in the entire district "able to read the Third and higher Books with ease and intelligence," 210 were pupils of this school; of the 149 "able to work correctly sums in proportion and practice," 31 were in Baggot-street; and out of 359 "able to work correctly sums in division of money," 76 were in it. I had in the entire district only 262 "able to parse syntactically," 64 of them belonged to Baggot-street; 277 in the 72 schools examined, could "write with ease and freedom," 70 were Baggot-street girls; and so on through every branch. I find marked for the entire district as learning embroidery 254, of that number 60 belong to this school. It alone can lay claim to nearly one-sixth of all the proficiency marks obtained by the 72 schools examined. I do not know how much it receives from the Commissioners, but I am sure it is little, when we consider all the good it has done. In a district of girls and infants like this, such an establishment is invaluable.

It will not be considered that I have devoted too much space to a class of schools so ably conducted, attended by more than one-fourth of all the National school children, and indirectly influencing them all.

The average attendance in the day schools of this district is 6,536. viz., 2,723 boys and 3,813 girls. Of the boys 1,032 are infants, who attend schools conducted by females, leaving only 1,691 for schools in charge of male teachers, while the female teachers have 4,845 pupils. The disparity between the boys and the girls given here is very striking. Where are the thousand boys who should be daily in our National Schools? They are in the schools of the Christian Brothers, of which our infant schools are the nurseries. And had the connexion with the convent schools been severed, as was proposed some time since, 3,000 girls must have been struck off the National roll in one district only. What would our schools have been then? In Roman Catholic districts a wreck—"*rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*"

Again, how is it that the male schools under trained teachers, highly classed, do not yield results comparable to those just described? One cause is the inequality of the teaching staff, including the *paid monitors* of every grade and the workmistresses and assistants. There are 210 recognised female teachers in the district, or one for every 23 pupils in daily attendance. While for the 1,691 boys under male teachers, there are, including the monitors and assistants, only 58 paid teachers, or one for every 29 in daily attendance. Boys well qualified for monitors cannot be had, the salary is too low, and the monitors we have are inferior to the monitresses, as is abundantly evident from their examination papers.

The teachers of those boys do not give them the same amount of instruction that is given to the girls. Then in the girls' schools there is a comparatively large fourth class to select the monitors from; but in the boys' schools a very small one. For every fourth class boy in the district there are 5 fourth class girls. Only 115 boys of 13 years and over were present at my inspection last year, while there were 365 girls of that age; nearly two-thirds of those girls were in the Fourth Book, while little more than one-half of the boys of the same age, viz., of "13 and over," were classed as high. Is not this a probable proof of the greater attention paid to the instruction of the girls. When the ages of the boys who attend the National schools of this district are considered it is not to be regretted that so great a portion of them attend the female schools. Women are better teachers than men are of infant boys, who require in their instructors a patience, gentleness, and kindness, which few men possess.

I will now give the classification of the boys in the 23 boys' schools examined at Secondary, No. 1 inspection.

608 in the First Book.
449 in the Second Book.
153 in the Third Book.
43 in the Fourth Book.

1,253 boys present.

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Of the 608 in the First Book 226 were infants, unable to read correctly, and consequently do not appear on the proficiency table; only 9 of those schools had pupils in the Fourth Book, the largest number being in Ringsend male which had 8; five or six of those schools receive gratuities for unpaid monitors. I do not see what advantage those schools derive from such gratuities. They are no doubt an addition to the teachers' salaries; but in my opinion, it would be much better to increase their salaries by a capitation grant according to the proficiency of their schools. Unless some such arrangement be made, I fear the fourth class will disappear altogether from the male schools of this district.

I have now to consider the ordinary infant schools. There are 12 of them with an average attendance of 1,310, viz., 647 males and 663 females. Six of those schools are held in rooms totally unfit; where, from want of space and suitable accommodation, such as yards, playgrounds, class-rooms, &c., order and cleanliness are scarcely possible, and half the teaching power is lost. And, though the staff is large, viz., 12 principals, 21 assistants, and 16 monitors, or 49 in all—being one teacher for every 26 pupils in average attendance—yet, nearly two-thirds of those children were unable to read sufficiently well to obtain marks on the proficiency table, and the majority could not read at all. But, this is not surprising, when we consider that 936 of the 6,112 present at the secondary inspection were under 5 years of age; and that new pupils, never at school before, are being constantly admitted.

It occurs to me that the aid given by the Board to those schools should depend on the size of the room as well as on the number in attendance. A room calculated to accommodate only 60 should not be allowed a teaching staff sufficient for 100. A rule of this description, *strictly carried out*, would oblige the managers and patrons to provide suitable rooms.

There is one class of schools to which I have not yet alluded. I mean rural schools attended by boys and girls, and in charge of lay females. There are 6 of them, with an average attendance of about 35 each. Two of them are held in houses in very bad repair. They had no pupils in the Fourth Book, and but 29 altogether in the Third at last secondary No. 1 inspection. They are tolerably conducted. Of the 2 prison schools on the district roll one has been closed these two years in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The other is in operation, but only a few of the prisoners are allowed to attend it, the average being only 19, though there are perhaps 70 under 26 years of age on the prison books; and even the attendance of those on the school roll is not continuous—if their services are required in the house they must leave the school. Yet, if the reclamation of the criminal is the chief object, surely the school ought to form a more important part of prison discipline.

I have now reviewed the different classes of schools, and may here state that the chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education are—1st, the want of suitable school-houses; 2nd, the late and irregular attendance of the pupils; 3rd, the low salaries of the assistants and monitors, especially in the male schools. But, above all, the want of trained male teachers, consequent on the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy to the training institution and the model schools. This opposition has increased year after year; it has stopped the progress of our schools, and it is a bar to National education, which only the legislature can remove.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—What I have frequently stated with regard to the condition, circumstances, and social position of the teachers is equally applicable at present, and it is useless for me to go over the same ground.

The talent of the country will never be extensively employed in teaching till talent can find an adequate reward. The large number of teachers in third class, in the low division of second, and those many years in lowest division of first, get as much salary as, in a majority of cases, they deserve, and certainly as much as they could get in any other calling, unless in some mechanical art, if they had been apprenticed to any such.

Some young teachers in second class, and others in first class, are not paid sufficiently, and their lot drives young men of suitable ability to seek employment in other walks of life. This is natural, and will continue, no matter how people may think otherwise, as long as the same circumstances continue.

From various causes not less easy than useless to specifically mention, non-payment of school-fees has become the rule and the usage. The exceptions, judging by the past, would be increased, I think, by an increase of salary by the State, unless made conditional on increase of school-fees, not so much in the individual quota paid, as in the number that should pay.

If I had power I would not admit into any school even a pauper's or beggar's child without payment of some fee, be it ever so small. Non-payment leads to negligence, indifference, and irregularity, and degrades the cause of education. At the very outset in life it inculcates a mean, low, pauper spirit, injurious to the individual and to society. In any school the best scholars will be found to be those who pay something. The non-payers will be found oftenest without books, slate, and paper, will be found oftenest absent, oftenest late in arrival, and oftenest idle and mischievous.

People may contend for this system or for that, whatever they think best, most effective, and freest from faults; but non-payment of school-fees would, in my mind, first degrade, and at last destroy the usefulness of them all.

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I would then, if I could, insist on payment of school-fees by every pupil; and if I succeeded, I would then be in a condition, and have the inclination, to ask increased salaries from the State. If both were done, there would be no want of talented men and women, as there is now, especially of the men, to seek employment in our schools; and then "schoolmaster" would not be a synonyme for "poor struggler," suggestive of poverty and lowliness.

Non-training is injurious; I hope it will soon be remedied in some satisfactory manner; but all the training that ever was or will be thought of, or given, would not make good schoolmasters of crowds now in that profession, or of the crowds that will succeed them, unless a prospect of remuneration be held out sufficient to enlist talent in the service, in the profession of schoolmaster. This appears to me so obvious as to need no discussion, and the only wonder is that it is so long without being acted on.

With hardly an exception the teachers, male and female, are models of good conduct, and for this they are greatly respected, in spite of their lowly position.

If education is not far advanced, it is, at any rate, within reach of every child of sufficient age in this whole district, except in a few, very few localities, where I expect to have it available in the course of this year.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—In the course of my observations I have been obliged to advert to not a few faults in the schools of this district; yet I can assert, with a clear conscience, that they are fully as well-conducted and as useful as they could be expected to be upon a candid estimate of their circumstances and means, and of the opportunities of acquiring knowledge and skill which their teachers enjoy. The efficiency of schools is, to a great extent, a question of money, and, if I can form a reasonably accurate judgment from the accounts which eminent educationists have given of the condition of elementary schools in other countries, and from some personal observation outside Ireland, I do not fear to say that in the schools of this district at least as much instruction is given for the same money as in an equal number of schools in any part of the world.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—I regret to say that the prospects of the teachers appear to be most mournful. To those already in the service (of any standing) the decrease in the population, the poverty of the cottier class, the decrease in the small-farmer class, the want of due independence in the demand for school-fees, the indiscriminate admittance of "free pupils" by managers, and the almost total absence of sympathy by landlords and the larger farmer and shop-keeping class, hold out no hope of amelioration without active State legislation, and a compulsory school rate.

During the past year the rate of provisions has proved a source of great privation to teachers (especially to those with families). This, of course, would apply to all civil servants, but teachers are not civil servants, because local sources are supposed to cater to their wants. This is a myth, and it ought not to be, because those who benefit directly or indirectly by their exertions, ought to pay for their support.

This leads me to compulsory education, viz., a rate to be levied upon all who have property, and who are materially interested in the increased intelligence and prosperity of the Irish people.

Many years ago, I advocated a local educational rate, based on the educational grant, and a proportional local educational scale, based upon the present Poor-law area, such rate to be levied under and paid under the present Poor-law valuation, and each school to be paid under each Poor-law Union, according to a uniform scale, proportionate to the salary payable by the National Board.

Under this plan, *no extra official staff would be required.*

The rates and disbursements would be carried out as at present, and the amount would be duly fiated by the Government, subject to objection by Guardians cognizant of the circumstances of each school and locality.

I would advocate an increase of all salaries of teachers from third class up.

Few teachers, who are applicants, who show qualification on examination, under third class ever arrive at that class. Whereas, those who have been duly prepared, never fail to get third class at first examination. This has been the case for years, in my experience.

II. The general conduct of the teachers has given me great satisfaction during the past year. With two exceptions, I have found them loyal, obedient, and faithful servants. Under circumstances of privation, I have found them patient and uncomplaining.

Few, except those trained as monitors, look for schools; and even these under great discouragement under the penal disabilities dispensed by the Roman Catholic Clergy.

III. Management continues, as heretofore, co-operative, but not interfering.

IV. The gentry and influential laity talk a deal, but do not seem to care for, or understand, the work going on, or proposed to be carried out.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—As I am only eight months in charge of this district, it would be rather difficult for me at present to say whether the teachers are improving as instructors, but I can safely say, that the teachers, as a body, display great zeal for the promotion of education, and I have found them generally anxious to carry out any suggestions I felt called upon to give them.

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There are some of the teachers in this district, who are very comfortable for their position in life, and consequently tolerably content with their situation. The majority of the teachers, however, are dissatisfied with their salaries. They receive little or nothing from the children, whose parents are either too poor to pay for their education, or think that they are not called upon to do so, as the teacher is paid by the Board.

The social standing of the teachers is respectable, all of them endeavour with a praiseworthy pride to keep up a position equal, if not superior, to that of a small farmer, and in many cases their means are scarcely sufficient to enable them to do this.

The moral tone of the schools is very good. In all, in this district, religious instruction is given regularly on every day of combined instruction, and in 70 per cent. of them on Saturday for two hours. The best test I have for this, is the conduct of the children when under examination, and from this I can form a fair opinion; in the first place, prompting is almost wholly eradicated from the schools; and secondly, when I have occasionally discovered a prompt by similarity of error, I was invariably told the truth by the children on making inquiry.

The management of the schools in this district is exclusively individual. Twenty-one of the managers are clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, one is a clergyman of the Established Church, and the remainder, four in number, are laymen.

All the managers, with a few exceptions, take a lively interest in the promotion of education, and the welfare of their schools and teachers, frequently visiting to examine the children, to read over the reports, and to enforce the attendance.

The chief impediment to the advance of education in this district is the difficulty of getting the teachers trained. The young teacher, without training, can scarcely be expected to be a good school conductor, especially if he was educated at one indifferently conducted, which is a matter of frequent occurrence in some parishes in which there are no good schools, and whose managers under a mistaken view of the old saying:—"Charity begins at home," are unwilling to appoint a teacher who comes from a different parish.

Another matter which greatly impedes the labours of some of the teachers in this district, is the great irregularity of the attendance, the average attendance in some schools being only 35 per cent. of the average on rolls. This is a deficiency resulting partly from the apathy and ignorance of the parents. In making this statement, I do so with reservation; the parents frequently exhibit a praiseworthy anxiety to have their children educated, and the children themselves manifest an equal share of anxiety; as I have frequently seen them trudging through mire and rain a distance of three or four miles to attend school.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—I have nothing to add to the statements I made under this head last year, as the state and prospects of education, as far as I can see, are pretty much the same now as they were then, though, of course, somewhat improved.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—I do not think that the past year has been one of progress, as compared with former years, in the National schools of this district. This may be attributed, in some measure, to the unprecedentedly irregular attendance of the pupils up to the month of April, owing to the extreme severity of the weather, and to the prevalence of scarlatina at a later period. In the spring, also, emigration, to a considerable extent, took place from different parts of the district, and amongst the emigrants were many of the senior pupils of the schools.

The apprehension of a change for the worse in the mode of paying their salaries has unsettled some of the most skilful teachers, and disposed the younger men to turn their attention to appointments in the Excise and other departments of the Civil Service. Five trained and five untrained teachers connected with this district, left the Board's service during the year. With regard to six of the ten teachers referred to, more liberal remuneration from their schools would likely have induced them to remain. The newly appointed teachers were inferior to those of previous years. The want, on the part of candidates, of preliminary training for the office of teacher is becoming more strongly felt every day. Managers find it exceedingly difficult to meet with suitable male teachers for vacant schools.

It is to be hoped in the interests of the schools, that some arrangement of a satisfactory nature may, ere long, be arrived at on the following points, which are of urgent importance:—(*a*) Preparatory training for the office of teacher; (*b*) the adoption of a more liberal scale of remuneration to the teachers, whether based upon 'payment by results' in connexion with literary classification or otherwise; and (*c*) extended provision for pensions to teachers unable by age or infirmity to discharge their school duties efficiently.

The conduct of the teachers of this district, as a body, has been most exemplary during the year. No complaint whatever, has been made against them. They continue to be much esteemed in their respective localities.

The moral tone of the schools is highly satisfactory.

No change has taken place in the management since last report. It is, I believe, more effective than in the majority of the districts.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—No report on these points.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—With the few exceptions already referred to, the conduct of the teachers, as a body, continues to be all that can be desired. A large num-

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ber of them are energetic, intelligent, and skilful school-keepers; and the younger members—especially those who have been trained as paid monitors—are steadily improving in method and in the general knowledge of their profession, which, as a rule, they have chosen as the business of their lives. With the order and discipline of their schools, and the state of their school accounts, I have rarely had occasion to find any serious fault. In many cases I have found it necessary to sketch more suitable time-tables and to suggest improvements in the organization. In such cases, the teachers have invariably adopted my suggestions and cheerfully carried them out. That higher results are not attended arises from no want of diligence or zeal on the part of the teachers, but rather from the short time usually spent at school, and from the irregular and fluctuating nature of the attendance. I am sorry to say that the teachers are far from satisfied with their remuneration. No class in the community perform their duties more conscientiously; yet, notwithstanding the importance of their office, and the strict watch upon all their movements, many of them are worse paid than unskilled labourers. How, under such circumstances, can they maintain a social standing suited to their calling? Many of them, who rank no higher than third class, can without any great difficulty pass the examination for Excise officers, or for clerkships in the Post Office and the Customs, in which the duties are lighter and the emoluments very much greater. If popular education be a matter of such vital importance, and so necessary to the stability and prosperity of the State as is generally supposed, surely the rank and well-being of the educated should receive more consideration—should at least be equal in all respects to that of the officers of those departments to which I have referred. The prospect of a superannuation salary would do much to reconcile the teachers as a body to their office, to which they are already attached.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—I perceive a steady improvement in the teachers of the district, as regards the manner in which the school business generally is conducted; the greatest advance being made by the female teachers. All seem sincerely devoted to their occupation, though not entirely content with the rewards secured by their labour. Their social standing is generally determined less by the honourable nature of their occupation than by the amount of their yearly earnings, in most cases too insignificant to be acknowledged as a requital of their service. Apart from their professional worth, which is unquestioned, there is no more exemplary class in the community; there are no better citizens or subjects than the National teachers of this country.

The management of the schools is altogether in the hands of individuals. There are no acting committees. Most of the schools are self-acting, the only aid derived from the management being that of conducting the correspondence with the Education Office. To this condition of affairs there are, fortunately, many creditable exceptions, where the supervision is interested and paternal, the teachers encouraged and protected, and the schools efficient and flourishing.

There are no impediments to the extension or the improvement of National education in this district deserving of notice. The county is studded with schools, and the peasantry fully alive to their worth.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Having been less than half a year connected with this district at the close of the year, I cannot fully rely upon the accuracy of my knowledge in some cases, which a little further inquiry would supply if time could be spared me, respecting the teachers, their worth, their circumstances, their conduct, and the moral influence of their schools. I have no reason to think otherwise than that they are blameless in their lives and faithful to their trust.

The management of the schools, as regards the individuals, is unexceptionable. It includes members of the peerage and baronetage, gentlemen of property, and Established Church and Roman Catholic clergymen. In some cases the management is merely formal and nominal. In the majority of cases it is practical, and eminently so very often.

As regards the impediments to the extension and improvement of National education, there is one—of the effects of which many have exaggerated notions—that is, hostility to the distinctive and fundamental principles of National education, which is practically almost imperceptible here. Those who are opposed or unfriendly to National education may be resolved into two categories:—(1) Some—Roman Catholics—who seek exclusively denominational schools, with unrestricted freedom in the teaching and observances of religion. (2) Some—chiefly clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland—who insist upon the reading of the Scriptures by all in common, and at capricious times. The result of the former principle, so far as it affects this district, is that Christian Brothers' schools have been established at Youghal and Dungarvan; that another will probably be established at Lismore; and that the convent schools at Dungarvan and Lismore, and the workhouse school at Dungarvan have been disconnected with the Board of National education. Between them all these schools probably have an average daily attendance of about 650, and are educating upwards of 800. If they were so situated as to be in immediate proximity to National schools, the competition which must ensue would be a gain more than sufficient to counterbalance the subtraction of a large number. But they happen to be in large towns; and so far as regards National education their only result is that they

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teach so many who would otherwise be taught in National schools. The results of the latter principle are practically insignificant. All the Church Education schools in this district put together have only 372 on their rolls and only 272 in average attendance; and if these were emptied into the National schools of the district to-morrow they would increase the attendance in them only by a very small fraction.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—I. Being in charge of this district only since May, 1867, I am unable to form any decided opinion on this point.

II. Discipline, order, obedience, and good habits are attended to in nearly every school in the district.

III. The managers of the schools are either Roman Catholic clergymen or very respectable lay gentlemen. There are no school committees.

Except in few instances very little superintendence is exercised over the schools. Perhaps an occasional visit from the manager or his curate.

IV. The chief impediments to the improvement of the system are the want of interest in the schools on the part of managers, their indifference as to the regular attendance of the pupils, and the obstinate objection to the training of principal and assistant teachers.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—I. *The Teachers.*—My official acquaintance with this district only extends over a period of eight months, I am, therefore, not in a position to speak with regard to the improvement or otherwise of the teachers as instructors of youth and school-keepers.

They appear to be contented with their profession, but not devoted to it; any of them who have had a fair opportunity of leaving the service have done so.

They are, upon the whole, a respectable and well-conducted class.

II. The moral tone of the schools is entirely satisfactory, but an improvement is required in the habits and manners of the pupils. Some display wonderful energy in spitting about the school-room floor, without correction, and often with the example of the schoolmaster; upon the roads and in the town streets the conduct of both boys and girls is in some localities very rude and disorderly.

III. The management of the schools is generally in the hands of individuals, and those are, with few exceptions, Roman Catholic Clergymen.

The character of the management is, for the most part of a superficial nature, and is generally confined to a simple visit; but I am happy to add that there are some managers who take considerable interest in their schools.

I am indebted to the managers of this district for both consideration and courtesy in my official relations with them, and several have cheerfully carried out suggestions which I have thought proper to offer for the improvement of their schools.

IV. One of the chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district, I consider to be that the landed proprietors take little or no interest in the education of the people on their estates, and fail to endow the schools in a suitable manner, hence the class of teachers is generally low, as no highly-qualified person will be found to accept the post of teacher in a school unsupported by local endowments, and in which the school fees amount to a very trifling sum in the year.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—The classification of the teachers of this district, after excluding all junior assistants, and giving full credit for the promotions recommended during the past year, but not yet officially sanctioned, would stand as follows:—10 per cent. in first class; 25 per cent. in second class; 45 per cent. in third class; 20 per cent. in probationers.

If the teaching power of any section of the staff could be supposed to be in direct proportion to its rank, the picture such a classification would, *per se*, present, could not fail to be regarded as a gloomy one. Fortunately, however, a considerable number of the higher division of third class teachers are found in every district to be among the most effective instructors of our rural population.

This consolatory fact is due, to a certain extent, to a more than ordinary degree of devotion in their case to the business of teaching as the chosen profession of their lives. The quiet, orderly, responsible, respectable, and yet not very laborious nature of their duties suits well their humble and unambitious views. They feel their inability to qualify in point of literary acquirements for any higher grade, and are aware that such incomplete education would tend to exclude them from any available offices of more tempting prospects, and hence they pursue the even tenor of their course, if not with marked zeal and ability, still with comparative contentment, steady diligence, and considerable local appreciation.

With the exception of one solitary case of tippling habits, I am not cognizant of the least irregularity of conduct on the part of any member of the staff, numerous as it is; and I believe that their behaviour in every relation of life, political, social, and domestic, has been extremely and even characteristically exemplary.

They are very sensible of the extent of their obligation to the Board for four-fifths of their average salaries, and have little hope of any appreciable supplementing of Government aid from local sources; and I do not know of any better measure with a view to the

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improvement of National education, than some further recognition on the part of the State of their loyalty and good services in the shape of an addition to their direct salaries. I would respectfully suggest the following scheme for the salaries of principal teachers, and which, after mature reflection, I am satisfied would prove very acceptable and extremely beneficial, and this without necessitating a very great increase of the public grant:—

		Males.	Females.
		£	£
First Class,	First Division, . . .	55	44
	Second „ . . .	48	36
Second Class,	First Division, . . .	42	34
	Second „ . . .	36	30
Third Class,	First Division, . . .	32	26
	Second „ . . .	20	18
Probationers,	. . . . .	15	14

In this scheme it will be noticed, *in limine*, that I have dropped out the third division of first class as useless, or even worse. Teachers of that rank should take the status of second class with an addition of £4 to their previous salary. It will be noticed, also, that only £3 and £2 are added to the maximum salaries of the respective sexes. That there is hardly any need of stimulus in that direction is evident from the very limited number of even candidates for first class. It will be noticed, also, that the probationers' salaries remain intact. Indeed in their case the Board's aid should only be regarded as "Subsistence money," or part salary on account; as in case of classification being attained (as it should be) at their first public examination, they are paid the full back salary of the grade attained, from the day of their entering on office. Should they fail, however, on such occasion, the present allowance would be quite adequate to their merits, or rather demerits. It will be noticed, also, that I have added only £2 to the salaries attached to the lowest grade of classed teachers, in which no one deserving to remain on the permanent staff should be found stationary, and that I have reserved the grand prize for the extremely valuable "first of third teachers." They constitute nearly one-third of the entire corps, and considerably above that if, as should be the case, probationary teachers, like junior assistants, were excluded from the sum total or full strength.

As in the case of the I^3 teachers, those of II^1 and II^2 should each descend one grade, the value of such step back still being in each case £4 (for males), or undergo a public examination at the usual time (Easter) for retention, in the revised scheme, of the status corresponding in rank to their former classification. Such examination, even if accepted, or rather claimed, in all cases (which is far from likely), would add only—and this for but one year—20 males and 12 females to the number to be examined in each district. The total additional cost to the State would be about £15,000 to £20,000 at the very outside; while a more feasible and desirable way, and more opportune time for stimulating the entire teaching staff to extra energy, effort, and contentedness, with, of course, commensurate advantage to the education of the country at large, I for my part have failed to discover.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—I. The teachers are making good progress in their knowledge of school-keeping, as well as in the proper methods of conveying instruction to their pupils. The subject has lately been made one of the essential branches in the examination of teachers, in order to obtain classification or promotion; so that teachers will find it their interest to study the matter with greater attention than formerly. The two excellent works which have been lately added to the Board's list of school-books —Mr. Robinson's Manual of Method, &c., and Mr. Joyce's work on School Organization, will supply a want which has been for a long time felt by the teachers. I find, in general, the teachers devoted to the duties of their position, and exhibit no desire to seek for any other means of living. Their social standing and mode of life are quite equal, if not beyond, the position of the ranks from which the teaching staff is drawn. In too many instances their dwellings are of a very inferior description, and in the case of assistant-teachers especially, several have to travel long distances to and from their schools morning and evening.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—The moral tone of the schools is very satisfactory. The children are orderly and well-conducted, and sound moral principles are constantly and carefully inculcated. Religious instruction is systematically given in every school in the district by the teachers, and with such an amount of success as to meet with the fullest approval of the parents and clergymen.

III. *Management.*—The management of the schools is entirely in the hands of individuals, who are chiefly Catholic clergymen. It is much to be regretted that the managers, in general, take but little interest in the working of their schools, and very seldom visit them for the purpose of checking the progress of the pupils, or the attention of the teachers to their duties. Their action as managers is entirely confined to appointing and dismissing the teachers, and signing official documents.

IV. *Impediments.*—The principal impediment to the improvement of National education in the district arises from the refusal of the managers to admit their teachers to enter the training establishment. A great number of the teachers are in consequence untrained, and possessed of very little skill in imparting instruction.

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Another very serious obstacle to the improvement of the system arises from the appointment, often from local interest or other motives, of unqualified persons as assistants, and sometimes even as principal teachers. It is true these persons must be examined and pronounced competent by the Inspector before salary can be obtained for them, but then the programme for probationers is so very low, that almost any pupil in third or fourth class would find scarcely any difficulty in passing it. The result is that persons of very meagre attainments are appointed as teachers in our schools, who, after occupying their position for nine or twelve months, and doing very little good during that time, are dismissed for incompetency when they attend the annual examination.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—I. *The Teachers.*—So far as I can judge from my limited knowledge of the district, the teachers are assiduous, and honestly devoted to the performance of their duties. Most of them appear to have adopted teaching as a profession; and many of them have realized a decent competence by it. Their social position varies in proportion to their wealth. As a body, they are sober and exemplary. They complain generally of the inadequacy of their income to support them as becomes their position; and from this cause, the supply of qualified male candidates for the teaching profession is yearly becoming smaller; but the supply of qualified female candidates is much in excess of the demand for their services.

II. *The Moral Tone of the Schools.*—Religious instruction is imparted daily in all the schools of the district; and, so far as I am aware, the conduct of both teachers and pupils is all that can be desired.

III. *Management.*—There has been no change during the year in the character of the management. The five new schools established during the year are all under the management of the Roman Catholic pastors of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

IV. So far as the sentiments of the mass of the people of all denominations are concerned, I am not aware that there is any impediment to the acceptance and extension of National education. The clergy of the Roman Catholic and of the Established Churches would, I believe, prefer denominational schools; but where both National and denominational schools co-exist side by side, as in this town, no amount of persuasion has been sufficient to induce the people of any denomination to prefer the latter to the former. On the contrary, it has required a resort to the exercise of the severest church censures to drive the people into the denominational schools.

The objection on the part of some of the Roman Catholic clergy to the training of their teachers, and to the employing of those trained in model schools, tends to diminish the efficiency of the teachers as a body, by excluding the most competent of them from employment; but this is an impediment not peculiar to this district; and the remedy for it is a matter for the consideration of the statesman rather than of the Inspector of schools. The present inadequate scale of remuneration to teachers, is another impediment which can be removed only by governmental action. It is scarcely necessary to observe that in any employment where the wages are exceptionally low, the workmen must be inferior, and the work badly done. The local support to schools, though not so low in this district as in many others, is still much less than might be expected, considering the circumstances of the majority of the parents. I hope the time is not distant when an educational rate will be levied, providing adequate local support for schools. The adoption of the English system of paying for results is another measure which I believe to be very much required. Under the present system of paying teachers mainly for their qualifications, instead of for the work done by them, it frequently happens that the inefficient teacher is more highly remunerated than the efficient one. My note-books furnish me with many remarkable instances of this. But as it is necessary, in thus comparing schools, to have some unvarying standard of comparison, I shall state here the standard which I have adopted, and the grounds on which I have adopted it. I assume the case of a school in its normal working condition; all the classes being examined in accordance with the school programme, and the proficiency accurately noted, if after the lapse of a year a similar examination be made, and that the proficiency of each class respectively be of the same character as at the beginning of the year, it is obvious that the progress made during that period will be measured by the number of promotions from class to class. If, for instance, under the conditions assumed, there were ten promotions from first class to second, and ten promotions from second class to third during the year, then these twenty promotions, or the teaching which justified them, would constitute and be the measure of the effective services of the teacher; and his salary divided by the number of these promotions would give the average cost of each promotion, or the price at which the unit of educational progress would be purchased in his school. If, the other conditions remaining the same, the proficiency of each class were better at the end of the year than at the beginning or *vice versa*, then the progress during the year would, in the former case, be greater, and in the latter less, than that indicated by the number of promotions. From these obvious considerations, it follows that the relative efficiency of National schools may be fairly judged of by ascertaining and comparing the average cost of promotions in each of them; and this is, accordingly, the criterion by which I have mainly been guided in making such judgments. I do not mean, of course, to imply that all promotions are, *per se*, of equal value, irrespective of the class to which the

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promotion is made, or to deny that there are cultural influences with which some teachers should be credited and which cannot be measured by such a test. All I claim for this test is that by means of it a fair approximate estimate may be made of the comparative cost of instruction in different National schools. Now, in the better class of schools I find that the average cost to the Board of each promotion is about £1 5*s.*, while in the inferior schools this cost is about £2, and in some very bad schools it exceeds £4. These facts prove indisputably that the present mode of paying teachers in this country is neither equitable nor economic.

The *curriculum* of instruction in the schools, is another matter which, I believe, deserves reconsideration; and as my views on this point were pretty fully communicated to the present superintendent of the Board's agricultural department, Mr. Baldwin, in July, 1861, that is, previously to my appointment as Inspector, I shall quote here the portions of that letter (since returned to me by Mr. Baldwin) which I believe to be still pertinent:—

"The subjects on which you ask my opinion are, first, the influence of industrial training on the mind: and second, the practicability of combining agricultural with literary instruction in common schools. And as the latter is the subject on which, I should hope, there is the less difference between your views and mine, I shall commence with it.

"I may premise here, that I consider the primary aim of education should be to discipline the mental powers generally, to give men quickness and accuracy of comprehension, to enable them to understand the adaptation of means to ends, in a word, to render them intelligent. It is for the interest of the State that the citizens should be intelligent, in order that they may be orderly and industrious; and it is for the interest of the individual to be intelligent, first, for the pleasure which the consciousness of intelligence affords; and second, for the power over men and over external nature which the possession of it confers. I merely state these propositions without arguing them, assuming that they will be at once admitted. And I believe it will be further admitted, that when there is a choice between different kinds of knowledge, the preference should be given to that which comes home more immediately to men's business and bosoms, to that which is in more immediate relation with the practical duties of life. Now, in these latter respects, I hold that a great deal of the teaching in the common schools of this country is defective, and therefore objectionable. What, for instance, has an acquaintance with the intricacies of grammar, (even supposing such knowledge to be at all obtainable during the limited school-life of the children), to do with the practical duties in life of the peasant farmer? Would it make him either a better farmer or a better citizen to know all the nice distinctions with which our school grammars abound? The same might be said of a great deal of what is taught under the name of geography. It is, no doubt, interesting and, under some circumstances, useful to know much about latitudes and longitudes, the heights of foreign mountains, and the lengths of foreign rivers; and I by no means deprecate the teaching of such subjects to pupils who desire this kind of knowledge, and who can remain long enough at school to get an intelligent comprehension of it. But it is, I believe, an indisputable fact, that the school life of the vast majority of children is so limited as to render their attainment of this kind of knowledge impossible. I maintain, therefore, that the time which is now spent (I might say lost) in our primary schools in teaching grammar, geography, derivations, and other such recondite subjects, might be much more profitably devoted to the imparting of a knowledge of 'common things.'

"And here the question arises—what are the 'common things' which I would substitute the teaching of for that of grammar, derivations, &c.? The answer is obvious. 'Common things' must be understood in reference to the habits and pursuits of the persons under whose cognizance they fall. And in this country, where the great mass of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, almost all the phenomena of daily life are more or less connected with agriculture. If the foregoing views be correct, every rural school in this country ought to be, to some extent, an agricultural school. I do not mean by this that the actual business of farming should become a regular branch of school instruction; but merely that the facts and phenomena which are of daily occurrence on the farm and in the homestead, should be rationally and intelligibly explained in the school-room. In this way, I conceive, all the more essential and important principles of agriculture might be taught without the aid of schools farms; and, what is of more consequence, the pupils would be thus habituated to trace the relations between causes and their effects, between operations and the reasons for performing them; so that, apart from the positive value of the information which might thus be communicated, the habit of mind which such a training must engender, would, in itself, be a most desirable result. Nothing can be more pedantic and unphilosophical than that system of education which sends children to the antipodes for their facts and to the planets for their phenomena, when both are daily to be found at their own doors in abundance, awaiting explanation. And as to cultural influence, I presume it cannot be urged that an acquaintance with the conventional rules of grammar is as effective as an acquaintance with the laws of nature, or with the art of appreciating them.

"Considered, then, solely with a view to the primary object of education, and without any regard whatever to the interests of agriculture, the system of instruction which is here advocated seems to me to have a decided superiority over that which prevails in this country at the present time. But when the bearing of this system of instruction on the

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public interest is considered, its superiority is still more striking. It is admitted that the practice of agriculture is in a backward state in Ireland. Why is it so? Not from ignorance of the manual or merely mechanical operations of agriculture (I would not entertain the suggestion of want of industry), but rather from ignorance of the principles by which our practice should be guided—not because we are unskilled as labourers, but because we are unskilled as agriculturists. And, as in all other cases, so in this, the nature of the remedy should be determined by that of the evil. Briefly then, what I would propose is this:—That reading, writing, arithmetic, and a knowledge of common things, as defined above, should constitute the staple of the teaching in the elementary schools of this country; that other branches, such as grammar, derivation of words, &c., should be taught only to such children as specially desire to learn them, not as now, to all, whether they wish it or not, who have made a certain progress; and, finally, that teachers should be selected and trained primarily with a view to their fitness for teaching the foregoing subjects; any higher qualifications which they might possess to be duly appreciated, of course, in their classification.

"As regards your first topic, the influence of industrial training on the mind, I shall endeavour to be brief; for I fear that my opinions on it do not at all harmonize with yours.

"The subject of industrial training may be considered under three heads, 1st, as a means of mental culture, 2nd, with reference to its bearing on the interests of the individual, and 3rd, as it affects the interests of the community of which the individual is a member. I shall consider these in order. And with respect to the first, I confess I am not among those who consider industrial training as one of the best 'gymnastics of the mind.' The great claim advanced for it by its strongest advocates is that it teaches us how to do as well as to know; but as both the doing and knowing are necessarily special and limited, there cannot be much cultural influence attributed to them; for culture is general while industry is special, and though both may often be advantageously associated, it does not follow that the interests of either are best promoted by this association. The workshop is, I believe, the *beau ideal* of an industrial school, and the apprenticeship system the best system of industrial training—the best, that is, as regards the end in view; but I think it cannot be claimed for this system that it tends to the diffusion of general intelligence through the community.

"With regard to the second head, namely, the bearing of industrial training on the interests of the individual, there is little ground for diversity of opinion. Whatever renders a man more efficient as a labourer renders his labour, so far, more valuable, and benefits him, therefore, to that extent. If he himself pay the cost of his industrial training it is a fair investment, and no one is a loser by what he gains; but if the cost be paid by the State, then the taxpayers lose in order that the individual trained at their expense may gain; and if the funds thus contributed by the State be injudiciously expended, if the industrial training cost more to the State than it would have cost the individual, then the taxpayers lose a larger amount in order that the individual may gain a smaller.

"This brings me to the third aspect of the question, namely, the bearing of industrial training on the interests of the community. If such training result in the increase and diffusion of industrial knowledge, it will obviously be for the public benefit; but if, on the other hand, the effect be merely to divert industrial energy from its natural channels, then—assuming the training to be at the expense of the State—the community sustains a double injury, first, in having a portion of its industry diverted from the natural (or most productive) channel into a less productive one; and second, in the cost of effecting this diversion."

The general use in National schools of the excellent Agricultural Class Book recently prepared under authorization of the Board, by Mr. Baldwin will, I believe, be very beneficial; but in order that it may fully answer the end for which it was designed, there is another condition which is as essential as the general use of the book in the schools; and that condition is that the Board's Inspectors and teachers should thoroughly understand the book, and cordially endeavour to popularize it. Should this condition not be fulfilled the mere reading of the book occasionally in the schools cannot do much in diffusing an intelligent knowledge of the principles of agriculture among the pupils. And as I am aware that there are many teachers who regard agriculture as a subject beneath their consideration, I would beg to suggest that a minute acquaintance with the contents of the Agricultural Class Book, and the other agricultural works issued by the Board, be prescribed as indispensable for all teachers who henceforth offer themselves for either classification or promotion. For a similar reason, I consider that all Inspectors appointed in future should receive a short agricultural training at the Glasnevin Model Farm, and that any of the present Inspectors who might desire such a training should be permitted to avail themselves of it.

I beg, in conclusion, to submit a few remarks, suggested mainly by my experience in this district, as to the mode of rendering the inspection of schools more efficient. I find that during the last two inspection terms, I was occupied on the average within three minutes of five hours, each inspection day, in the actual work of inspection, and that, on the average, about nine hours generally elapsed between my leaving home on duty in the morning, and my returning in the evening. In addition to this, the writing of each day's reports occupied about an hour and a half, not including the time given frequently to

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official correspondence. So that, on the whole, I am quite certain, that very nearly the half of each twenty-four hours of my time was occupied with public duty. I admit that I might have got through my inspection-work in less time; but I am satisfied that in that case the work would have been less efficiently done. My experience is, that one good thorough searching inspection is more effective than two hurried ones; and I therefore believe that with less labour to the Inspector, and less expense in travelling, two full inspections in the year might be made more useful than the three inspections which are annually made under the present arrangement.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—The state of education in this district as regards school-houses and school accommodation, is not satisfactory; but its prospects are very encouraging; there still exist many unsuitable school-houses, badly furnished and fitted up, in which it is very difficult to train children to habits of order and discipline; yet, laudable exertions are being made by managers to supply the want. Much has been done within the year towards the improvement of existing schools; grants for the building of school-houses, vested in local trustees have been procured; and many such applications are in contemplation.

The Teachers.—The teachers are a correct body, of good character, improving in the conduct of their schools, and attentive to their duties generally; but some few of the male teachers have not a due estimate of order, discipline, and cleanliness; or of punctuality and importance of time, as regards early attendance on the part of their pupils.

They seem devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives; but feel that, between the Board and the public, they are not adequately remunerated for their services.

The teachers of this district, as a body, are poor, their social status fully relative to their means, their modes of living provident, and their services duly estimated.

Moral Tone of Schools.—The moral tone of schools is decidedly good; due attention is paid to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and good habits; and satisfactory results are everywhere observable throughout the district.

Management.—The local management of schools in this district is altogether in the hands of individuals, nearly all of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen; the management is efficient, but the supervision exercised over the schools is not stringent enough in some cases.

Chief impediments, &c.—Want of adequate salaries for the enlistment of suitable and competent teachers; want of sufficient and suitable school-houses in many parts of the district; want of local support on the part of land proprietors; and of full concurrence in the principles of the system on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong. I. *Teachers and Schools.*—The education given in a large majority of the schools of this district is on the whole fairly satisfactory, and the teachers, save in a few instances, are painstaking in the discharge of their duties. There is no question that they are becoming more practical and expert in method of teaching. The introduction of Robinson's and Joyce's Manuals (now on the Board's list) has already done much good, and I have no doubt they will hereafter materially assist the Inspector in improving the schools, especially those under young untrained teachers. There is not much dissatisfaction among the teachers as far as I can judge. However, I think that many of the young male teachers who are not likely to rise in their classification would willingly resign their appointments if they had a fair prospect of improving their condition in other employments. I need scarcely say that these young people are grievously disheartened by the opposition of the managers with regard to "training." This restriction presses so hard on them that many apply to me to recommend them by a special letter as deserving candidates for training, even where the managers threaten to appoint a new teacher to their schools. Now at the risk of being considered presumptuous, I can respectfully remark that it is to be regretted that the Commissioners did not adopt stringent measures with regard to the training of all their teachers by withdrawal of grants or depression of classification. Perhaps it may be rather late to revert to such measures, but the evil arising therefrom requires to be counteracted in another way, to which I shall hereafter refer.

II. *Social position of teachers, &c.*—The social position of the male teachers is on the whole good—much beyond what their very limited means would imply; their dwellings are all of an humble character, not to be distinguished from those of the small farmer. In this district they are as a body well conducted, peaceable, and, I am convinced, loyal members of the community. They also understand that the Commissioners have from time to time, through the indulgence of the Government, elevated their condition by an advance in salary and other gratuities; and if the *local* aid had at all kept pace their position would now have been one of comparative comfort and respectability. Their influence over the minds of the rising generation is unquestionably vast, and it is a matter of the utmost national importance that their claims should be duly considered.

III. *Local aid.*—The amount of interest taken in the welfare of our primary schools by the local gentry and others is, I regret to say, small indeed. With one or two exceptions all local support is confined to school-fees, which seldom amount to even one-third of the

Government grant, or something to about a fourth of the entire emoluments of the teachers. However, I must make some honourable exceptions in case of the "Mining Company of Ireland," who patronize the schools in the neighbourhood of Kanturk; also Sir George and Lady Colthurst, Ballyvourney; Mrs. Bayley (sister to Sir George), Ardrum; Mrs. Leader, Rosnalee. These frequently visit the schools on their properties, and occasionally give premiums on the examination of the Inspector. I advert with pleasure to the liberality of some of our landed proprietors in granting sites for new schools during the year, namely, Lord Cork, Richard Longfield, Esq., Mallow; Denis M'Carthy, Esq., Dublin; Alexander M'Carthy, Esq., Cork; Captain Fagan, Cork. *Appendix D.* State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

IV. *Moral tone of the Schools.*—The moral tone of the schools I believe to be good. The pupils are orderly and tidy in their dress, and respectful in the general demeanour. During my examinations, which are often very trying to their patience, they exhibit much good humour, and are less addicted to "copying and prompting" than heretofore. I never hear of any sectarian animosity in case of those of different denominations, and the schools are "mixed" in this respect in proportion to the different sects in their vicinity. The reading of the "general lesson" is customary; and religious instruction is imparted after the cessation of ordinary school business. Strange to say, that even the convent female school in this district is attended by some of the Protestant female children, and I hear of no interference with the religious tenets of these young people.

V. *Management.*—There is no change in the management of the schools. They are frequently visited by the managers, who are all clergymen. They seldom I believe examine the classes; however, there are exceptions. My impression on this point is, they are convinced that the ordinary literary instruction is efficiently superintended by the Board's officers.

VI. *Impediments and Improvements, &c.*—1. The greatest impediments to the general success of the schools as regards their progress in literary proficiency may be directly traced to "irregularity of attendance" on the part of the pupils. This circumstance, which constitutes a barrier to the success of popular education in all countries where attendance is not compulsory, has already engrossed much public attention, especially in England; and I trust that some comprehensive measures will be adopted so as to secure for every child of the empire the blessings of a sound elementary education. The extension of the Factory Act to those engaged in agricultural pursuits would do much good in this country; and I am strongly of opinion would not meet much opposition. If, as has been amply demonstrated, ignorance and crime be, as a general rule, inseparably connected, surely it becomes a matter of serious consideration that any subject of these realms should be allowed to grow up as a mere pest of society.

2. *Unqualified Teachers*, caused by inadequate support from the Commissioners and local parties. I believe there is little or no increase in the local support of our schools here, our teachers are poorly paid by all parties. I grant that the Government has done a good deal, but the managers and people have done very little. There is no question that our supply of male teachers becomes every day sensibly diminished; and I am quite at a loss to know how well-qualified young persons can be secured for the future. I grant that the district model schools could supply a large number; but, unfortunately for the cause of education, the Roman Catholic clergymen do not look on these valuable institutions as the best nurseries. Out of eleven new teachers appointed to schools during the year there was not a single pupil-teacher. The chief source to which we must look for the future is the monitorial staff; but even candidates from this class are not preferred, though they are unquestionably superior. Local claims often outweigh, in the eyes of too many managers, all literary worth. Now, how can this state of things, not very desirable as all unbiassed persons must admit, be remedied? I answer, first, by raising at once the standard of qualification for all probationary teachers. The programme for paid monitors of the third and fourth years might be taken as a basis; second, by making a rule that no unclassed teacher shall be appointed as principal, except paid monitors who have arrived at their third or fourth year with fair distinction, as shown by their periodical examinations. The new rule by which all paid monitors, on the expiration of their term of service, are entitled to classification after an examination before a Board of Inspectors is a good one; but even this will not enable them to obtain schools so long as managers are disposed to prefer local claims. My suggestion would, I think, meet the case at once, and I feel persuaded would encounter but little real opposition from the managers; on the contrary, I think that many of these gentlemen would be glad of the change, as it would relieve them of much unpleasant responsibility in the selection of teachers. As it is, I often hold competitive examinations for managers in order to enable them to escape odium with the parents of the candidates with whom their interests are so closely allied. The young teachers are the most dissatisfied. They find themselves, after many years of study and labour, as assistants and monitors, scarcely above the position of a common labourer, and far below that of a policeman, or draper's assistant, artisan, &c., while at the same time the prospect of obtaining sole charge of a school, where some addition to their salary from school-fees could be had, is very uncertain, especially under existing arrangements. Something should be done if we mean to keep these young persons in the service.

3. *Paid Monitors.*—The Commissioners should adopt some plan in order to secure

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more attention to the instruction of paid monitors; I believe that a gratuity of £1 per annum is much too small for the special instruction of the monitor as required by the Commissioners. It might be raised somewhat, namely, first year, £2; second, £2 10*s.*; third, £3; and fourth £4, where the answering of the monitor was respectable at the annual examination.

4. *New Books.*—I feel pleasure in referring to the issue of the new lesson books, Atlas, Nos. 1 and 2, Agricultural Class Book, &c. All the managers and teachers acknowledge that they are admirably compiled, and are a great improvement on those formerly used. The addition of the Agricultural Class Book will, in my opinion, effect much good in disseminating correct notions on the composition of soils, rotation of crops, application of manures, rearing of cattle, &c. We must admit that the main source of all our wealth in this country is chiefly confined to agriculture, and hence the necessity that the rising generation should have the best information in this branch of industry.

The book appears creditably drawn up, and treats of the different subjects in plain language, so as to be intelligible to pupils of moderate capacity. I am glad to find that so valuable an addition has been made to the published reduced price list, and would here take the opportunity of renewing a suggestion heretofore made with regard to other books likely to enlarge the teacher's views, namely, works of science, travels, biographies, &c. The teachers have not the means to purchase such books. A compendium of the Commissioners' Annual Report, without statistics, but containing Head and District Inspectors' reports, and teachers' questions should be published at a low price, say 6*d.*, or at the most 1*s.* The present price, 4*s.* 6*d.*, puts it completely out of their reach.

5. In order to enable the Inspector to judge more fully of the teacher's merit in conducting his school, I think that the Commissioners should add the following query in the ordinary report on the school, namely:—"How many promotions have taken place during the past year?" It will then be a matter of necessity that the Inspector should ascertain the rate of progress, which would thus enable him to form an accurate opinion as to the success of the school. It is evident that the pupils may be kept in a lower class than that to which they are entitled, with the view of having them to answer well before the Inspector. Perhaps the programme for schools should specify the number of promotions that might be reasonably expected from a certain average attendance during a year. Teachers, I believe, require information on this point.

6. In my report for last year, I referred to the introduction of the "revised code," under a *modified* form, and I see no reason to doubt that it would raise the educational status of our schools.

7. If the Commissioners were to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Hunter, late Head Inspector, and now Chief of Inspection, as to increasing the number of incidental visits, and limiting the number of full inspections or examinations to two during the year, I believe the change would be productive of good results. The number of schools allowed to each district is now so much enlarged by the addition of new ones every year, that it is a matter of impossibility to make three full examinations, and besides, carry on a large correspondence with the Commissioners, managers, and teachers; hold public and private examinations of teachers and monitors; revise exercises of same; post Official District Books, &c., &c.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—I find the great bulk of the teachers attentive to their duties, and doing really good service in their schools. The number of those who are more or less inefficient is comparatively small. They are, as a rule, ready to carry into effect the suggestions which I offer to them from time to time, relative to improvements in their mode of teaching, maintenance of discipline, &c. Most of them are providing themselves with Mr Robinson's "Manual of Method and Organization," and Mr. Joyce's "Handbook of School Management," which have been lately included in the list of books furnished to the schools at reduced prices; and are, I have reason to know, studying them with interest. The bringing of these manuals within their reach was a great boon, more especially to the young teachers, many of whom have not been trained. The late regulation of the Board, which makes it imperative on all teachers and monitors presenting themselves for examination to exhibit an acquaintance with these works, will, I think, be productive of very good results, in diffusing more widely among the teaching body a knowledge of the science of education.

The teachers, as a class, are moral and well-conducted, respecting themselves, and, consequently, respected by those amongst whom they move, and with whom they associate. Though portions of this district formed the scenes of some of the Fenian outbreaks in the past year, I am happy to say that not one of the teachers, so far as I could learn, countenanced them, or was in any way implicated in them. A few months since, one young man, a probationary assistant teacher, was charged with writing a threatening letter, but, as his trial has yet to come on, his guilt or innocence remains to be established.

Not a single instance of designed falsification of school accounts came under my notice since I became connected with the district. The total number of pupils found present at my Secondary No. 1 inspection of the 91 schools in operation during the past year (which inspections extended over the three terms of the year) was 5,664; the gross average attendance for the year at these same schools, as returned by the teachers, was

5,533. The close approximation of these numbers may be regarded as an incidental corroboration of the general fidelity with which the school records are kept. *Appendix D.*

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The great majority of the teaching body have taken up teaching as the business of their lives, and they intend, to all appearance, to continue in the Board's service. Many of them, however, (and the low-classed teachers more especially) frequently tell me that they find it exceedingly difficult to eke out a subsistence from their stipends, now that the price of the necessaries of life is so high. The salaries granted by the Board, though nominally given in aid of local subscriptions, are, in too many cases, nearly all that the teachers have to look to as a means of support. To a very few schools stated endowments are attached; but, these excepted, nothing is contributed locally in any other form than that of school fees, the amount of which is inconsiderable.

Some of the younger male assistants are disposed to emigrate, or are on the look out for openings to more remunerative occupations than teaching. The candidates for assistantships are becoming fewer and fewer; and those who present themselves for these posts are of an inferior description, and poorly qualified. I know of some schools in which the office of assistant has been vacant for several months from this cause. I may add, that I have never found the supply of suitable young persons willing to accept the office of paid monitor so low as at present.

Religious instruction is given in every school, and I have heard several of the clerical managers express their gratification at the way in which the children confirmed in their parishes had been prepared for the examination in religious knowledge which they had to undergo prior to confirmation. The "General Lesson" is suspended in all the schools, and its principles are, I believe, inculcated on the children. These I find remarkably well-behaved, both within the schools and (so far as I have opportunities of judging), outside them also. Quarrelling, bickering, and calling ill names are exceedingly rare; quarrelling on the score of religion is unknown. The only form of dishonesty which I notice is an occasional tendency to "prompting" and "copying," a tendency which, I am glad to say, is on the decline. The girls are, as a rule, clean and tidy in their persons. Though the boys do not, in general, present so tidy an appearance as the girls, I have seldom to find fault for defect of cleanliness even in their case.

No school in the district is under a committee. The management is in the hands of 3 clergymen of the Established Church, 24 Roman Catholic clergymen, and 8 laymen. Of the latter five are landed proprietors, and three are clerks of unions. The managers seldom or never test the progress of the children by examining them. About one-half of them visit the schools with which they are connected now and again, and exercise a general supervision over them; the rest limit their functions as managers to the appointment and dismissal of teachers, and the signing of official papers. In the case of the schools under clerical management, the burden of repairing the school-houses, purchasing and replacing articles of school apparatus, &c., is very generally thrown on the teachers—a burden which the small incomes of many of them are badly able to bear.

The chief impediments to the diffusion and improvement of National education in this district are:—

(*a*) The opposition of the great body of the Established Church clergy. This keeps the bulk of the children of Protestants in humble circumstances from the schools.

(*b*) The Roman Catholic clergy being prohibited by their ecclesiastical superiors from availing themselves of the building grants offered by the Commissioners. This has hindered the erection of school-houses in some localities where they are needed.

(*c*) The teachers who have for some years past entered the service of the Board being, as a rule, debarred from the benefits of training, the great body of the schools being under the management of Roman Catholic clergymen. During the last two years only one teacher went from this district to be trained, and he had to resign his situation.

(*d*) The irregular attendance of the children, owing to the poverty and, sometimes, the carelessness of the parents, and the increased demand for agricultural labour. This is a crying evil. The steady progress of the pupils is thus seriously interfered with. This fitful attendance paralyses, to a great extent, the efforts of the teachers for their improvement. Too often also pupils, after a very intermittent attendance, are removed from school when they have reached a certain age, though they may have acquired but a mere smattering of education.

Notwithstanding these impediments, for which under existing circumstances it is not easy to devise a remedy, the cause of National education continues to make sensible progress. The National schools have struck deep root in the esteem of the masses, for the education of whose children they were intended. The parents are now too well aware of the benefits derivable from them not to endeavour to give their children the opportunity of profiting by them whenever it is in their power; and, unless under pressure which they cannot resist, they will not withdraw the children in order to send them to other schools. They know that the work done in the National schools is subjected to the most careful scrutiny, and that in them there is, therefore, the best chance of obtaining a sound, practical education for their offspring.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The teachers deported themselves throughout the year with their habitual propriety.

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Their moral conduct is excellent. They are sober and orderly generally, and make a fairly respectable external appearance.

My inspections satisfied me that they devoted themselves to their duties earnestly and attentively. On looking over the list of schools in this district, I am reminded only of a few names of teachers identified in my recollection with considerable neglect and unskilfulness in the discharge of their duties; while some names occur which recall ideas of great assiduity, skill, and faithfulness. After these bright names many recur deserving of a large measure of credit.

The high prices of provisions and other necessaries, press hardly on the resources of the teachers; and I have heard expressions of hope very general among them that the Commissioners will raise their salaries, proportionally to the increase in the prices of latter years.

An adequate retiring pension is another subject of great anxiety to the teachers, and it is one which should engage the deep sympathy, not only of all persons, more particularly identified with education, but of every right-minded individual in the community.

The moral tone of the schools is generally excellent. Good discipline is very prevalent, and the demeanour of the pupils is marked by docility and respectfulness. Religious instruction in the Roman Catholic doctrine is given daily in all schools at the stated hours, except in two parochial National schools taught and attended mainly by Protestants. The clerical managers are, in my opinion, largely indebted to the teachers for the very faithful and effective manner in which they impart religious instruction, altogether without reward from them or much assistance.

The duties of management continue discharged as heretofore. I noticed in the daily report books, the records of frequent visits to the schools by some of the managers: and also that the Catholic curates visited the schools very generally, and recorded their names.

There are no impediments to the progress of education in this district of any peculiar kind. The number of the schools is increasing annually, and within the last few months several new buildings have been projected for remote mountain localities where they are much needed.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—As I have been in charge of this district only since May last, I cannot venture to pronounce any decided opinion with reference to the important questions included under this head on the present occasion.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—As I have been but a short time in charge of this district, I am not qualified to offer a decided opinion upon the subjects usually treated of under this head. I may say, however, that the teachers, without exception, appear to me most respectable persons. In very few, perhaps not more than two instances, have I observed any signs of poverty or slovenliness about them. There are thirteen teachers in receipt of good service salary; and I am happy to say that, with one exception, they are the most highly classed teachers in the district, a sign that superior attainments will produce superior results.

Since I came to this district I have been favourably impressed with the interest the managers generally take in their schools; as a rule, they know the state of the schools, and visit them frequently. This is an agreeable feature, which it gives me great pleasure to record.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—I. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of the district to report with confidence on these heads.

II. Due attention is, I think, given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits, especially in the nine large convent and monastery schools, which are attended by one-third of the National school pupils of the district; nothing is left to be desired on this head.

III. The management is in the hands of individuals, who are all clergymen, or heads of religious houses, with the exception of three Poor Law Union clerks, the Governors of Spike Island and Cork County Gaol, the Military Store-Keeper, at Haulbowline, and the District Inspector of National schools. With some exceptions, the amount of superintendence exercised is rather small.

IV. There are but few impediments to the improvement and extension of National education in this district. The Christian Brothers have now in their school all the male school-going population of Middleton, having superseded two National schools; and they have also very large and flourishing establishments in the city of Cork. The numbers attending the parochial schools not under the Board are, I believe, very inconsiderable. There are 9 National schools under the management of Protestant clergymen of the Established Church, and 2 under a Presbyterian clergyman.

There are 2 very large schools in the city, 1 belonging to the Sisters of Mercy, and 1 to the Presentation Monks, which the managers would willingly place in connexion with the Board. The monks' school, called Greenmount, is held in a splendid new building. It is to be hoped they may yet obtain aid from the Board.

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARIES OF TABLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS IN THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1867.

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6.	—Ages of Pupils examined by District Inspectors during year 1867,	293
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* The Inspectors are instructed to make three inspections of the schools in their charge within the year, but of only *one* of these are they required to give in their Reports *full tabulated details* of the results of their examination of the pupils. The particulars for this Table, No. 7, are taken from their detailed Reports, and it therefore exhibits neither the *total* results of all the inspections, nor the actual proficiency of *all* the pupils enrolled during the year, but only the results of *one* round of inspection, and the proficiency only of the pupils *then* found present and examined. But, on the principle of averages, such proficiency may be taken as a fair index of the educational *status* of the pupils, generally.

TABLE No. 1.—Classification of 6,228 National Schools in 59 School Districts, in regard to heads indicated in the following Table :—

Number of District.	No. of Schools returned.	Building, Repairs, &c.				Furniture & Apparatus.				Premises, Playgrounds.				Out-Offices.			
		Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or none.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or none.
1	102	36	28	22	16	36	28	22	16	9	8	17	68	12	30	7	53
2	99	45	25	26	3	45	45	8	1	48	40	5	6	56	21	8	14
3	111	55	37	15	4	54	38	16	3	45	33	13	20	43	30	8	30
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	116	35	44	27	10	14	63	28	11	9	19	24	64	16	32	14	54
6	127	6	35	70	16	6	35	70	16	–	7	–	120	–	–	50	77
7	143	90	25	18	10	85	30	28	–	44	18	24	57	40	22	26	55
8	99	66	20	6	7	64	26	9	–	44	14	3	38	55	24	6	14
9	68	25	27	11	5	40	22	6	–	23	17	13	15	25	24	15	4
10	103	73	20	4	6	70	20	5	8	64	27	6	6	67	22	3	11
11	104	42	36	18	8	45	41	13	5	29	13	12	50	29	13	2	60
12	125	26	30	22	47	15	35	23	52	22	19	7	77	16	11	3	95
13	97	31	26	20	20	30	20	26	21	19	12	12	54	19	10	3	65
14	102	33	32	18	19	29	29	25	19	16	16	4	66	19	17	1	65
15	135	14	40	81	–	6	27	99	3	10	15	53	57	12	10	60	53
16	167	149	11	5	2	129	33	5	–	89	27	6	45	82	25	9	51
17	124	63	51	7	3	64	47	8	5	31	28	8	57	51	31	5	37
18	106	37	36	19	14	33	38	26	9	18	25	22	41	17	19	10	60
19	102	45	30	16	11	37	26	29	10	28	23	14	37	18	21	24	39
20	86	16	18	21	31	8	25	26	27	11	8	9	58	10	3	4	69
21	120	41	37	27	15	25	45	22	28	–†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	126	21	52	33	20	20	55	49	2	6	35	31	54	15	20	7	84
23	131	38	59	29	5	18	105	7	1	20	43	39	29	11	31	8	81
24	122	36	43	41	2	35	48	37	2	34	42	37	9	23	14	12	73
25	118	75	26	10	7	90	13	12	3	53	10	20	35	67	9	11	31
26	88	50	11	18	9	33	27	20	8	15	9	16	48	20	23	10	35
27	116	22	23	43	28	25	36	36	19	15	27	20	54	12	18	18	68
28	129	53	57	18	1	54	58	16	1	38	17	8	66	38	8	8	75
29	107	87	18	2	–	59	46	2	–	66	37	4	–	74	26	2	5
30	94	59	34	1	–	55	34	5	–	24	60	10	–	39	50	3	2
31	127	14	38	43	32	16	40	52	19	13	11	12	91	8	6	5	108
32	96	30	35	19	12	30	35	22	9	24	23	8	41	23	5	4	64
33	112	64	31	12	5	49	35	27	1	34	31	26	21	30	23	23	36
34	95	33	40	19	3	26	31	34	4	16	34	27	18	25	22	10	38
35	97	50	40	7	–	43	44	7	3	36	43	10	8	34	18	8	37
36	99	50	27	18	4	42	30	21	6	44	18	10	27	30	18	14	37
37	101	43	42	14	2	32	51	16	2	46	28	16	11	40	28	8	25
38	74	38	16	4	16	36	25	8	5	11	11	14	38	25	13	12	24
39	87	51	19	13	4	38	19	26	4	23	13	17	34	21	18	17	31
40	98	34	31	20	13	31	40	21	6	19	42	14	23	24	13	10	51
41	90	57	18	12	3	46	19	21	4	37	21	6	26	40	18	3	29
42	83	49	28	6	–	37	37	9	–	41	21	2	19	42	16	4	21
43	114	90	15	9	–	92	15	7	–	50	16	3	45	49	7	1	57
44	83	65	7	6	5	39	27	8	9	45	9	10	19	28	7	12	36
45	91	38	20	20	13	33	20	21	17	31	12	10	38	24	10	13	44
46	116	60	38	10	8	56	35	12	13	21	19	10	66	30	15	4	67
47	91	50	3	36	2	40	19	30	2	14	5	–	72	45	7	–	39
48	98	48	33	14	3	46	40	8	4	28	20	25	25	50	22	12	14
49	94	22	56	13	3	18	54	16	6	16	32	11	35	18	27	11	38
50	98	28	34	33	3	16	27	53	2	28	18	19	33	28	19	16	35
51	94	61	20	11	2	39	46	8	1	32	32	21	9	28	31	9	26
52	113	62	27	14	10	60	35	7	11	48	30	2	33	48	23	2	40
53	88	60	22	5	1	33	39	12	4	40	20	3	25	30	17	7	34
54	103	58	19	11	15	58	20	11	14	44	10	12	37	38	11	–	54
55	103	20	39	26	9	28	33	32	10	25	38	30	10	28	30	13	32
56	98	58	28	10	2	46	30	15	7	38	27	16	17	41	12	9	36
57	100	48	24	22	6	48	24	22	6	53	24	13	10	46	24	10	20
58	96	26	32	26	12	23	35	21	17	3	14	37	42	5	23	8	60
59	105	55	25	20	5	50	42	13	–	31	13	15	46	39	9	7	50
60	117	58	36	20	3	35	63	16	3	42	21	12	42	32	20	22	43
Total,	6,228	2,798	1,774	1,141	515	2,410	2,105	1,254	459	1,763	1,305	848	2,192	1,895	1,076	611	2,586
Per cent.	–	44·9	28·5	18·3	8·3	38·7	33·8	20·1	7·4	28·9	21·3	13·9	35·9	30·0	17·6	10·0	42·4

* No report. † No returns under last two sections.

TABLE No. 2.—Exhibiting classification of 6,094 National Schools in 58 School Districts, as to observance of Cleanliness, Neatness, and Order.

Number of District.	Total Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools, respectively, which, in regard to											
		Premises, are				School-rooms, are				Children, their persons and habits, are			
		Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or none.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.
1	99	33	30	27	9	33	30	27	9	33	30	27	9
2	99	30	38	19	12	42	37	15	5	45	33	14	7
3	109	34	43	12	20	59	41	7	2	50	45	12	2
4*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	115	15	57	15	28	30	61	18	6	30	52	27	6
6	127	—	7	—	120	20	60	40	7	20	60	47	—
7	142	43	18	24	57	89	25	18	10	47	65	30	—
8	99	51	8	2	38	72	26	1	—	68	30	1	—
9	68	29	31	6	2	31	34	3	—	35	33	—	—
10	106	45	33	13	15	44	38	14	10	43	41	22	—
11	104	29	25	—	50	45	46	13	—	69	35	—	—
12	125	20	20	8	77	16	25	64	20	15	30	80	—
13	98	18	16	12	52	61	20	17	—	63	21	14	—
14	101	20	28	2	51	40	50	11	—	42	50	9	—
15	133	14	30	31	58	27	52	54	—	12	72	49	—
16	166	77	40	16	33	98	54	10	4	79	83	4	—
17	124	36	26	10	52	47	60	13	4	42	74	8	—
18	111	23	13	9	66	71	22	10	8	49	30	28	4
19	102	30	22	14	36	57	23	18	4	53	19	27	3
20	86	7	11	7	61	22	24	33	7	9	39	35	3
21†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	126	19	28	18	61	24	66	30	6	26	66	27	7
23	129	18	37	73	1	24	95	10	—	—	125	4	—
24	122	49	30	31	12	50	31	35	6	52	38	24	8
25	119	29	36	29	25	29	51	34	5	74	42	3	—
26	88	11	14	14	49	26	20	29	13	22	25	26	15
27	116	14	22	14	66	31	28	26	31	39	17	40	20
28	129	37	17	8	67	57	50	22	—	53	57	19	—
29	107	79	26	2	—	79	26	2	—	66	38	2	1
30	96	40	53	3	—	51	36	8	1	47	45	4	—
31	127	18	19	11	79	26	66	31	4	31	68	28	—
32	97	30	14	10	43	25	45	24	3	14	50	31	2
33	112	34	31	26	21	59	25	19	9	55	36	21	—
34	89	23	25	29	12	21	38	26	4	13	43	33	—
35	97	39	44	6	8	67	29	1	—	31	61	5	—
36	98	44	22	3	29	61	29	7	1	52	36	10	—
37	101	29	44	16	12	44	40	15	2	37	52	12	—
38	74	26	11	17	20	33	28	10	3	17	31	19	7
39	86	22	13	30	21	40	18	28	—	48	24	11	3
40	98	35	26	8	29	56	23	14	5	70	6	18	4
41	86	40	18	3	25	53	22	8	3	43	31	12	—
42	83	50	12	5	16	61	22	—	—	35	46	2	—
43	114	53	12	4	45	73	40	1	—	76	38	—	—
44	83	38	14	13	18	38	18	19	8	47	19	10	7
45	91	31	12	10	38	30	20	26	15	32	20	25	14
46	115	30	59	19	7	67	23	22	3	67	23	22	3
47	91	38	25	25	3	42	17	28	4	40	30	19	2
48	96	20	19	22	35	48	28	20	—	50	30	16	—
49	94	16	32	11	35	22	56	13	3	23	37	30	4
50	96	27	18	18	33	27	34	32	3	8	34	53	1
51	94	42	35	8	9	43	41	10	—	26	54	14	—
52	113	51	26	3	33	43	44	19	7	19	71	23	—
53	88	30	20	7	31	50	28	10	—	30	52	4	2
54	103	32	12	10	49	73	16	6	8	76	17	10	—
55	103	33	39	25	6	31	43	24	5	33	37	27	6
56	91	47	19	8	17	55	24	8	4	61	23	6	1
57	110	63	24	13	10	58	24	22	6	42	60	8	—
58	96	5	30	26	35	6	45	25	20	4	39	37	16
59	105	30	13	15	47	62	31	12	—	54	35	16	—
60	117	46	25	15	32	49	60	8	—	47	48	22	—
Total,	6,094	1,871	1,472	835	1,916	2,638	2,108	1,070	278	2,364	2,446	1,127	157
Per cent.,	—	30·7	24·2	13·6	31·5	43·3	34·6	17·5	4·6	38·8	40·1	18·5	2·6

* No report. † No returns.

TABLE No. 3.—Classification of 6,156 National Schools in 59 School Districts, as to the nature of the Average Daily Attendance commanded by them; also the number of Schools for which the Teachers pay rent, and the average rent per school.

District.	No. of Schools	Number of Schools respectively in which the average daily attendance of Pupils is						Average per School of those under 30.	Average per School for entire District.	Average attendance in Ordinary National Schools.	No. of Schools for which Teachers pay rent.	Amount of Rent.			Average Rent per School.		
		Under 30.	30 but under 40.	40 but under 50.	50 but under 70.	70 but under 100.	100 and above.					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	99	60	19	16	3	1	–	23·3	30·1	27·8	–		–			–	
2	94	26	33	20	8	5	2	25·	42·	37·6	–		–			–	
3	109	34	38	21	13	1	2	24·4	37·5	36·3	–†		–			–	
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–			–	
5	115	31	47	16	13	8	–	24·5	38·5	37·2	2	2	17	8	1	8	10
6	127	45	42	21	14	5	–	24·	37·	37·	–		–			–	
7	141	58	50	21	11	1	–	24·7	33·6	33·5	–†		–			–	
8	102	11	9	15	32	23	12	25·	65·9	63·2	–		–			–	
9	68	3	3	9	14	21	18	26·6	97·	87·	2	12	0	0	6	0	0
10	106	13	18	21	32	16	6	24·4	54·3	53·	1	4	0	0	4	0	0
11	104	32	36	18	11	6	1	27·4	42·3	41·1	14	32	0	0	2	5	8
12	128	23	42	24	33	5	1	24·6	43·3	41·3	–†		–			–	
13	96	50	30	12	4	–	–	24·	32·	28·5	31	62	0	0	2	0	0
14	93	43	30	15	4	1	–	25·	34·8	32·4	9	19	4	0	2	2	8
15	133	51	48	21	11	2	–	25·	35·4	35·4	6	9	10	0	1	11	6½
16	164	32	36	43	43	10	–	25·3	44·9	44·3	3	10	0	0	3	6	8
17	124	32	41	27	20	3	1	24·7	39·4	38·9	4	10	10	0	2	12	6
18	111	39	27	26	15	3	1	25·	39·2	38·4	14	21	12	0	1	11	0
19	99	12	31	26	25	2	3	26·2	47·9	43·5	5	21	0	0	4	4	0
20	80	42	15	13	7	1	2	23·1	36·8	34·8	22	26	5	0	1	3	10
21	119	11	30	31	38	8	1	25·7	48·4	47·2	–†		–			–	
22	126	11	39	34	39	3	–	25·7	45·2	43·3	43	89	2	0	2	1	5¼
23	125	59	35	20	10	–	1	24·	34·1	33·9	–†		–			–	
24	126	55	41	16	12	2	–	23·9	33·7	33·1	16	33	0	0	2	1	3
25	111	23	38	20	14	9	7	23·	50·	38·1	–		–			–	
26	85	29	21	20	13	2	–	21·9	37·3	37·6	1	0	10	0	0	10	0
27	120	23	44	25	20	4	4	25·4	44·5	41·1	10	14	0	0	1	8	0
28	129	23	52	21	28	4	1	26·	42·	41·	28	59	0	0	2	2	0
29	106	51	37	5	8	2	3	23·8	35·	29·6	–		–			–	
30	83	13	20	13	14	15	8	22·5	71·1	50·2	–		–			–	
31	127	62	34	23	8	–	–	25·	32·7	32·7	35	65	13	0	1	17	6
32	101	15	28	19	29	9	1	25·3	46·4	45·6	–†		–			–	
33	113	47	33	21	7	3	2	25·2	35·2	32·	2	9	0	0	4	10	0
34	88	33	23	10	13	3	6	24·3	52·7	37·3	–		–			–	
35	97	37	32	11	9	6	2	24·7	42·4	37·	2	4	2	6	2	1	3
36	85	25	31	19	8	–	2	24·	45·3	38·1	–		–			–	
37	101	31	28	17	13	9	3	23·1	41·6	34·7	–		–			–	
38	74	8	6	8	20	11	21	26·5	88·2	72·2	–		–			–	
39	85	22	28	13	9	6	7	25·4	49·3	43·9	–		–			–	
40	98	20	24	14	14	6	11	25·	54·7	41·6	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
41	87	27	29	6	12	8	5	23·8	44·8	39·	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
42	83	23	22	13	20	4	1	26·4	45·4	42·9	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
43	109	18	38	25	26	2	–	26·	44·7	41·4	–		–			–	
44	77	9	28	19	16	5	–	27·	48·2	43·7	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
45	109	13	25	28	21	13	9	23·3	55·4	51·4	–†		–			–	
46	115	15	8	14	43	26	9	26·7	68·9	59·9	9	18	12	0	2	1	4
47	91	15	24	16	23	8	5	23·6	50·	44·	–		–			–	
48	96	2	21	28	23	15	7	28·6	60·2	58·9	–		–			–	
49	92	30	30	12	15	5	–	24·4	40·	38·3	–		–			–	
50	96	48	21	12	6	1	8	24·1	42·6	31·6	–		–			–	
51	98	13	31	25	15	8	6	26·5	63·3	45·1	3	7	0	0	2	6	8
52	113	3	12	17	41	30	10	17·6	65·8	62·9	11	33	10	0	3	0	10
53	85	14	21	24	17	7	2	23·9	48·3	44·1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
54	101	8	23	15	28	16	11	22·1	66·5	54·3	6	9	0	0	1	16	0
55	102	5	15	22	37	16	7	27·	60·3	58·7	6	12	10	0	2	1	8
56	91	8	15	17	29	17	5	26·2	60·8	53·1	2	7	10	0	3	15	0
57	110	12	19	19	37	12	11	26·3	62·4	52·9	2	4	0	0	2	0	0
58	95	18	31	17	19	7	3	22·6	46·3	44·7	–		–			–	
59	103	6	18	30	31	9	9	23·	62·4	53·2	–		–			–	
60	111	5	15	20	36	17	18	22·7	86·8	60·7	*		–			–	
Total,	6,156	1,536	1,665	1,124	1,133	442	256	–	–	–	294	608	8	2	2	1	4¼
Per cent.	–	25·	27·	18·3	18·4	7·2	4·1	–	–	–	–		–			–	

* No report. † No returns.

TABLE No. 4.—Number of new Teachers appointed in the year 1867, who had been, as under:—

District.	In Model Schools.						In Ordinary Schools.				In Convent Schools.				Total.		Teachers not so circumstanced.	Total.
	Pupil Teachers.		Paid Monitors.		Pupils only.		Paid Monitors.		Pupils only.		Paid Monitors.		Pupils only.					
	Principal.	Assistant.	Principal.	Assistant.	Principal.	Assistant.	Principal.	Assistant.	Principal.	Assistant.	Principal.	Assistant.	Principal.	Assistant.	Principal.	Assistant.		
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	11
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	6
3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	8
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	2	6	1	–	–	–	–	10	4	–	14
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	6	1	–	7
7	1	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	14
8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	20	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	30
9	1	3	–	5	–	3	–	16	–	4	–	2	–	–	1	33	–	34
10	2	2	1	–	1	1	1	8	3	2	–	–	–	–	8	13	–	21
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	7
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	10	–	–	10
13	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	12
14	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	7
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3
16	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	7	2	5	–	1	–	–	5	16	–	21
17	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	5	1	–	–	1	4	12	–	16
18	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	8	3	–	11
19	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	6
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	11	–	3	14
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	6	1	2	–	1	4	10	–	14
22	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	6	2	–	8
23	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5
24	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	9
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	2	2	3	–	–	–	10	4	–	14
26	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	–	10
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	4	4	–	–	–	–	9	6	–	15
29	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	7
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	2	1	7	9	17
31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	8
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	3	–	1	–	–	4	6	–	10
33	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	2	–	6
34	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	8	2	–	10
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	9	1	–	10
36	3	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	10
37	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	2	1	–	2	–	–	6	7	1	14
38	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8
39	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	7
41	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	3	–	9
42	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	6	–	9
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	–	1	–	1	5	7	–	12
44	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	9
45	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	9	–	–	–	1	3	15	–	18
46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	4	2	2	–	–	2	29	–	31
47	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	1	–	5	–	–	3	14	–	17
48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	10	2	12
49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5
50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	6
51	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	7
52	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	15	–	–	–	–	1	24	–	25
53	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	6	8	–	14
54	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	11
55	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	3	–	–	–	1	3	8	–	11
56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	6	–	1	–	–	1	13	–	14
57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	8
58	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	6	1	–	7
59	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	4	–	1	–	1	4	11	–	15
60	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	1	4	1	3	–	–	5	21	–	26
Total,	21	10	14	14	10	11	90	185	132	136	19	33	3	11	289	399	23	711
	31		28		21		275		268		51		14		688			
	80						543				65							

* No report.

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Paid Monitors in Board's Service in the several Districts at end of year 1867.

District.	Total Number of Monitors.	Junior.			Senior.			First-Class.			District.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	44	14	2	16	14	13	27	–	1	1	1
2	25	2	4	6	7	11	18	–	1	1	2
3	26	4	–	4	8	14	22	–	–	–	3
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4*
5	40	–	2	2	15	22	37	–	1	1	5
6	32	4	3	7	16	8	24	–	1	1	6
7	50	3	4	7	24	18	42	–	1	1	7
8	64	3	2	5	14	42	56	–	3	3	8
9	70	5	6	11	7	50	57	–	2	2	9
10	104	13	14	27	25	50	75	–	2	2	10
11	65	8	5	13	30	19	49	1	2	3	11
12	24	4	1	5	6	11	17	–	2	2	12
13	15	3	3	6	3	5	8	–	1	1	13
14	21	2	1	3	9	7	16	1	1	2	14
15	18	2	1	3	11	3	14	1	–	1	15
16	61	3	2	5	27	27	54	2	–	2	16
17	34	4	1	5	15	12	27	–	2	2	17
18	25	4	1	5	12	7	19	–	1	1	18
19	23	1	3	4	2	15	17	–	2	2	19
20	19	3	7	10	5	4	9	–	–	–	20
21	45	8	3	11	18	15	33	–	1	1	21
22	75	5	5	10	35	30	65	–	–	–	22
23	34	6	3	9	15	9	24	–	1	1	23
24	36	3	1	4	12	17	29	–	3	3	24
25	49	2	7	9	11	26	37	–	3	3	25
26	19	4	1	5	10	4	14	–	–	–	26
27	41	–	–	–	19	20	39	–	2	2	27
28	48	3	2	5	20	20	40	–	1	1	28
29	19	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	1	1	29
30	97	1	5	6	14	71	85	–	6	6	30
31	24	3	3	6	10	8	18	–	–	–	31
32	49	6	5	11	26	12	38	–	–	–	32
33	35	5	7	12	7	16	23	–	–	–	33
34	78	7	3	10	20	42	62	1	5	6	34
35	48	2	5	7	15	23	38	–	3	3	35
36	57	3	10	13	17	24	41	–	3	3	36
37	58	9	5	14	16	27	43	–	1	1	37
38	130	6	14	20	10	88	98	1	11	12	38
39	73	1	5	6	25	41	66	–	1	1	39
40	97	5	24	29	15	47	62	–	6	6	40
41	72	2	5	7	22	42	64	–	1	1	41
42	54	5	2	7	23	24	47	–	–	–	42
43	72	3	5	8	25	34	49	1	4	5	43
44	50	4	5	9	14	24	38	1	2	3	44
45	89	6	5	11	37	36	73	–	5	5	45
46	90	1	–	1	32	55	87	–	2	2	46
47	67	–	–	–	24	41	65	–	2	2	47
48	29	–	–	–	9	15	24	1	4	5	48
49	25	3	–	3	6	16	22	–	–	–	49
50	35	1	6	7	4	22	26	–	2	2	50
51	105	5	4	9	26	62	88	–	8	8	51
52	120	20	14	34	37	40	77	2	7	9	52
53	34	3	2	5	8	19	27	1	1	2	53
54	56	1	4	5	11	37	48	–	3	3	54
55	51	3	9	12	21	18	39	–	–	–	55
56	57	9	11	20	16	19	35	1	1	2	56
57	65	3	3	6	18	34	52	1	6	7	57
58	51	4	6	10	16	25	41	–	–	–	58
59	68	–	–	–	15	48	63	–	5	5	59
60	140	6	3	9	41	81	122	–	9	9	60
	3,200	240	254	494	977	1,581	2,558	15	133	148	

* No report.

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Ages of 248,802 Pupils examined by the Inspectors in 58 School Districts during the year 1867.

District.	Number of Schools.	Under 7 years.		7 years and under 8.		8 years and under 9.		9 years and under 10.		10 years and under 11.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1.	61	276	214	147	102	129	92	88	92	106	64
2	43	183	274	83	155	88	139	81	111	69	100
3	87	423	436	203	180	186	189	189	159	148	136
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	94	644	593	252	223	252	215	232	173	153	159
6†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	92	407	432	211	176	188	195	176	161	168	158
8	45	440	443	201	175	196	164	191	166	164	128
9	66	1,137	1,193	548	423	433	362	421	298	297	259
10	41	237	285	173	183	184	190	208	204	159	132
11	95	432	331	250	152	232	210	240	166	218	168
12	105	453	439	265	285	298	326	284	329	291	314
13	87	335	330	215	191	242	228	232	191	248	208
14	90	359	348	209	158	240	189	239	202	235	224
15	125	1,140	977	305	284	295	233	260	215	189	147
16	161	1,132	1,177	548	446	598	446	509	421	493	360
17	122	592	518	290	269	344	269	363	312	416	319
18	105	491	488	335	299	348	302	388	309	331	281
19	85	376	530	220	204	231	236	214	222	168	228
20	56	247	220	136	106	167	108	127	88	133	106
21	89	492	425	275	207	285	219	287	179	216	186
22	121	472	477	301	275	368	344	339	387	418	418
23	100	371	347	214	173	198	185	179	186	177	179
24	76	197	149	178	133	208	157	196	156	183	155
25	110	694	812	350	357	367	366	330	336	268	289
26	35	146	128	78	71	92	82	78	58	86	57
27	117	264	324	201	201	318	330	294	268	273	269
28	123	635	539	399	285	387	331	337	301	303	283
29	106	608	509	270	202	245	191	242	217	206	201
30	77	901	884	262	292	242	277	239	300	202	300
31	116	411	353	248	209	277	239	252	229	278	280
32	103	609	558	332	325	391	335	386	297	309	242
33	111	388	635	229	262	258	290	274	271	191	262
34	34	351	682	218	318	268	251	256	253	265	283
35	92	412	449	246	208	306	266	279	257	268	293
36	89	402	647	237	281	228	309	238	312	222	318
37	77	410	410	216	176	241	208	253	213	217	201
38	72	1,056	1,193	252	504	215	343	222	353	229	409
39	84	371	546	196	246	234	157	231	198	189	204
40	82	456	623	279	256	283	217	299	257	296	264
41	87	419	544	190	241	205	243	193	243	199	234
42	83	480	519	293	323	309	326	277	266	215	214
43	111	482	579	288	262	323	313	332	331	338	338
44	78	447	469	265	254	263	265	237	229	197	225
45	51	269	231	151	143	192	191	165	191	219	204
46	110	664	1,055	373	421	410	556	483	486	459	542
47	82	382	589	242	214	266	218	245	239	254	254
48	91	493	291	236	223	240	226	341	196	318	208
49	98	395	431	230	209	227	236	226	259	235	190
50	67	348	381	159	152	178	172	203	170	198	211
51	85	508	540	190	226	201	252	206	219	224	261
52	113	1,382	1,441	459	537	537	538	509	478	401	431
53	46	168	314	98	152	115	177	108	171	119	188
54	106	615	803	368	376	421	371	455	382	492	391
55	100	692	935	549	315	322	460	501	396	453	473
56	91	556	652	277	311	327	352	342	354	357	374
57	95	570	643	377	249	446	377	459	414	444	379
58	86	367	456	269	255	319	258	289	269	271	236
59	62	352	401	207	305	227	244	233	254	268	283
60	51	365	478	181	186	168	151	193	185	198	167
Total,	5,067	28,904	31,670	14,976	14,346	15,758	15,116	15,645	14,579	14,636	14,417
Per cent.		24·4		11·8		12·3		12·0		11·7	

* No report. † No returns.

[continued

TABLE No. 6—*continued.*—Showing the Ages of 248,802 Pupils examined by the Inspectors in 58 School Districts during the year 1867.

District.	Number of Schools.	11 years and under 12.		12 years and under 13.		13 years and under 14.		14 years and under 15.		15 years and upwards.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	
1	61	50	55	55	32	27	15	18	17	31	15	1,620
2	43	51	68	32	47	16	28	18	18	6	11	1,578
3	87	89	110	73	69	47	49	28	27	26	10	2,777
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	94	155	120	120	85	74	53	41	32	52	32	3,660
6†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	92	116	93	108	81	56	34	47	24	59	30	2,920
8	45	96	72	81	57	38	30	18	12	16	3	2,686
9	66	225	193	205	139	81	72	44	32	12	8	6,382
10	41	130	118	97	92	73	56	47	37	21	19	2,685
11	95	188	101	135	82	105	62	69	53	113	69	3,376
12	105	230	236	175	189	107	106	60	77	112	67	4,643
13	87	163	149	151	153	115	71	58	32	99	36	3,449
14	90	178	135	167	104	76	56	55	26	63	25	3,288
15	125	192	117	143	60	102	42	30	13	28	8	4,780
16	161	344	256	272	196	184	137	115	63	105	85	7,887
17	122	314	212	292	188	220	139	125	72	86	82	5,422
18	105	263	190	236	183	141	79	80	55	70	27	4,896
19	85	160	151	124	135	105	82	55	71	97	102	3,711
20	56	85	60	69	64	47	21	26	21	33	5	1,869
21	89	162	148	135	112	91	71	59	51	59	49	3,703
22	121	321	276	265	232	149	126	166	93	89	59	5,570
23	100	144	121	102	96	65	67	28	56	38	56	2,982
24	76	161	122	128	93	100	81	55	38	40	51	2,581
25	110	190	202	178	155	116	107	54	61	45	66	5,358
26	35	62	58	49	32	27	21	15	20	25	25	1,210
27	117	192	229	144	162	162	162	122	162	175	181	4,433
28	123	313	286	249	215	220	199	213	196	185	158	6,084
29	106	162	181	141	129	60	93	38	52	41	34	3,822
30	77	160	261	106	223	66	133	39	76	9	54	5,026
31	116	248	179	218	178	136	93	84	81	87	47	4,121
32	103	238	191	223	154	124	97	87	55	64	22	5,039
33	111	174	190	139	191	89	90	49	72	35	86	4,125
34	34	230	175	188	194	124	135	76	88	68	143	4,567
35	92	212	218	178	201	121	111	74	65	48	41	4,248
36	89	167	198	138	166	64	101	78	76	28	75	4,285
37	77	169	159	90	153	78	93	45	50	23	54	3,459
38	72	130	333	95	298	62	159	46	116	7	90	6,112
39	84	156	178	163	136	102	85	64	81	68	54	3,659
40	82	248	220	172	176	98	133	73	143	47	96	4,636
41	87	169	162	107	144	69	95	22	67	77	53	3,076
42	83	170	171	134	117	67	86	30	22	30	16	4,065
43	111	217	242	234	232	113	141	77	88	69	91	5,090
44	78	168	168	98	152	64	94	48	70	30	58	3,791
45	51	189	150	137	165	81	124	77	94	69	59	3,101
46	110	388	419	310	402	245	221	164	129	159	101	7,987
47	82	201	195	185	195	125	127	74	96	72	75	4,248
48	91	219	220	228	216	150	201	111	211	161	388	4,902
49	98	170	154	161	134	92	80	66	61	64	35	3,645
50	67	181	145	112	119	72	76	50	38	41	22	3,028
51	85	174	230	152	166	103	113	64	74	86	67	4,056
52	118	388	359	267	244	179	192	122	105	91	115	8,770
53	46	97	136	90	133	64	93	45	63	33	51	2,415
54	106	328	285	288	282	202	186	104	105	153	198	6,805
55	100	429	433	286	273	131	160	84	119	134	97	7,942
56	91	254	278	229	265	181	145	125	102	108	75	5,654
57	95	338	304	271	169	166	184	121	92	129	104	6,231
58	36	265	229	239	184	135	133	78	88	62	67	4,469
59	62	193	222	182	150	109	105	61	86	59	49	3,970
60	51	158	117	154	104	78	64	52	64	14	32	3,104
Total,	5,067	11,549	10,965	9,475	9,098	6,088	5,909	3,969	4,078	3,851	3,778	248,802
Percent.		9·0		7·5		4·8		3·3		3·2		

* No report. † No returns.

TABLE No. 7.—Exhibiting the Proficiency of the Pupils actually examined by the Inspectors themselves during the year 1867, under each head.*

District.	Reading.				Arithmetic.				
	Total Number examined.	Able to read First Book correctly.	Able to read Second Book correctly.	Able to read Third Book, or higher Books, with ease and intelligence.	Total Number examined.	Able to set down accurately any number of not more than seven places of figures.	Able to work correctly a sum in Subtraction.	Able to work correctly a sum in Division of Money.	Able to solve readily and correctly questions in Proportion or Practice.
1	1,604	360	341	291	955	225	463	243	100
2	1,529	370	371	231	983	167	423	175	45
3	2,777	874	538	326	1,452	383	689	283	99
4†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	3,614	907	959	775	2,370	487	1,101	513	284
6‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	2,920	888	547	514	1,603	454	669	326	192
8	2,686	480	677	450	1,660	482	645	319	80
9	6,382	1,481	1,280	859	3,609	1,218	1,527	708	427
10	2,635	670	586	562	1,763	539	926	463	261
11	3,319	1,133	746	503	2,087	637	1,021	532	298
12	4,580	1,401	882	602	2,289	526	882	458	179
13	3,449	1,100	859	496	2,011	642	1,035	506	251
14	3,288	1,065	722	528	2,309	711	1,443	653	362
15	4,780	1,365	1,312	624	2,477	642	846	345	324
16	7,957	2,437	1,983	1,523	4,884	1,831	2,547	1,216	786
17	5,422	1,339	1,272	1,151	3,880	1,036	1,601	798	453
18	4,896	1,367	1,225	874	3,563	807	1,884	642	802
19	3,711	1,254	794	372	2,055	291	637	330	153
20	1,869	457	359	133	1,030	195	457	173	61
21	3,809	1,329	793	474	2,127	444	683	287	110
22	5,239	2,008	1,121	1,046	3,710	949	2,423	986	636
23	2,396	758	627	280	1,897	465	697	294	131
24	2,581	712	593	426	1,689	576	1,174	120	203
25	5,358	1,228	835	189	3,356	1,045	2,158	690	156
26	1,210	363	292	176	859	141	314	106	45
27	4,252	873	1,375	831	2,267	647	1,334	734	300
28	6,034	1,752	2,147	968	6,034	843	2,839	746	298
29	3,822	540	1,255	1,173	3,005	1,156	1,225	685	275
30	4,158	1,387	609	335	2,126	538	1,152	331	184
31	4,121	1,452	976	427	2,952	680	886	459	288
32	5,039	2,009	1,360	598	3,173	873	1,661	709	314
33	4,124	938	1,226	897	2,595	659	1,802	722	327
34	4,561	1,434	920	719	2,777	553	1,168	437	204
35	4,046	1,016	1,169	932	2,641	830	1,379	590	249
36	4,285	1,337	1,057	602	2,674	997	1,669	646	272
37	3,504	686	855	357	2,422	630	883	369	104
38	4,478	1,648	1,346	889	3,185	609	586	359	149
39	3,504	710	855	949	2,315	1,082	1,231	641	387
40	4,636	1,304	1,402	755	2,637	776	1,374	501	213
41	3,676	800	743	520	1,938	766	1,099	467	257
42	4,065	859	1,149	692	2,758	1,109	1,569	681	308
43	5,090	1,432	1,563	1,144	3,692	1,429	2,031	1,106	598
44	3,791	587	802	717	2,135	562	1,035	395	194
45	2,959	1,029	807	717	2,074	945	1,326	710	298
46	7,987	1,475	2,444	2,216	5,060	2,154	3,145	1,531	957
47	4,248	843	959	1,066	2,429	729	1,844	948	528
48	4,931	1,067	1,324	512	2,322	688	1,629	764	416
49	3,665	929	1,023	679	2,213	642	1,060	425	190
50	2,899	799	676	572	1,830	315	825	340	117
51	4,056	1,064	1,030	709	2,827	713	1,408	607	332
52	8,770	1,225	2,489	2,988	5,093	2,709	2,724	1,782	941
53	2,382	618	628	493	1,505	492	927	286	150
54	6,805	1,553	1,803	1,348	3,936	1,320	2,331	1,118	486
55	7,247	2,204	1,901	1,032	4,739	2,115	2,835	1,176	523
56	5,664	1,762	1,668	1,342	4,079	1,295	2,497	1,007	544
57	6,261	1,245	1,566	1,634	4,090	978	2,406	984	376
58	3,748	888	1,012	672	3,052	1,247	1,810	768	365
59	3,865	984	916	785	2,460	961	1,078	519	204
60	3,104	942	896	169	1,882	709	1,334	498	191
Total,	243,788	64,737	61,725	43,829	155,535	47,644	80,394	35,202	17,377
Per cent.,	–	26·5	25·3	18·0	–	30·6	51·6	22·6	11·1
		69·8							

[*continued.*

* See note on page 287. † No report. ‡ No returns.

TABLE No. 7—*continued.*—Exhibiting the Proficiency of the Pupils actually

District.	Writing.			Writing from Dictation.			Grammar.		
	Total Number examined.	Able to write on Paper fairly.	Able to write with ease and freedom.	Total Number examined.	Able to write a sentence from Dictation with tolerable accuracy.	Able to write from Dictation with ease and correctness.	Total Number examined.	Acquainted with Parts of Speech only.	Able to Parse syntactically.
1	817	294	188	668	97	109	759	284	61
2	746	304	22	711	252	76	907	257	57
3	1,220	632	58	1,229	377	46	1,609	455	124
4†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	1,857	761	139	1,711	514	184	2,529	695	160
6‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	1,317	306	131	1,117	298	204	1,553	353	173
8	1,372	278	41	632	271	78	1,619	676	109
9	2,620	886	735	2,597	1,174	581	3,947	1,425	355
10	1,524	509	211	1,336	402	244	1,695	297	281
11	1,536	589	275	1,079	447	311	2,136	495	222
12	2,130	638	138	970	243	169	1,513	477	116
13	1,828	927	254	977	493	170	2,053	376	127
14	2,144	986	218	1,224	705	186	2,351	598	315
15	1,812	728	122	1,016	563	153	2,632	992	289
16	4,072	1,904	459	4,219	1,390	621	4,970	1,311	639
17	2,879	1,514	321	2,197	1,008	375	3,831	919	211
18	2,627	1,245	453	2,629	844	363	3,510	535	178
19	1,205	525	105	948	197	89	1,922	334	89
20	971	313	72	478	197	65	1,036	165	39
21	1,619	768	152	1,547	764	98	1,580	665	161
22	2,548	1,134	495	1,692	404	461	3,590	533	676
23	1,213	712	278	1,048	336	241	1,995	300	77
24	1,362	299	226	1,302	393	198	1,614	686	262
25	3,252	857	167	1,966	691	172	2,762	768	195
26	332	154	39	436	119	85	699	185	45
27	1,907	715	303	2,268	408	265	2,303	665	353
28	3,912	777	475	3,912	1,122	397	3,912	1,018	443
29	3,005	1,803	528	1,414	815	372	3,005	680	178
30	1,822	744	298	740	307	229	1,068	412	182
31	1,882	673	79	1,952	530	130	2,939	528*	127
32	2,849	1,550	341	2,791	1,483	280	3,173	513	128
33	2,212	1,289	210	1,289	690	349	2,506	1,182	241
34	2,143	814	386	1,883	614	340	2,612	566	142
35	2,776	1,213	359	2,775	1,015	473	2,025	734	200
36	2,140	1,113	151	1,630	830	371	2,698	886	237
37	1,742	937	288	1,980	1,077	221	2,830	878	195
38	2,078	888	277	1,145	360	417	3,052	1,029	262
39	2,111	630	353	1,325	472	307	2,231	615	271
40	2,406	1,038	281	1,759	678	167	2,532	743	126
41	1,829	812	139	904	498	105	1,891	613	215
42	2,594	1,345	315	2,053	1,059	377	2,664	420	182
43	2,685	1,791	558	2,734	1,179	1,013	3,552	998	558
44	2,100	807	326	2,111	688	304	2,135	520	162
45	1,788	733	530	1,367	420	515	2,167	866	244
46	4,925	2,209	1,488	4,660	2,227	1,200	4,965	1,091	550
47	2,435	833	211	1,116	477	388	2,429	521	413
48	1,883	703	350	986	510	274	2,371	473	285
49	2,013	1,182	60	977	443	184	2,213	514	59
50	1,559	503	253	1,252	317	204	2,243	344	102
51	2,461	871	531	1,786	497	394	2,827	375	192
52	6,440	1,666	901	2,251	522	1,191	5,339	1,703	757
53	1,279	741	173	758	403	152	1,385	278	112
54	3,900	2,116	388	3,709	1,893	267	4,182	824	438
55	4,276	1,407	579	1,565	665	649	4,739	1,591	430
56	3,124	1,427	934	3,200	1,376	989	4,055	1,590	395
57	3,364	739	370	2,188	1,243	195	4,517	895	388
58	2,319	941	247	1,796	707	364	2,996	836	256
59	2,151	668	159	1,016	234	241	2,100	255	162
60	1,668	558	185	843	325	228	1,770	613	227
Total,	130,781	53,499	18,325	97,864	38,263	18,831	150,238	39,550	14,168
Per cent.,	–	40·9	14·0	–	39·1	19·2	–	26·3	9·4
		54·9			58·3			35·7	

* See note on page 287. † No report. ‡ No returns.

examined by the Inspectors themselves during the year 1867, under each head.*

Geography.				Needlework.				
Total Number examined.	Acquainted with Outlines of Map of World only.	Acquainted with Maps of Europe and Ireland.	Able to answer on General Course of Geography.	Total Number examined.	Learning Sewing.	Learning Knitting.	Learning Embroidery.	District.
930	258	86	4	340	203	129	8	1
976	353	60	–	143	80	59	4	2
2,204	406	221	24	527	527	479	59	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4†
2,987	257	678	21	717	601	641	121	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6‡
1,745	401	281	37	357	171	142	44	7
1,927	516	181	–	–	–	–	–	8
5,558	1,315	869	210	–	–	–	–	9
1,718	744	373	72	620	543	620	225	10
2,245	538	335	78	352	352	252	162	11
2,368	400	80	15	783	783	368	103	12
2,103	901	260	8	415	185	158	172	13
3,288	1,328	324	13	265	248	160	12	14
3,247	969	335	89	553	281	191	81	15
4,592	1,213	794	8	1,792	1,792	1,279	295	16
4,038	862	321	7	954	438	428	88	17
3,573	1,534	290	–	413	413	43	15	18
2,022	490	174	5	898	898	403	90	19
1,110	256	66	–	150	150	79	22	20
2,240	443	340	79	1,579	1,012	421	146	21
3,419	673	708	7	1,148	881	167	100	22
2,728	303	101	12	681	681	322	113	23
2,068	870	420	7	306	306	237	2	24
4,142	598	177	8	1,330	1,031	401	221	25
742	167	71	9	153	103	33	17	26
3,137	947	579	–	675	675	84	326	27
3,912	939	628	156	1,726	1,565	391	144	28
3,005	791	719	33	918	646	184	88	29
2,156	689	430	9	–	1,177	245	17	30
2,939	526	282	1	2,077	1,118	821	138	31
3,173	1,293	272	20	‡ –	–	–	–	32
3,467	2,085	452	42	1,204	1,204	371	66	33
3,256	912	278	56	1,888	1,153	531	194	34
2,343	1,088	315	35	1,171	1,171	708	90	35
2,809	844	289	7	1,430	827	420	183	36
3,371	885	137	2	1,240	1,054	395	116	37
3,151	681	549	24	2,023	2,023	251	254	38
2,417	860	426	15	1,144	807	302	35	39
2,443	544	680	11	1,491	1,491	410	100	40
1,899	796	292	–	‡ –	–	–	–	41
2,835	1,226	419	5	222	222	130	34	42
3,586	1,314	539	269	2,102	945	724	216	43
2,135	793	259	–	925	741	113	71	44
2,196	972	205	11	1,112	1,011	501	215	45
6,308	2,271	932	41	1,608	1,608	1,276	529	46
2,429	890	675	76	1,002	672	257	73	47
2,371	740	208	4	‡ –.	–	–	–	48
2,213	592	281	–	967	552	322	93	49
2,598	579	147	15	769	453	253	63	50
2,840	828	347	3	663	663	439	153	51
6,278	2,535	1,614	200	2,548	2,548	1,153	588	52
1,583	459	161	–	515	515	314	157	53
4,327	1,954	709	–	2,500	1,518	765	217	54
4,593	1,708	786	66	2,157	1,903	1,903	254	55
4,343	1,224	537	258	1,757	1,757	1,147	373	56
5,256	1,654	1,001	110	2,475	1,991	311	173	57
3,061	856	413	43	891	625	192	74	58
2,608	475	336	81	967	967	591	92	59
2,232	1,019	452	1	914	529	323	62	60
169,240	51,764	23,894	2,306	55,557	45,805	22,839	7,188	Total.
–	30·6	14·1	1·3	–	82·1	41·1	12·9	Per cent.
	46·0							

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

APPENDIX F.

Reports on National Agricultural School Farms.

No. 1.—General Report for the year 1867, by Thomas Baldwin, esq., Superintendent of the Agricultural Department.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Glasnevin, September 2, 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour of submitting to you the following general report on the Agricultural Department of National Education for 1867.

The department comprises—

I.—The Albert or Glasnevin Agricultural Training Institution.
II.—First-class Agricultural Schools under the exclusive Management of the Board.
III.—First-class Agricultural Schools under Local Management.
IV.—Ordinary Agricultural Schools.

I propose to bring under your notice the working of each of these for the year.

I.—The Albert Agricultural Training Institution.

This is the central establishment to which are drafted the most talented and deserving young men from all parts of the country, who seek admission to it by competitive examination.

They undergo a regular professional training for two years, after which they become farmers, land stewards, estate agriculturists, agricultural teachers, &c.

The Glasnevin establishment is largely fed by the district schools, and in return, it supplies them with stewards and agricultural teachers. This and the several classes of agricultural schools in the provinces are, therefore, intimately connected. They act and react on one another. To lay the foundation of permanent improvement in the district schools it is necessary to maintain a good standard of training at Glasnevin.

Accordingly, this establishment received a good deal of my attention in 1867; and it now affords me very great pleasure to lay before you, for the information of the Commissioners and the public, a most satisfactory report of the institution for the past year.

At the close of 1866, we had on the rolls—intern pupils, 56; extern, 2; total, 58.

In 1867, we admitted, in two half-yearly batches, 37 intern pupils—namely, 16 in January, and 21 in July.

The names of these young men, with the schools at which they were educated, and the total number of marks obtained by each at the respective entrance competitive examinations, are given in the following table:—

Name.	No. of Marks.	Where educated.
Admitted in January, 1867.	*Max:* 500	
1. Peter M'Guire,	332	Bailieborough Agricultural School.
2. William Fawcett,	322	Templemoyle do.
3. James Harkin,	317	Loughash do.
4. Robert Doyle,	315	Kilkenny do.
5. Patrick M'Namara,	313	Derrycastle & Limerick Agric. Schools.
6. Patrick Ryan,	310	Loughash Agricultural School.
7. Charles Lynch,	305	Woodstock do.
8. Denis Kennedy,	304	Corluim National School.
9. Thomas Greene,	302	Connolly do.

TABLE showing the Number of Marks obtained by each—*continued.*

Name.	No. of Marks.	Where educated.
Admitted in January, 1867.	*Max:* 500	
10. Matthew Cox,	301	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
11. James Smyth,	297	Bath do.
12. Richard Bresnihan,	292	Limerick do.
13. John Scott,	273	Belfast do.
14. Richard Turner,	267	Limerick do.
15. John Martin,	262	Belfast do.
16. Austin Woodrow,	–	Bridgewater, Somerset.
Admitted in July, 1867.		
1. John M'Sparran,	396	Ballyhargan National School.
2. James Wark,	392	Derrynaflaw do.
3. Michael M'Carthy,	352	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
4. Patrick Clune,	343	Limerick Model School.
5. William Studdart,	331	Mount Trenchard Agricultural School.
6. John Darcy,	331	Kilkenny do.
7. Patrick Meighan,	327	Cork do.
8. Michael Moffat,	319	Drummardly National School.
9. Paul Cummins,	317	Blackrock Coll. & Athy Model School.
10. Patrick Heffernan,	314	Belfast Agricultural School.
11. William Crampton,	297	Dunlavin Parochial School.
12. James M'Glynn,	292	Athy Model Agricultural School.
13. Charles Blackmore,	291	Cork Agricultural School.
14. John Gilmore,	288	Athy Model Agricultural School.
15. Patrick Campbell,	281	Ballinakill National School.
16. Charles Archer,	277	Templemoyle Agricultural School.
17. William Tunstead,	275	Ballinakill Church Education and Kilkenny Model Agricultural School.
18. John Cogan,	274	Kill National School.
19. Patrick Cagney,	259	Ballingarry do.
20. John Murphy,	247	Newmarket do.
21. James Ellis,	246	Cork Agricultural School.

The course of instruction embraces the several branches of a sound English education, chemistry and geology, botany, the science and practice of improved agriculture, land surveying, levelling and mapping. Literary instruction is afforded by Mr. D. P. Downing, a first-class literary teacher, who acts as assistant superintendent as regards the internal discipline and government of the establishment. His course embraces among other subjects:—

Reading and writing.
English Grammar and English Composition, by essays and letters.
Geography.—The political divisions and general geography of the Continents, the local geography of Ireland and Great Britain, and physical geography, especially in its relation to agriculture.
Book-keeping.
History.—The outlines of general history.
Political Economy, The elements of.
Arithmetic; Geometry—the six books of Euclid; Plain Trigonometry and the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations.
Natural Philosophy.—Principles and Application of Mechanics, Machinery, Heat, the Principles of the Steam Engine, &c.

Professor Sullivan, PH.D., delivers two courses of lectures annually on chemistry and geology, in their application to agriculture.

Mr. Moore, PH.D., Curator of the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, delivers two courses of lectures on botany every year—namely, one on physiological botany, in spring; and one on systematic botany, in autumn.

Mr. William Boyle, who is agriculturist on the two small farms, gives a daily lecture on farming.

Mr. James W. Smyth, who is agriculturist on the largest of the three farms into which the land is now subdivided, gives clinical instruction on the land.

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Mr. Edward Carroll has charge of the horticultural department, and gives lectures on all the branches of horticulture.

The pupils were exceedingly attentive to the instructions of these gentlemen during the year, and the result was that they acquired a large amount of valuable information.

The great problem in agricultural education is to blend true science with sound practice; to enlighten practice with the light of well established principles; and to aim, at the same time, at educating, as distinguished from instructing, the mind of the young farmer.

Careful observation of several agricultural schools and colleges has satisfied me that this problem has not yet been solved; but, by a slight modification in the arrangements, and an equally slight change in the staff at Glasnevin, it would be successfully accomplished.

It must not be inferred from this that any superiority is claimed for Glasnevin over all other agricultural schools and colleges. Glasnevin does not rival Grignon, Gembloux, or Cirencester, in their teaching of the science of agriculture; but the system at Glasnevin is *sui generis*, and better adapted to the wants of the farmers of Ireland than the system of education, taken as a whole, in operation at any of these colleges.

The daily occupation of the time of our pupils at Glasnevin is as follows:—

At 5 o'clock, A.M., in Summer, and 5 45 o'clock in Winter, Pupils rise.

	H. M.		H. M.		
From	5 0	to	5 30	A.M.,	in Summer, and from 5 45 to 6 15 in Winter, Dress and Devotional Exercises.
„	5 30	to	6 0		in Summer, and from 6 15 to 6 45 in Winter, Pupils attend Stock, &c.
„	6 0	to	6 15		in Summer, and from 6 45 to 7 0 in Winter, Pupils prepare for Study.
„	6 15	to	7 0		in Summer, Pupils study.
„	7 0	to	8 0		Lecture on Agriculture.
„	8 0	to	9 0		Lecture on Chemistry, Botany, or Horticulture.
„	9 0	to	9 30		Breakfast.
„	9 30	to	2 0	P.M.,	All the Pupils work on the Farm.
	P. M.				
„	2 0	to	3 0		Dinner and Recreation.
	3 0	to	8 30		One-half the Class is under instruction, viz.:—from 3 to 4 with Lecturer on Agriculture, and from 4 0 to 8 30 with Literary Teacher. The other half of the Class works on the Farm till 6 o'clock in Summer, and till dusk in Winter; after which they attend Live Stock and prepare for Study.
„	8 30	to	9 0		Supper.
„	9 0	to	9 30		Attend Live Stock, &c.
„	9 30	to	10 15		Retire to Dormitories—Devotional Exercises.
At	10 15				Lights are extinguished in Dormitories.

The Winter half-year begins on 1st October; the Summer half-year on 1st April.

It will be seen that the time is divided between the culture of the mind and the acquisition of agricultural skill. The means of developing the agricultural resources of the soil are continually impressed on the pupil's mind; and no opportunity is missed of showing the loss which individuals and the nation at large suffer by the several defects in the existing modes of farming. Can any reasonable person doubt the usefulness of this kind of agricultural training in any country, but more particularly in a country like Ireland, the chief industry of whose people is the cultivation of the soil, and that cultivation conducted with little or no knowledge of science, and with little skill and thrift?

The Glasnevin establishment is now training young men in the business of farming at the rate of about 35 per annum. From May, 1838, to the end of 1867, 919 have passed through it. If these had all remained in the country and gone back to agricultural pursuits, there would be on an average nearly 30 of them in every county in Ireland.

A good many of them, from want of capital and other causes, have not been able to follow farming. Many a clever young man who had an innate love and taste for farming, and who, because of his fondness for the business, would gladly accept £40 a year as a steward, has been compelled to abandon the business, and to fall back on some other occupation. In the case of almost every man whose history is known, the change improved his condition. Many intelligent young men who understood farming well, who were expert and skilful at agriculture, have hung on for months in expectation of a stewardship at £40 a year, and who are now in receipt of larger salaries at other occupations. A very clever young man, who finished his course of training here a few years ago, and one of the most promising farmers trained at Glasnevin, offered his services as assistant-steward to a landed gentleman for £35 a year; he was refused; no other vacancy offered; he is now in receipt of £180 a year at commercial business. My esteem for him makes me feel glad that he was compelled to change his career; but my knowledge of the wants of Ireland, and my ardent desire to see her agriculture improved, make me deeply regret that the knowledge of this clever and worthy young man, and of more like him, has not been engaged in developing the productive powers of the soil. I fully believe the country will reap an ample reward from his industry and conduct in his present capacity for the cost of his education, but the return would be far greater if he had been employed in the pursuit for which he had the greatest natural fitness, and of which he acquired a sound knowledge.

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Some persons pass censure on the Glasnevin establishment by saying that the per-centage of the pupils trained there who follow farming in afterlife is too small. As this is a point on which there is a good deal of misconception, it becomes necessary to refer to it here.

The following is a classified summary of the 919 pupils who passed through the Glasnevin establishment from May, 1838, to the close of 1867:

1. Farming for themselves,	206
2. Land stewards, agriculturists, and gardeners,	224
3. Teachers of agricultural and other schools,	113
4. Other pursuits connected with agriculture,	61
5. Emigrated,—Planters in Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, Canada, &c.,	60
6. In the Customs, Royal Engineers, Constabulary, &c.,	37
7. Entered various colleges,	10
8. Died,	12
9. Unknown,	196
Total,	919

It will be seen from this summary that upwards of fifty per cent. of the Glasnevin men are now engaged, directly or indirectly, in agriculture.

If we omit those who were sent home before completing their course of training, having been found wholly unsuited to carry out the objects of the establishment, and for whose subsequent career the establishment cannot be held responsible, the number thus occupied becomes increased to sixty per cent.; and it would be further increased if the present occupation of the large number (196) entered as "unknown" could be traced; for it is certain that several of them are occupied more or less at agricultural pursuits.

Others, again, say the Board's agricultural training schools have failed because the farmers of Ireland have not sent their sons to take advantage of the boarding class in them. The premium, they say, is so small that if the system was good the people would take advantage of it. Those persons do not bear in mind the circumstances of the country when they make these allegations. The mass of the small farmers are poor; they cannot afford to pay the fee, small though it is; and above all, they cannot afford to dispense with the labour of grown-up boys.

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But it is capable of proof that the Board's agricultural schools have been more successful in this respect than other institutions of the same kind of more pretentious character.

One of the first agricultural institutions in existence is the agricultural college at Cirencester. It was founded by a number of intelligent farmers, and of wise and far-seeing landlords. A large capital was subscribed; a noble pile of buildings erected; and a large farm was established. They began with a premium of £30, and intended to reach the tenant-farming class; but they utterly failed to do so, and were compelled to raise the premium to £90; and now the students are composed of the sons of landed gentry, land-agents, or rich merchants.

Belgium has the State Agricultural College at Gembloux, a station on the line of railway from Brussels to Namur. Up to 1860 the State Agricultural College existed at Thurout, in Flanders. In that year it was transferred to Gembloux, where the fine old monastery, which, with many others, was suppressed at the time of the Revolution, was made available for the residence of students, and a commodious suite of offices and a dwelling for the director were erected at a heavy outlay.

The course of instruction is very comprehensive, and extends over three years.

The staff of officers embraces a director, six professors, who are assisted by three repetitors or catechists; a horticulturist, who gives demonstrations in gardening; and overseers of discipline.

There are admirably arranged museums of objects for illustrating lectures on physics, chemistry, and veterinary science. A few years ago the entire collection of agricultural implements and machines in the industrial museum at Brussels was transferred to the agricultural college, and made available for illustrating the lectures of the professor of agriculture.

There are two classes of students at Gembloux—namely, interns and externs. The former are boarded and lodged in the college, and pay a pension of £28 a year; externs live in the neighbourhood of the college, and pay £12 a year for their education.

At the time of my visit in 1867 the director informed me there were forty-nine students on the books, of whom upwards of twenty were Americans; the remainder were natives, the sons of proprietors or brewers, but none the sons of farmers.

Gembloux is the only institution of the kind in Belgium. In Glasnevin there are seventy-five agricultural pupils, all of whom, with few exceptions, are sons of farmers and stewards, and whose lives will be spent in the cultivation of their native soil.

It has been already stated that the pupils were most attentive to their studies during the year; and it affords me every satisfaction to be able to report in equally favourable terms of their general good conduct.

The discipline is mild but firm. The pupils have as much latitude as possible. They are governed by reason and not by fear. They are made to feel that all breaches of discipline would be severely censured, and that good conduct, diligence, and industry are encouraged, and when possible rewarded. They are also governed with the most scrupulous impartiality, and there is nothing which young men like them more thoroughly appreciate than impartiality. Rules may be rigid and even severe, but if impartial, they will be respected. Every effort is made to train them in a spirit of straightforwardness and general correctness of conduct; and the effort has succeeded. During the year there was not a case of intoxication. There was not an instance of a pupil having exceeded the prescribed hour for coming home in the evening, which, considering the proximity of the establishment to Dublin, is most satisfactory. Insub-

ordination is unknown. Practices like smoking, which cannot be prohibited, are simply discouraged. When an attempt is made to put down smoking by prohibition, there is the danger, if not the certainty, that a habit of practising deception will be engendered. A number of young men habituated to smoking for years before their admission to an institution of this kind, cannot all at once abandon it; and, therefore, your prohibition is not only a dead letter, but it works most mischievously on the character in the way indicated; and young men who are compelled to practise deceit on their superiors at school are in danger of carrying with them into the world the same habit.

Many of the gentry who employ those who go out as stewards speak of them very highly.

The following is a list of the pupils who left the establishment in 1867, with their destination on leaving.

RETURN of PUPILS who left the Albert Institution in 1867.

Name.	Length of time in Institution.	Occupation.
1. John O'Grady,	Full time,	Steward under Commissioners.
2. Samuel Woods,	Do.,	Overseer on a sugar plantation in Antigua.
3. John Byrne,	Do.,	Steward under Commissioners.
4. Peter Foley,	Do.,	Emigrated.
5. William Carmody,	Do.,	Steward under Commissioners.
6. Malcolm Kavanagh,	Twenty months,	Farming with his uncle.
7. William Roche,	Thirteen months,	Emigrated.
8. William Fawcett,	One month,	Unknown.
9. Felix Rooney,	Twenty-one mths.	Gardener.
10. Henry Byrne,	Twenty-two mths.	Clerk, &c., at Albert Institution.
11. James Keating,	Full time,	At home.
12. Frank M'Donnell,	Do.,	Land steward, county Kildare.
13. Michael Laffy,	Do.,	Teacher.
14. John Cummins,	Do.,	Emigrated.
15. John Boyd,	Do.,	Do.
16. Ambrose Jeffars,	Do.,	Farming at home.
17. Peter Clarke,	Do.,	Went to Literary Training Department to qualify for teaching.
18. William O'Brien,	Do.,	Land steward.
19. Thomas Greene,	Seven months,	Civil Service (Excise Department).
20. Robert Mullins,	Eighteen months,	Assistant Agriculturist under Duke of Leinster.
21. James Bradden,	Full time,	Overseer on sugar plantation, Trinidad.
22. Michael Curran,	Do.,	Do.
23. Samuel Davidson,	Twenty months,	Land steward, Tyrone.
24. Thomas Horan,	Twenty-one mths.	Agriculturist, county Sligo.
25. James Moloney,	Do.,	Gardener, England.
26. Denis M'Carthy,	Twenty-two mths.	—
27. Edward Hendley,	Full time,	Steward under Commissioners.
28. James Wilmore,	Do.,	Clerk in Cork.
29. Richard Williams,	Do.,	Clerk in Dublin.
30. Thomas Peden,	Do.,	At home assisting his father.
31. William Leonard,	Do.,	Farming at home.
32. William Murphy,	Do.,	At home.
33. Daniel Corkery,	Do.,	Steward to Mr. Cagny, Monkstown, Cork.
34. William Williams,	Do.,	At home.
35. Jeremiah Riordan,	Do.,	At home.
36. Denis Shanny,	Do.,	At home.
37. George Mullins,	Seventeen mths.,	Employed by C. Trench, esq., J.P., Castleknock.
38. Michael O'Sullivan,	Full time,	Farming at home.
39. David O'Leary,	Do.,	Emigrated.
40. William Gilmore,	Do.,	At home.
41. Robert M'Clelland,	Do.,	At home.

Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the necessity of engaging a lecturer on veterinary science for this establishment, and I take this opportunity of again pressing its importance.

There is no agricultural college or normal agricultural training school without such an officer. At Cirencester College there is a resident pro-

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fessor of veterinary medicine; much attention is deservedly given to it in the National Agricultural College at Gembloux as well as in all the colleges in France and Germany.

The public regard the course of instruction at Glasnevin as very incomplete so long as systematic knowledge of the nature and treatment of the disease of farm animals is not afforded. It appears the only objection urged against the appointment is that it may interfere with the attempt being made elsewhere to found a veterinary college in Dublin, which does not appear to me to bear on the case at all.

It should be remembered that there are few veterinary surgeons in Ireland, that many of the Glasnevin pupils settle down as stewards and farmers in remote districts in which a veterinary surgeon is not within a day's journey of them, and that many of them, especially those who are stewards to noblemen and gentlemen who farm extensively, are in charge of stock to a large amount. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that they should be able to afford relief, in case of accident or acute disease; and it is of still greater importance that they would understand the nature of contagious and infectious disease, and the means of checking their spread.

It is also desirable that lectures on natural history should be delivered by a competent person.

Extern Pupils.—The members of this class board and lodge at their own expense in the city or in the neighbourhood of the farm, attend the lectures at the Albert Farm, and occupy themselves for several hours every day on the model farms or in the gardens.

In 1867 the pupils who attended this class, were—

Edward Carty, of Sandymount.
A. J. H. Turner, of 42, Blessington-street.
P. A. Barron, of Waterford.

Considering the advantages afforded, it seems strange that so few take advantage of this class; a ready explanation will be found, however, in the circumstance that young men find it inconvenient to be travelling from the city to the model farm and back every day; and the absence of any licensed or recognised lodging-house in the neighbourhood which would afford parents a guarantee that the proper surveillance would be exercised over their sons.

During this year the premium for admission to the class was altered. Formerly each extern pupil paid a perpetual fee of £2 2*s.*; in 1867 it was increased to £2 a quarter, and I feel confident this increase will have the effect of inducing the pupils to place a higher value on the education afforded than they formerly used to do.

The cropping and management of the land requires now to be considered; there are 178A. 3R. 24P. (statute), appropriated as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
1. Kitchen, fruit, and flower gardens, pleasure-grounds, and buildings,	10	0	22
2. A market garden,	6	2	0
3. A spade-labour farm,	5	2	37
4. An intermediate farm, worked by simple appliances,	22	3	7
5. The remainder of the land, called the Large Farm, is worked with the aid of a select collection of modern implements and machines,	133	2	38
Total,	178	3	24

A map is attached showing the position of these several departments, each of which is necessary to pass under review, and to show its receipts and expenses.

1. The general garden department is under the management of Mr. E. Carroll.

The kitchen garden contains about two Irish acres, and the fruit garden about one acre. Then comes the question as to the importance of affording instruction in these two departments to young farmers. There is not perhaps, in the social economy of this country, a greater want than the absence of a variety of profitable vegetables. Their successful culture, too, requires careful industry; they are, therefore, excellent objects for begetting habits of industry in those who are trained to till and care them in early life. Garden vegetables and fruit are also a source of great profit to the farmers of other countries. Why should it not be so in Ireland? The flower grounds were improved and well stocked during the year, and afforded an opportunity, not only of interesting the pupils in floriculture, but also of improving their taste and refining their ideas.

The pupils are employed in this department, as in all others, in their turn; they have access to the plants at all times, and they pass and repass them two or three times daily.

Attached to this department is a range of glass, comprising a small greenhouse, a vinery, and a peach-house; there is also an orchard-house. The principal object of the department was, to qualify a number of the pupils for combining in afterlife the duties of land steward and gardener; but the civilizing influence it exercises on the character of the student must not be overlooked.

Some persons, forgetful of the highest aim of education, object to the ornamental department altogether, and say it is all folly to make it an element in the educational training of the sons of the tenant-farmers of Ireland. Influential men who are earnestly desirous of promoting the welfare of Ireland make this objection; but they did so without due reflection. The fact of showing the young farmer how to propagate a geranium and develop its beauties, does not in any way interfere with your power of showing him how to grow the most profitable crop of turnips or of oats. On the contrary, the more extensive his acquaintance with plant growth, the greater his power of understanding the great principles of vegetation.

2. *Market Garden.*—It being deemed desirable to show the pupils what can be made of a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of a city or large town by market gardening, a piece of ground at the extreme end of the farm, containing 6A. 2R. was set apart for the purpose.

3. *Spade-Labour Farm*, 5A. 2R. 37P.—The working of this little farm has been so often and so fully reported on that it is not necessary to dwell upon it in this report.

All the labour of this piece of ground could be performed by an industrious man and a lad or two, according to their years. The man's wife would milk the cows, of which we are enabled to housefeed upon it not less than three, and for parts of the year a fourth is maintained.

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of ALBERT SCHOOL FARM for the twelve months ended 31 March, 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1867,	107	3	8	By Amount received for potatoes,	22	18	3½
„ Amount of rent, viz., 5A. 2R. 37P. (statute) at £3 19s. 3d. per acre,	22	14	2	„ „ „ dairy produce,	102	3	0
„ Amount paid for seeds and manure,	9	5	9	„ Amount received for cattle sold,	40	2	9
„ Amount paid for cattle,	11	15	0	„ Amount received for miscellaneous,	0	12	6
„ „ „ new implements,	1	2	8	„ Amount of inventory and valuation on 31st March, 1867,	77	15	11
„ Amount paid for labour,	16	10	3½				
„ „ „ feeding stuffs,	25	5	10				
„ Miscellaneous,	0	2	0				
„ Balance	49	13	1				
	£243	12	5½		£243	12	5½

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	£	s.	d.
If to the profit shown above,	49	13	1
We add the amount paid for labour, and which the small farmer could save,	16	10	3½
We get the amount available for the maintenance of the farmer and his family,	£66	3	4½

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Intermediate Farm, 22A. 3R. 7P.—Of this and the spade-labour farm, Mr. William Boyle is agriculturist. It is worked on the Northumberland five-course rotation, namely :—

1st Year—Green crops, manured.
2nd Year—Grain, with grass seeds.
3rd Year—Grass, 1st year.
4th Year—Grass, 2nd year.
5th Year—Lea oats.

One horse is kept upon it; and the system so common through the country of working the horse "in co." with one of the horses of the large farm is adopted. Whenever a second horse is required, and that one of the large farm horses cannot be spared, a horse is hired.

The implements of tillage are as few as possible; the horse implements being confined to a plough, harrow, roller, and a convertible grubber.

Lung disease having carried off a number of the cows on this farm it was not deemed prudent to keep as many in 1867 as in the previous years; and, in consequence, the profit shown in the following balance-sheet is not as large as in 1866–7.

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of INTERMEDIATE FARM for twelve months ended 31 March, 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1867,	345	1	1	By Amount received for grain,	86	19	6
„ Outstanding debts,	33	13	6½	„ Amount received for potatoes,	7	13	5
„ Amount of rent,	91	1	3	„ Cattle and pigs,	67	17	6
„ Value of dairy produce supplied by school farm,	90	12	1	„ Dairy produce,	331	7	11
„ Amount paid for seeds and manure,	32	2	6½	„ Horse work, &c., to school farm (and charged under different heads on Dr. side of Balance-sheet of that farm),	13	8	5½
„ Amount paid for feeding stuffs,	45	2	7½	„ Outstanding debts,	43	7	0
„ Amount paid for cattle and pigs,	53	0	0	„ Valuation on 31st March, 1868,	284	6	3
„ Amount paid for implements and repairs,	21	15	11				
„ Veterinary surgeon's bill, and veterinary medicines,	7	3	0				
„ Amount paid for labour,	44	16	3				
„ Miscellaneous,	10	10	1				
„ Balance,	60	1	8				
	£835	0	0½		£835	0	8½

Large Farm, 133A. 2R. 38P.—Of this about 20 acres (marked "western four-course" on map), are under a special four-course, namely :—

1st Year—Roots.
2nd Year—Potatoes.
3rd Year—Italian rye-grass. Sown in autumn after the potatoes.
4th Year—Lea oats.

About 25 statute acres are under permanent pasture, and the remainder is cropped on the common four-course.

The pecuniary results of the year's transactions are shown in the following balance-sheet.

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of ALBERT LARGE FARM for the twelve months ended 30 April, 1868.

EXPENSES.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation,	1,749	4	3	By amount received for dairy produce,	895	9	6
,, ,, outstanding debts,	119	2	1	,, Amount received for cattle sold,	351	4	0
,, ,, paid for cattle,	257	10	0	,, ,, ,, horses,	20	0	0
,, ,, paid for horses,	25	0	0	,, ,, ,, pigs,	146	11	10
,, ,, paid for pigs,	5	0	0	,, ,, ,, wheat,	72	9	10
,, ,, paid for labour,	174	4	1	,, ,, ,, oats,	243	16	0½
,, ,, paid for feeding stuffs,	189	15	1½	,, ,, ,, barley,	58	18	5
,, ,, paid for manures,	55	8	6	,, ,, ,, potatoes,	84	16	8½
,, ,, paid for implements and repairs,	85	15	0½	,, ,, ,, service of sires,	22	0	9
,, Amount paid for seeds,	72	16	0	,, Amount received for sheep,	99	12	0
,, ,, paid for horse-shoeing and harness,	24	19	2	,, ,, ,, miscellaneous,	13	13	1
,, Amount paid for oils, paints, and medicines,	5	6	1½	,, Amount received for old implements,	8	5	0
,, Amount paid for car-hire and postage,	2	10	0	,, Amount received for horse labour for market garden,	10	5	0
,, Amount paid for miscellaneous,	27	6	3	,, Amount received for rent of Albert Lodge,	34	16	1½
,, Rent,	555	13	10	,, Outstanding debts,	182	3	6
,, Balance,	416	17	5	,, Valuation at close of year,	1,522	12	1
	£3,766	7	10½		£3,766	7	10½

Summarizing the balance-sheets of the three farms, we get the following :—

	Acres.			Balance to credit of Commissioners.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
1. Spade-labour farm,	5	2	37	49	13	1
2. Intermediate farm,	22	3	7	60	1	8
3. Large farm,	133	2	38	416	17	5
				£526	12	2

Regard being had to the previous history of the Glasnevin farm, this result will, it is hoped, satisfy the Commissioners and the public. There has been as large a balance-sheet against the tillage of the land as there is now in its favour. The balance-sheets have all along been made out on a uniform principle. The balance to the credit of the Commissioners, shown in each case, is not to be regarded as profit in the sense it would be shown in the balance-sheet of the *bona fide* tenant-farmers. For in the first place the amount charged for labour on the Dr. side of the account does not include the free labour of the pupils. It is impossible to put an accurate value on their labour. Many of them, in the early part of their training, are useless; nay, more, if a farmer were working the land for his own profit, he would pay some of them for remaining idle rather than for working.

GLASNEVIN SCHOOL GARDEN.

There are in the village of Glasnevin, and under the exclusive management of the Commissioners, two handsome National schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

Attached to these schools is a garden, which is cultivated as a model school garden, both for the practical instruction of an agricultural class of the more advanced boys, and as an example to the teachers trained in the normal establishment in Marlborough-street, who visit it every Saturday during the course of training.

The male school and garden are at present conducted by Mr. John Donaghy, who formerly conducted the well-known agricultural school at

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Larne, and who was an Inspector of National agricultural schools for several years.

The attendance in the male school is small, and many of the villagers have no suitable gardens in which to put into practice the instructions afforded in this school and garden. The industrial department of the school has, however, been eminently useful to the people of the village. Mr. Campbell, the eminent horticulturist and nurseryman of Glasnevin, has employed several of the boys from time to time, says that he was enabled to give them better wages because of the knowledge and skill acquired in the Board's garden. Some of them have also found employment in the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, and in other positions in which their early industrial education has been exceedingly useful.

There is one feature in this school and garden to which special attention may be here directed. One part of the garden is divided into six allotments; these are cultivated by, and for the account of, six of the more deserving boys in the school, and who are also members of an "industrial" class, who work regularly in the garden after school-hours. While working for the Commissioners, these boys are paid at the rate of 1*d.* an hour. Each is charged, on his own allotment, rent, the cost of seeds and manures; and at the close of the year he gets the balance that remains after paying all expenses. The names of the boys who cultivated these plots in 1867, with the profit realized by each, are given in the following table:—

Cultivators of Allotments.	Area.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Profit.
	Stat. perches	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pat. Levans,	12	1 19 1	4 3 7½	2 4 6½
Edward Hannigan,	11	1 13 1	3 19 6	2 6 5
John Ryan,	11	1 7 3	3 17 9½	2 10 6½
David Orr,	12	2 3 11½	4 7 4½	2 3 5
Thomas Tallant,	10	1 15 5½	3 1 4	1 5 10½
James Fahane,	10	1 7 2½	2 14 10	1 7 7½
Total,	66	10 6 0½	22 4 5½	11 18 5

These profits, and the payments made to the members of the industrial class by the Commissioners, have the effect of keeping the boys at school longer than they could otherwise stay, which, to educationists, is an additional feature of interest in this school—a feature which deserves to be largely copied by the patrons and managers of rural schools.

Hitherto no systematic effort has been made to use the garden for the instruction of the girls; but it is proposed that in future they shall receive instruction in the culture of vegetables and flowers.

It is most desirable to afford this sort of instruction to girls in all rural and village schools. There are extensive districts thickly populated, in which the people know very few vegetables except cabbage; they have little, if any, knowledge of flowers; and of common pot-herbs, which are so useful for domestic and culinary purposes, they know nothing. The gnorance of the mass of the Irish people in this respect is most deplorable. In Belgium the poorest cottier has a well-cultivated and well-stocked garden, the work of which is generally performed before and after the usual hours of farm labour, by those who live by agricultural labour. In addition to the common vegetables, pot-herbs are grown in every garden for flavouring soup, which is universally used by the people. In many cases hops are grown for profit, and tobacco for home consumption.

It is most desirable to establish a vast number of gardens attached to

the Board's National Schools, for illustrating a similar system to the labourers and small farmers of Ireland. *Appendix F.*

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Summary of the receipts and expenses of the school garden attached to the Glasnevin National School for 1867 :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Rent,	5	0	0	By Amount received for garden produce,	50	4	9
„ Amount paid for seeds and manures,	8	4	5	„ Do. received for pigs,	22	8	10
„ Do. paid for pigs and pig feeding,	14	2	9				
„ Do. paid for implements,	0	18	4				
„ Do. paid for labour, including pupils' labour,	20	8	4				
„ Do. for sundries,	0	8	7½				
„ Balance to credit of Commissioners,	23	11	1½				
	£72	13	7		£72	13	7

These gardens and their superintendent should be more actively and usefully employed in the instruction of the teachers in training than they have hitherto been. In these schools, and in the gardens attached to them, there should be set a judicious example for the imitation of the rural teachers of Ireland.

II.—First Class Agricultural Schools under the exclusive Management of the Board.

The main features of these schools are these:—in each there was to be a class of resident agricultural boarders, the sons of farmers, who were to be trained up in improved modes of farming and expected to go back to carry on these modes on the holdings of their parents; and secondly, the model farms were to develop by experiments such new improved modes of farming as would at once give a powerful impetus to the agricultural progress of the nation.

As a great deal of misconception prevails in the public mind regarding these schools, it is necessary to make a few observations on each of the foregoing features.

The first of the two leading features of the first class model agricultural schools is the boarding department. The premium being exceedingly low, viz., £6 to £8 a year, it was thought the number of applicants would exceed the vacancies. It was expected that the landlords would induce the sons of their tenants to enter these schools; that those lads would settle down afterwards at home or be employed as stewards, estate agriculturists, and so on. Those who entertained this idea were too sanguine and did not duly consider the circumstances of the country. For, in the first place, the labour of their sons is, as already stated, so valuable to the small farmers that they cannot always dispense with it. And if they could, it was too much to expect that an intelligent young farmer, whose mind and ideas were expanded by the excellent education afforded in those schools, would, without any encouragement, settle down on a small farm which did not afford scope for the exercise of his increased knowledge. The result was, that the young men, educated in those schools, almost invariably, sought employment as stewards; and failing in this, they sought suitable employment in the colonies or elsewhere.

Regard being had to the foregoing statement, the boarding classes in those schools were well attended in 1867. The total number of distinct pupils who were in the schools open for the reception of boarders in 1867 exceeded the full number for which accommodation is provided; but as they are not required to pass any specified time in these schools

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they seek admission to Glasnevin after a few months, as will be seen from the names of the pupils admitted in each school and the dates of entry and departure. Before the introduction of the competitive system at Glasnevin the pupils spent at least a year in the country schools; now if a boy enters one of the country schools in March or April he may become a candidate for Glasnevin in May. It would be for the good of the young men to spend a whole year in one of the country schools before entering Glasnevin; and if any such regulation had been in force in 1867 the boarding class in the country schools would have been full.

The names, &c., of this class of agricultural schools are given in the following list:—

Name of School.	County.	Area of Farm.	Rent.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
I.			
1. Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	79 0 34	146 11 0
2. Limerick,	Limerick,	70 3 3	70 0 0
3. Munster, Cork,	Cork,	126 3 17	220 0 0
4. Ulster, Belfast,	Antrim,	108 1 25	284 11 4
II.			
5. Athy,	Kildare.	64 0 20	78 0 0
6. Bailieborough,	Cavan,	48 0 15	69 10 0
7. Dunmanway,	Cork,	12 0 0	30 0 0
8. Ballymoney,	Antrim,	23 2 2	52 18 0
9. Bath, near Broomfield, Castleblaney,	Monaghan,	42 2 0	29 15 0
10. Derrycastle,	Tipperary,	18 1 22	13 15 9
11. Dunlewy,	Donegal,	—	—
12. Farrahy, Kildorrery,	Cork,	41 3 8	23 14 8
13. Glandore,	Cork,	24 3 8	31 0 0
14. Gormanstown,	Tipperary,	47 2 33	49 4 2
15. Kyle Park,	Tipperary,	16 0 2	16 0 0
16. Leitrim,	Leitrim,	15 0 0	12 0 0
17. Mount Trenchard, near Foynes,	Limerick,	30 0 0	21 0 0
18. Templedouglas, Letterkenny,	Donegal,	20 0 0	9 0 0
19. Tervoe, Clarina, near Limerick,	Limerick,	23 2 21	23 12 6
20. Woodstock, Innistioge,	Kilkenny,	8 2 35	8 14 0

In the foregoing list these schools are divided into two classes:—I. Provincial Agricultural Schools; II. District Agricultural Schools.

It is well to make a few remarks on each of these schools.

1. *Kilkenny First Class Agricultural School.*—A most satisfactory measure of progress was effected in every department of this establishment, in 1867, by the present energetic agriculturist, Mr. M'Candless, who was appointed steward of the Albert large farm, in 1865, and transferred to the management of the agricultural department of the Kilkenny establishment in 1866. In 1867 the boarding class was well attended; for part of the year the number on the rolls exceeded the number for which accommodation is provided. It is most satisfactory to find the farmers in the neighbourhood are becoming more and more to feel an interest in the institution, and sending their sons to it for instruction. There is room in the house for eleven agricultural boarders, one working steward, and six pupil teachers, the names, &c., of which are given in the following lists:—

Names of the STEWARD and Six PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Religious Denomination.	Paying or Free.	Destination.
W. Tunstead,	18	April 10, 1866.	June 22, 1867.	E.C.	Paying.	Entered Albert Institution.
John Darcy,	19	July 26, 1866.	Ditto.	R.C.	Free.	Do.
Mat. Cox,	17	Ditto.	Jan. 14, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	Do.
John Gilmore,	17	Sept. 1, 1866.	Dec. 1, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Edwin Hart,	22	Sept. 4, 1866.	July 8, 1867.	R.C.	Paying.	At home.
William Strong,	20	Sept. 21, 1866.	March 12, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Michl. M'Carthy,	18	Jan. 22, 1867.	June 22, 1867.	R.C.	Free.	Entered Albert Institution.
Tim. O'Sullivan,	17	Ditto.	Jan. 7, 1868.	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Major Dimond,	17	April 15, 1867.	—	E.C.	Paying.	Still in Establishment.
Larry Simmons,	17	May 15, 1867.	—	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Pierce Wall,	24	May 7, 1867.	—	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Patt M'Evoy,	28	May 15, 1867.	Aug. 15, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	At home.
Daniel Lacy,	20	July 2, 1867.	—	R.C.	Free.	Still in Establishment.
Robert Ouge,	21	July 16, 1867.	Dec. 20, 1867.	E.C.	Paying.	Transferred to Cork Model Farm.
Con. Campion,	35	July 17, 1867.	Dec. 22, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	Entered Albert Institution.
James Harris,	18	Aug. 23, 1867.	—	E.C.	Free.	Still in Establishment.
John W. Roberts,	16	Oct. 16, 1867.	—	E.C.	Paying.	Do.
Maurice Kearney,	17	Nov. 19, 1867.	—	R.C.	Free.	Do.
Maurice Mullally,	18	Ditto.	—	R.C.	Paying.	Do.
William Conway,	18	Nov. 20, 1867.	—	E.C.	Free.	Do.
Thomas Kelly,	19	Dec. 5, 1867.	—	W.M.	Paying.	Do.
Jeremiah Kirby,	18	Jan. 22, 1868.	—	R.C.	Free.	Do.

PUPIL-TEACHERS during the Twelve Months ended the 31st March, 1868.

Name.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Religious Denomination.	Destination.
W. Trenhey,		Feb. 1, 1865.	Jan. 17, 1867.	R.C.	At home.
James Ryan,		Nov. 15, 1865.	Aug. 8, 1867.	R.C.	Training Estab., Dublin.
P. O'Brien,		Aug. 1, 1866.	Aug. 13, 1867.	R.C.	Ditto.
W. Shaw,		Sept. 24, 1866.	Aug. 8, 1867.	E.C.	Entered Albert Institution.
Mark Hill,		Sept. 22, 1866.	Oct. 17, 1867.	R.C.	At home.
Thomas Burnes,		Jan. 1, 1867.	—	E.C.	—
Denis Hogan,		June 11, 1867.	Nov. 18, 1867.	R.C.	Transferred to Waterford.
Richard Boyle,		Aug. 24, 1867.	—	E.C.	—
Timothy Bowes,		Sept. 3, 1867.	—	R.C.	—
Jeremiah Kirby,		Oct. 28, 1867.	—	R.C.	Transferred to Agricul. Pupils.
Daniel Lynch,		Nov. 26, 1867.	Dec. 13, 1867.	R.C.	At home.
James Noonan,		Oct. 20, 1867.	—	R.C.	—
John Curnynn,		Jan. 27, 1868.	—	R.C.	—

With the view of qualifying the working stewards for higher posts, the agriculturists are requested to permit them to give an occasional lecture; at Kilkenny the working steward gives one lecture every week, and the agriculturist five. The system has also been introduced of taking the agricultural pupils and pupil-teachers over the model farm every Saturday, and giving them practical demonstration on the land.

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Statistics of Cropping.

Name of Crop.	Area under Crop.	Preceding Crop.	Date of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per Acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of reaping or lifting.	Estimated yield per acre.	Total Cost of Production, including rent, at £1 1s. 1d. per acre; horse paid and pupils' labour; manure and seed; or valuation of same, 31st March, 1867.	Estimated value of Crop, or actual amount received, and the portion kept for feeding.	Profit from production.	Loss from production.	Estimated price per ton.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oats,	20 0 0	Lea,	20 to 28 March,	10 sts.,	Under harrow,	20 to 30 Aug.	12 4½ stones,	89 2 11½	101 7 7	57 4 8½	—	—
Oaten Straw,	20 0 0						1½ tons,		45 0 0			
Barley,	8 2 0	Turnips,	4 to 15 April,	11 do.,	Drill machine and ribbing,	Do.,	218 stones,	49 5 7½	107 5 3	83 18 4½	—	—
Barley Straw,	8 2 0						1½ tons,		15 18 9			
Wheat,	3 2 0	Potatoes and Carrots,	Nov., 1866,	10 do.,	Ribbing,	Do.,	154 stones,	19 18 4	53 4 8	40 13 4	—	—
Wheaten Straw,	3 2 0						1½ tons,		7 7 0			
Mangolds,	3 0 14	Lea Oats,	4 May,	8 lbs.,	Raised drills	22 October,	22 tons,	49 11 5	51 2 7½	1 11 2	—	15s.
Swedish Turnips,	2 0 0	Do.,	24 May,	4½ do.,	Do.,	20 November,	23½ tons,	26 7 6	28 4 0	1 16 6	—	12s.
Yellow do. & Rape,	1 0 0	Do.,	13 June,	8 do.,	Do.,	As required,	About 14 tons,	15 19 5½	7 0 0	—	8 19 5½	10s.
White Turnips,	1 0 0	Vetches,	11 July,	5½ do.,	Do.,	Do.,	20 tons,	16 10 7	10 0 0	—	6 10 7	10s.
Potatoes,	0 3 26	Lea Oats,	20 March,	80 sts.,	Do.,	16 October,	736 stones,	17 11 8	15 13 2	—	2 18 7	—
Vetches,	1 3 10	Do.,	October, 1866,	3 bush.,	Broadcast,	May and June,	11 tons 12 cwt.	8 5 9	10 10 0	2 4 3	—	10s.
Hay (1st year),	12 0 0	Wheat & Barley,	May, 1866,	?	—	June and July,	2 tons 12 cwt.	44 15 0	93 12 0	48 17 0	—	£3.
Hay (2nd year),	9 2 0	Meadow,	May, 1865,	?	—	Do.,	2 tons,	33 13 11½	52 5 0	18 11 0½	—	
Grazing,	9 2 28	Do.,	May, 1864,	?	—	—	—	20 10 4½	23 17 9	3 7 4½	—	—
Soiling,	2 0 0	Barley,	May, 1866,	—	—	May to July,	8 tons 17 cwt.	6 8 2	12 5 7	5 17 5	—	8s.
Do. (2nd crop),	2 0 0					July to Sept.,	6 tons 10 cwt.					

Observations.—It is to be observed that the sum of the estimated profits from producing the several crops cannot be looked upon as an estimate of the profits arising from the cultivation of the farm as a whole. There are many items of expenditure which cannot legitimately be charged to any particular crop, and which are usually classed in labour as "sundries," and in cash payments as "miscellaneous expenses."

There is also a yearly loss on implements, which it is impracticable to proportion among the several crops.

In my last report I informed you that no agricultural class had been formed in the (literary) model schools in the city, from which the model farm is distant about a mile. As I understand the literary school is attended by the sons of farmers and farm labourers, I think it is highly desirable to organize in it an agricultural class of day scholars, the same as at Athy. *Appendix F.* Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

The model farm contains 79A. 0R. 34P. of strong land, and is held on a ninety-nine years' lease, at the annual rent of £146 11*s.* *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

In 1867, a garden was for the first time laid out; and the work was executed with economy and taste. The garden, avenues, building, and ornamental plots, occupying about five acres, leaving seventy-four available for farming purposes. On part of this the Northumberland five-course rotation has been established; and the remainder has been laid down under permanent pasture.

The preceding table (page 313), and the following, give the details of cropping for the year.

TABLE showing Cost of producing the several Crops.

Name of Crop.	Acreage under Crop.	Valuation of Seed and Labour of Crop on 31st March, 1867.	Paid Labour employed in cultivation subsequent to valuation 31st March, 1867.	Pupils' Labour subsequent to valuation 31st March, 1867, calculated at 4*d.* per day.	Horse Labour subsequent to valuation 31st March, 1867, calculated at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day per horse.	Value of Manure applied, calculating Farm-yard Manure at 4*s.* per ton, and Artificial Manures at actual price.	Value of Seed if sown after valuation 31st March, 1867.	Rent at £1 19*s.* 1*d.* per acre, being average rent of arable portion of farm.	Total Cost of production.
	A. R. P.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Oats,	20 0 0	30 0 0	8 14 0	2 6 8	3 0 7½	6 0 0	—	39 1 8	89 2 11½
Barley,	8 2 0	4 5 0	9 14 7½	2 7 8	7 5 7½	0 16 0	8 4 6	16 12 2½	49 5 7½
Wheat,	3 2 0	8 15 0	3 6 0½	0 13 0	0 7 6	—	—	6 16 9½	19 18 4
Mangolds,	3 0 14	1 15 0	9 2 11½	1 5 6	5 15 7½	24 12 0½	0 19 6	6 0 9½	49 11 5
Swede Turnips,	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 10 5	1 1 3	4 2 4	13 5 0	0 10 4	3 18 2	26 7 6
Aberdeen Turnips & Rape,	1 0 0	0 13 6	2 0 4	0 17 2	3 0 1½	7 0 9	0 8 6	1 19 1	15 19 5½
White Turnips,	1 0 0	—	2 5 9	0 19 3	3 14 8	7 1 0	0 10 10	1 19 1	16 10 7
Potatoes,	0 3 26	5 0 0	2 19 5	0 7 4	1 1 3	5 8 0	*see* col. 2	1 15 8½	17 11 8
Vetches,	1 3 10	5 8 9	—	0 2 0	2 15 0	—	*see* col. 2	—	8 5 9
Hay (1st year),	12 0 0	15 0 0	6 6 0	—	—	—	*see* col. 2	23 9 0	44 15 0
Hay (2nd year),	9 2 0	—	4 19 8	—	—	10 3 0		18 11 3½	33 13 11½
Grazing,	10 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 10 4½	20 10 4½
Soiling,	2 0 0	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	3 18 2	6 8 2
Soiling (2nd crop),	2 0 0								

At the commencement of the year the live stock consisted of four dairy cows, one three-year old bull, fourteen pigs, and three horses.

It was decided to increase the number of dairy cows, to keep some sheep, so as to show the pupils something of the management of that important class of live stock. In the purchase of milch cows and sheep, Mr M'Candless proceeded with caution and judgment. The cows were purchased as the feeding for them became available. It is a rule at all the model farms to require the agriculturists to suspend in the byre and stables, labels giving the hours of feeding and the kinds and quantities of food used. The following table gives the formula:—

Feeding Formula.—Dairy Cows.

Date.	Number on hands.	Carrots.		Mangolds.		Swedes.		Yellow Turnips & Rape.		White Turnips.		Hay.		Feeding Straw.		Bran and Crushed Oats.		Vetches.		Soiling.		On Grass Daily.
		Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Tot.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	
		Sts.	Stones.	Sts.	Stones.							Sts.	Stones.	Sts.	Stones.			Sts.	Stones.			
From April 1, till April 15.	4	–	–	12	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	60	2	30	1	31	–	–	–	–	
From April 16, till May 16,	4	13	403	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	124	2	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	
From May 17, till May 25,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	180	–	–	2 hours daily.
From May 26, till June 12,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	34	35	630	–	–	2 do.
From June 13, till June 28,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	32	40	640	–	–	4 do.
From June 29, till July 3,	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4½	22½	–	–	–	–	45	225	–	–	4 do.
From July 4, till July 5,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	–	–	–	–	50	100	–	–	4 do.
From July 6, till July 10,	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4½	22½	–	–	–	–	45	270	–	–	4 do.
From July 11, till Aug. 14,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	1,750	4 do.
From Aug. 15, till Sept. 5,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	880	6 do.
From Sept. 6, till Sept. 30,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	144	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	1,500	7 do.
From Oct. 1, till Oct. 31,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	2,232	–	–	12	372	4	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	Occasionally.
From Nov. 1, till Dec. 4,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	2,448	12	408	6	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	do.
From Dec. 5, till Jan. 8,	12	–	–	–	–	108	3,780	–	–	–	–	12	420	6	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	do.
From Jan. 9, till March 31,	11	–	–	77	6,391	–	–	–	–	–	–	13¾	1,210	6	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	do.
	–	–	403	–	6,571	–	3,780	–	2,232	–	2,448	–	3,260	–	1,134	–	97	–	2,045	–	4,130	

Mr. M'Candless makes out that the dairy cows did not pay in '67. His balance sheet on this point has been made out with care, but owing to the irregular way they were purchased it is almost impossible to secure accuracy in the figures.

From April to November there were 10A. 2R. in grazing; of this the horses consumed about an acre, the calves the two roods, leaving nine acres for the cows. The sheep were purchased in October, and fed on aftergrass.

DAIRY COWS.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA.—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Value of 4 cows, 31st March, 1867,	49	0	0	By Amount for dairy produce,	113	16	2½
„ Amount paid for 11 cows,	183	14	0	„ Amount received for 4 cows sold,	60	14	0
„ Travelling expenses in procuring do.,	4	10	0	„ Value of 9 calves when dropped,	10	0	0
„ 403 stone carrots, at £1 10s. per ton,	3	15	7	„ Value of 294 gals. of new milk consumed by calves, at 6d. per gal.,	7	7	0
„ 6,571 stone mangolds, at 15s. per ton,	30	15	11	„ 2,003½ gals. of skim and butter-milk consumed by calves and pigs, at 2·34d.,	19	10	7
„ 3,780 stone Swede turnips, at 12s. per ton,	14	3	6	„ Amount due for dairy produce, 31st March, 1868,	7	5	0
„ 2,232 stone of yellow do., rape, and cabbages, at 10s. per ton,	6	19	6	„ Valuation of 11 cows, 31st March, 1868,	172	0	0
„ 2,448 stone of white turnips, at 10s. per ton,	7	13	0	„ Value of manure produced,	24	0	0
„ 3,260 st. of hay, at £3 per ton,	61	2	6	„ Balance being loss,	28	13	9
„ 1,134 stone of feeding straw, at £1 10s. per ton,	10	12	7½				
„ 97 stone of bran and crushed oats, at 1s. per stone,	4	17	0				
„ 2,045 stone of vetches, at 10s. per ton,	6	7	9				
„ 4,130 stone of soiling, at 8s. per ton,	10	6	6				
„ 6 cwt. of oilcake, at 13s. 6d.,	4	1	0				
„ 9 acres of grazing, at £2 4s. per acre,	19	16	0				
„ Labour of men and pupils in attendance,	7	16	8				
„ Service of short-horn bull to 11 cows, at 5s. per cow,	2	15	0				
„ 12 tons of litter, at 25s. per ton,	15	0	0				
	£443	6	6½		£443	6	6½

Nine calves were reared, principally on skim milk and oil cake. They had a run on grass during summer and the greater part of the winter. The milk consumed was accurately measured and the solid food estimated as carefully as possible.

The following scale was introduced in October, 1867.

Date.		No. on hand.	White Turnips.		Swedes.		Mangolds.		Hay.		Crushed Grain.		On Grass daily.
From	Till		Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	
		Calves.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.		Lbs.	
Oct. 1	Nov. 6	9	9	333	–	–	–	–	1½	55½	–	–	5 hours.
Nov. 7	Dec. 1	9	–	–	10	250	–	–	1½	37½	2	50	4 „
Dec. 2	Jan. 8	9	–	–	12	456	–	–	2½	95	3	114	4 „
Jan. 9	Mar. 31	9	–	–	–	–	14	1,162	3	249	3	249	Occasionally.
			–	333	–	656	–	1,162	–	437	–	403	

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

BALANCE SHEET of CALVES.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Value when dropped, . .	10	0	0	By Valuation 31st March, 1868,	44	0	0
„ 233 stone of white turnips, at 10*s.* per ton, . . .	1	0	10	„ Value of manure, . .	7	0	0
„ 656 stone Swedes, at 12*s.* per ton,	2	9	2	„ Balance being loss, . .	12	8	8
„ 1,162 stone mangolds, at 15*s.* per ton, ...	5	8	11½				
„ 437 stone hay, at £3 per ton,	8	3	10½				
„ 403 lbs. of crushed grain, at 1*s.* per stone, . . .	1	8	10				
„ 2 Roods of grazing, at £2 4*s.* per acre, . . .	1	2	0				
„ 9 cwt. of oil cake, at 13*s.* 6*d.*	6	1	6				
„ 294 gals. new milk, at 6*d.* .	7	7	0				
„ 1,636 gals. skim milk, at 2·34*d.*,	15	19	0				
„ 3 ton, 10 cwt. of litter, at 25*s.*,	4	7	6				
	£63	8	8		£63	8	8

The skim-milk consumed is charged at the market value; but at this price the whole of it could not have been disposed of.

On the 31st March, '67, there were on hands a stock of pigs consisting of two boars, one sow, four stores, and seven sucking pigs, their total value being £26 5*s.* During the year an additional litter of six was reared. The four stores on hand at the commencement of the year were fattened and sold; one sow, and one boar, bred by Lord Claremont, were purchased at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, in August. In this department two sires were kept during the year, and they were taken advantage of by the gentlemen and farmers in the neighbourhood, especially the one purchased from Lord Claremont.

The young pigs were supplied with milk when it could be spared, which was measured from the dairy and entered against them. It is not, therefore, brought into the regular feeding formula, but taken direct to the balance-sheet.

FEEDING SCALE.

Date.		Number on hands.	Mangolds.		Vetches and Cabbages, &c.		Potatoes (Black).		Feeding Meal.		Malt Combings, Refuse, Grain, &c.		Soiling and Grazing.		Swede Turnips.	
From	Till		Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.
			Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.
April 1	May 16	7	3	138	–	–	–	–	14	644	–	–	–	–	–	–
May 17	July 10	14	–	–	14	770	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
July 11	Aug. 13	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	714	–	–	6	204	–	–
Aug. 14	„ 30	10	–	–	2	34	2	34	12	204	–	–	2	34	–	–
„ 31	Sept. 30	12	–	–	4	124	–	–	18	558	–	–	2	62	–	–
Oct. 1	Oct. 16	19	–	–	–	–	5	80	20	340	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	Jan. 1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	770	5	385	–	–	15	1,155
Jan. 2	Feb. 10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	240	10	400	–	–	16	640
Feb. 11	Mar. 10	19	18	522	–	–	–	–	10	290	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mar. 11	„ 31	18	18	378	–	–	–	–	10	210	–	–	–	–	–	–
			–	900	–	928	–	114	–	3,970	–	785	–	300	–	1,795

In the above feeding table the sucking pigs are not taken into the account till they are put upon regular keep.

BALANCE SHEET of PIGS.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Valuation, 31st March, 1867,	26	5	0	By Value of 5 pigs sold,	19	4	6
,, Purchase of one boar and one sow,	12	10	0	,, Value of manure,	8	0	0
,, 1,155 stone of Swedes, at 12*s.* per ton,	4	6	7	,, Valuation 31st March, 1868,	48	0	0
,, 1,038 stone mangolds, at 15*s.* per ton,	4	17	3¾	,, Balance being loss,	7	1	5¾
,, 300 stone soiling, at 10*s.* per ton,	0	18	9				
,, 928 stone vetches, at 12*s.* per ton,	3	9	7				
,, 283 stone feeding meal, at 9*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.,	16	10	10				
,, 56 stone malt combings and refuse grain, at 5*d.* per st.,	1	3	4				
,, 114 stone potatoes, at 2*d.* per stone,	0	19	0				
,, 4 tons of litter, at 25*s.*,	5	0	0				
,, Labour of men and pupils in attendance,	2	14	0				
,, 367¼ gals. of skim-milk, at 2·34*d.* per gal.,	3	11	7				
	£82	5	11¾		£82	5	11¾

Finding in the end of the summer of '67, that the quantity of feeding rather exceeded his expectations, Mr. M'Candless suggested the purchase of a flock of breeding ewes; and the suggestion was approved of. In October he purchased 29 ewes, a year and a-half old, about three-quarter bred; a pure bred Leicester ram was bought at Mr. Ganley's sale. "They were chiefly fed," says Mr. M'Candless, "during the early part of the winter on the after-grass of the meadows and an occasional run upon the stubble-grass, which being rather thin in the harvest, was much improved by them. At the valuation, 31st March, '68, five shillings per acre was deducted from the usual allowance for new grass, on account of their grazing it, and they are therefore debited them to that amount. The after-grass eaten by them being that after second crop of meadow, cannot be valued at more than five shillings per acre. Their indoor feeding was varied according to the weather, and it would be simply impossible to note all the changes in it; but from a careful calculation I am of the opinion that the following may be taken as the quantity of the several feeding materials they consumed, viz.:—

	Stones.
White Turnips,	400
Swede Turnips,	1260
Hay,	840

"The health of the sheep was particularly good, and the land seemed well adapted for them. They improved very much from the time they were purchased till the valuation, 31st March, '68, and have produced more than an average number of lambs."

BALANCE SHEET.—SHEEP.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase, price of 29 ewes,	54	18	0	By Valuation of ewes, ram, and lambs, on 31st March, 1868,	90	16	6
,, Price of one ram,	5	0	0	,, Value of manure,	5	0	0
,, 36 acres of stubble grass and after grass, at 5*s.* per acre,	9	0	0				
,, 400 stone of white turnips, at 10*s.* per ton,	1	5	0				
,, 1,260 st. Swedes, at 12*s.* per ton,	4	14	6				
,, 840 stone of hay, at £3 per ton,	15	15	0				
,, 400 st. litter, at £1 5*s.* per ton,	3	2	6				
,, Attendance,	2	0	0				
By Balance being gain,	0	1	6				
	£95	16	6		£95	16	6

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

In 1867 the farm was worked with three horses, whose labour was distributed as follows :—

	Days.
At Barley,	58½ (of one horse.)
„ Oats,	24¼
„ Wheat,	3
„ Mangolds,	46½
„ Turnips,	89¼
„ Hay,	37¼
„ Potatoes,	9¼
„ Grass Seeds,	5½
„ Attending Stock,	22
„ Vetches, &c.,	22
„ Rape,	9
„ Carting gravel to garden and ornamental grounds,	48¼
„ Per improvements,	145¼
„ Sundries,	101¾
Total,	621
Average per horse,	207

FEEDING SCALE.—HORSES.

Date.		Number on hands.	Hay.		Oats or boiled Barley, &c.		Vetches.		Soiling, and after middle of June new hay.		Boiled Turnips and Mangolds.		Carrots.	
From	Till		Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.
			Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.
April 1	May 16	3	8	138	1	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	138
May 17	July 10	3	2	110	2	110	7	385	–	–	–	–	–	–
July 11	Sept. 30	3	2	164	–	–	–	–	21	1,722	–	–	–	–
Oct. 1	Mar. 31	3	4	732	1½	274½	–	–	–	–	4	732	–	–
			–	1,144	–	430½	–	385	–	1,722	–	732	–	138

A pure bred short-horn bull was kept on the farm during the year, and let to the farmers at five shillings, and to gentlemen at ten shillings per cow. In the early part of the year he was not fruitful, which prevented the farmers availing themselves of his services to the usual extent. His feeding during the year was as follows, viz.—

Date.		Carrots.		Mangolds.		Swedes.		Hay.		Crushed Oats, &c.		Vetches.		Soiling.	
From	Till	Per day.	Total	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.
April 1,	April 15,	–	–	3	45	–	–	2	30	2	30	–	–	–	–
April 16,	May 16,	2	62	–	–	–	–	2	62	2	62	–	–	–	–
May 17,	July 10,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	385	–	–
July 11,	September 30,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	574
October 1,	February 1,	–	–	–	–	10	1,240	2	248	–	–	–	–	–	–
February 2,	March 31,	–	–	9	531	–	–	2	118	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	62	–	576	–	1,240	–	458	–	92	–	385	–	574

Mr. M'Candless has executed the following permanent improvements on this farm, and thereby improved its appearance, increased its produce, and enhanced its value.

	Yards.		Yards.
Old Fences levelled,	712	Old roads picked and removed,	536
Thorn and privet hedges planted,	599½	New roads and walks made,	583
Wire fencing erected	192½	Fences laid,	737
Stakes erected for wire fencing,	407	Stone corn stands erected,	4
Temporary fences erected,	330	Land drained,	2 acres.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for KILKENNY MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA.—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	596	0	2	By Cash received during the twelve months,	467	1	7½
„ Cash paid for labour,	173	8	7	„ Amount of valuation made on the 30th day of March, 1868,	1,001	6	2
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	40	0	0	„ Amount of debts due Farm for dairy-produce, &c.,	17	18	6
„ Cash paid for sundries,	520	0	1	„ Proportion of expenses on opposite side charged to Farm, but for which it is not fairly liable, viz.:			
„ One year's Rent, Poor-rate, County Cess,	145	11	0	Labour, &c., on ornamental grounds, £9 15 1½; Pumping water for Establishment, &c. £14 8 8½	24	3	10
„ Profit and Loss being gain by the year's transactions.	138	11	11	„ Amount expended on permanent improvements during the year, and from which no return has yet been realized, viz.: Paid for labour, £59 1 6; Labour of farm-horses 172 days, at 2s. 6d. £21 10 0; Materials, tiles, timber, &c., £23 10 2	104	1	8
	£1,614	11	9		£1,614	11	9

In the balance sheet the full value of the pupils' labour is charged, but no credit taken for the portion of it expended in permanent improvements, grounds, &c.

The increase in the valuation arose from the purchase of a flock of sheep, and a large number of dairy cows.

2. *Limerick Agricultural School* is situated at Mungret, about three miles west of the city of Limerick. There was a large attendance in the boarding class during the year, as the following list shows:—

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS' CLASS for year ending 31st March, 1868.

Pupils' Names.	Age.	Entered.	Left.	Destination.
1. James Mahony,	15½	15th Dec., 1865.	16th Dec., 1867.	Went home.
2. John Murphy,	20	17th April, 1866.	22nd June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
3. Patrick Cagney,	18	20th May, 1866.	11th June, 1867.	Ditto.
4. Daniel Sharpe,	16	30th June, 1866.	25th May, 1867.	Went home.
5. William Kelly,	16	7th August, 1866.	22nd June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.—Failed.
6. James Clune,	16	1st Sept., 1866.	3rd July, 1867.	Went to a situation.
7. William Crampton,	18	12th Sept., 1866.	6th June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
8. John Clune,	16½	17th Sept., 1866.	27th June, 1867.	Became pupil-teacher.
9. James Ducket,	20	1st Nov., 1866.	18th Dec., 1867.	Went home.
10. Patrick Clune,	20	26th Nov., 1867.	22nd June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
11. David O'Connell,	18	16th Jan., 1867.	24th Oct., 1867.	Went home to manage a large farm.
12. John Flemming,	19	8th June, 1867.	26th July, 1867.	Went to America.
13. Valentine Ryan,	21	1st July, 1867.	16th Dec., 1867.	Went home to manage his father's farm.
14. James Taylor,	15	2nd July, 1867.	6th Sept., 1867.	Ditto.
15. Thomas M'Grath,	19	13th July, 1867.	14th Oct., 1867.	Ditto.
16. Thomas Seymour,	18	5th August, 1867.	6th Jan., 1868.	Went to Glasnevin.
17. Thomas Peacocke,	17	„	—	Still here.
18. Marcus Sheedy,	18½	17th August, 1867.	—	Ditto.
19. Samuel Jervoise,	19	21st Sept., 1867.	—	Ditto.
20. Patrick Fitzpatrick,	21	28th Oct., 1867.	—	Ditto.
21. James Hartnett,	18	„	—	Ditto.
22. Jeremiah Kennedy,	16	„	—	Ditto.
23. Michael Goonane,	16	„	5th Feb., 1868.	Became pupil-teacher.
24. William Ryan,	16	„	—	Still here.
25. William Bushell,	16	„	8th Jan., 1868.	Became pupil-teacher.
26. Francis O'Rourke,	16	„	—	Still here.
27. John Greene,	16½	„	—	Ditto.
28. Thomas Lewis,	16	9th Nov., 1867.	—	Ditto.
29. William Musgrave,	16½	2nd Dec., 1867.	—	Ditto.
30. Samuel Young,	15	3rd Dec., 1867.	—	Ditto.
31. Patrick Hanrahan,	17	16th Jan., 1868.	21st Jan., 1868.	Went home.
32. James Duane,	18	„	—	Still here.
33. Michael Kelly,	19	22nd Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.

Fourteen pupil-teachers also received systematic instruction in farming, viz.:—

Pupils' Names.	Entered.	Left.	Destination.
1. William Haslam,	1st April, 1867.	—	Got a school.
2. John O'Grady,	„	13th July, 1867.	Went to training.
3. John Elliott,	„	„	Ditto.
4. William Weir,	„	6th April, 1867.	Went to college.
5. Merrick Frazer,	1st June, 1867.	9th Jan., 1868.	Transferred to Waterford M.S.
6. George Lynch,	„	—	Still here.
7. John Clune,	24th June, 1867.	—	Ditto.
8. John Ryan,	8th August, 1867.	—	Ditto.
9. George Leach,	12th August, 1867.	15th Jan., 1868.	Went to training.
10. Charles Elliott,	1st October, 1867.	—	Still here.
11. William Bushell,	18th Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.
12. Patrick Moylan,	12th August, 1867.	—	Ditto.
13. John Butler,	1st April, 1867.	13th July, 1867.	Went to training.
14. Michael Goonane,	5th Feb., 1868.	—	Still here.

The members of this class received agricultural instruction on the mornings of Mondays and Wednesdays from 7 to 7½, and on Saturdays they are taken over the farm, and occasionally assist in performing some light farm work.

There is in the building a day school for the boys in the districts; and the agriculturalist affords agricultural instruction to an agricultural class, the same as given in ordinary National agricultural schools. Twenty-eight boys attended this class in 1867.

Statistics of Cropping of Limerick Model Farm, for Year ending 31st March, 1868.

Name of Crop.	Area under each.	Previous Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Harvesting.	Acreable yield.	Estimated Cost of Production.	Value of Crop.	Profit.	Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barley,	5 0 32	Potatoes & turnips.	1st week in May,	10 stones,	Broadcast,	2nd & 3rd week in August.	11½ barrels,	20 16 0	70 8 0	49 12 0	—
Oats,	12 0 0	Roots and grass,	4th week in March,	11 stones,	Do.,	Do.,	7½ barrels,	45 12 0	101 10 10	55 18 0	—
Flax,	0 1 0	Turnips,	1st week in May,	3 bushels,	Do.,	Do.,	This crop was a failure, owing to a dry summer.				—
Potatoes,	2 2 18	White turnips,	March,	88 stones,	Drills,	Oct. and Nov.,	4 tons, sound,	25 12 4	32 14 9	7 2 5	—
Carrots,*	0 1 0	White turnips,	4th week in April,	8 lbs.,	Do.,	November,	10 tons,	3 0 0.	4 10 0	1 10 0	—
Mangolds,†	3 1 0	White turnips, and oats on lea.	May,	6 lbs.,	Do.,	Nov. and Dec.,	20 tons,	33 16 7	40 2 6	6 5 11	—
Aberdeens, Grey Stone, and Globes.	5 0 0	Oats and winter vetches.	June and July,	5 lbs.,	Do.,	Carted in as required during winter.	From 8 to 20 tons.	Not ascertained.	—	—	—
Swedes,‡	4 0 0	Oats,	From 20th May to 20th June.	5 lbs.,	Do.,	December,	18 tons,	41 12 6	46 0 0	4 7 6	—
Grass (1st year),	8 2 17	Grain and seeds,	April, 1866,	2 bush. Italian rye-grass; 9 lbs. E. clover.	Broadcast,	15th June,	1¾ tons hay,	17 10 0	32 0 0	14 10 0	—
Grass 2nd year),	5 2 0	Grass (1st year),	April, 1865,	Do. do.,	Do.,	28th June,	1¼ tons hay,	11 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	—
Winter Vetches,	3 0 0	Oats,	September, 1866,	3 bush. and 1 do. oats.	Do.,	June & July,	From 14 to 20 tons.	Not estimated.		—	—

* This crop valued at 30*s.* per ton. † This crop valued at 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
‡ This crop valued at 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The model farm contains 70A. 3R. 3P. (statute), and is held by the Commissioners at the moderate rent of £1 an acre from the trustees of the Local Fund, who liberally allow the rent to go towards the maintenance free of agricultural boarders.

It is proposed to sub-divide the land into two farms, namely, one of 13 statute acres, shown in map, to be cultivated as far as possible after the fashion of a Belgian small farm, as an example for the surrounding small farmers. The rest of the land to be cultivated as a medium sized farm; the tillage portion being cropped on the East-Lothian six-course rotation.

The cropping of the entire of the land for the past year is given in the foregoing table (page 322).

The live stock consisted of two farm horses, four yearlings, two two-year olds, a herd of dairy cows, which varied from 13 to 16, flock of 22 breeding ewes, and a ram, three boars, and a fair good number of store pigs.

The feeding scales at several periods are given below.

KIND and QUANTITY of FOOD for JULY, 1867.

Hours.	Feed.	Milch Cows.	Young Stock.	Horses.
6 0 A.M.	1st,	Vetches, 2½ stone.	Vetches, 1½ stone.	The horses are fed at the hours of 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., and receive 12 stone of vetches each daily.
8 30 „	2nd,	Vetches, 2 stone.	Vetches, 1½ stone.	
10 A.M. to 6 P.M.		Grazing.	Grazing..	
0 „	3rd,	Vetches, 2 stone.	Vetches, 1 stone.	
9 0 „	4th,	Vetches, 2 stone.	Vetches, 1½ stone.	

During the warm weather the cattle were out at night, and in the house during the day.

KIND and QUANTITY of FOOD for OCTOBER, 1867.

Hours.	Feed.	Milch Cows.	Young Stock.	Horses.
6 9 A.M.	1st,	Mangel leaves, 2½ stone.	Mangel leaves, ¾ stone.	Horses are fed four times each day:— At 9 A.M. Oats, 5 lbs.; Hay, 5 lbs. 1 P.M. Oats, 5 lbs.; Hay, 5 lbs. 6 P.M. Hay, 7lbs. 9 30 P.M. Hay, 7lbs.
8 0 „	2nd,	Oaten straw, 5 lbs.	Straw, 3 lbs.	
10 to 5 P.M.		Grazing.	Grazing.	
5 30 P.M.		Oaten straw, 5 lbs.	Straw, 3 lbs.	
7 30 „		Grass, 2 stone.	Grass, ¾ stone.	
9 30 „		Straw, 5 lbs.	Straw, 3 lbs.	

The cattle during this month were confined to the old pasture, from 10 a.m., till 4 p.m., on which the grass was very short: to make up for the want of grass, the cattle got several loads of mangel leaves on the field.

KIND and QUANTITY of FOOD for FEBRUARY, 1868.

Hours.	Feed.	Milch Cows.	Fattening Cows.	Horses.
6 0 A.M.	1st,	3 stone of a mess consisting of pulped and steamed roots, cut straw, and flax seed.	3 stone of sliced Swedes, 1 lb. of oil cake, 4 lbs. of hay.	At 9 A.M. 7 lbs. oats, 3½ lbs. hay.
12 0 „	2nd,	2½ stone of turnips or mangels, and 5 lbs. of hay.	Same as morning.	At 1 P.M. 2 stone carrots, 3½ lbs. of hay.
6 0 P.M.	3rd,	3 stone of mangels or turnips.	3 stone sliced Swedes.	Steamed roots, 1½ stone; chaff, 2 lbs.; bran, 1 lb.; hay, 3½ lbs.
9 0 „	4th,	Straw, 8 lbs.	Hay, 6 lbs.	Hay, 15 lbs.

Mangold wurzel is the principal root used for feeding milch cows in winter. The turnips used for feeding the milch and store cattle are principally the soft kinds. The morning feed had some Swedes in it.

The following is the general Balance Sheet:—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation made at commencement of year,	763	12	9	By amount for year's receipts,	535	18	6¼
„ Cash for labour,	86	3	2	„ Proportion of expenses not chargeable to the farm,	10	0	9
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	32	0	0	„ Proportion of permanent improvements,	10	0	0
„ Sundry expenses,	209	1	8	„ Amount of valuation,	745	14	6
„ Year's rent,	70	0	0				
„ Gain,	140	16	2½				
	1,301	13	9½		1,301	13	9½

This profit is not by any means as large as it might be, considering the low rent of the land.

3. *Munster Agricultural School, Cork*, is situated on the south bank of the Lee, within three miles of the city of Cork. Every branch of the agricultural department was conducted with ability and skill during the year by the agriculturist, Mr. O'Brien.

The number of district pupils on the roll for the 12 months ended 3rd of March, 1868, was as follows:—

Names.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
1. Daniel Hennessy,	21	In the establishment on 1st April, 1867.	20th Jan., 1868.	Land steward to Lord Bandon.
2. Gerard O'Callaghan,	19		10th May, 1867.	To manage for his father.
3. Anthony O'Neill,	18		9th March, 1868.	Ditto.
4. Patrick Meighan,	18		25th June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
5. Edward Browne,	16		9th Dec., 1867.	Left to go to school.
6. Jervis Hanan,	15		4th Nov., 1867.	To manage for his father.
7. William Baily,	20		21st Dec., 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
8. Henry O'Mahony,	18		1st Oct., 1867.	Left in bad health.
9. Sampson Jervois,	19		22nd July, 1867.	Went home to his father.
10. Charles Blackmore,	18		10th June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
11. John Heron,	19		7th Jan., 1868.	Ditto.
12. Arthur Hurley,	19	15th May, 1867.	„	Ditto.
13. George Ronaldson,	16	18th July, 1867.	—	Still in the establishment.
14. Maurice Murphy,	21	3rd August, 1867.	4th Nov., 1867.	Too lazy to remain.
15. Robert Russell,	17	22nd Nov., 1867.	—	Still in the establishment.
16. John Jeffrey,	18	26th Nov., 1867.	—	Ditto.
17. James M'Ardle,	18	11th Dec., 1867.	—	Ditto.
18. Thomas Tierney,	17	16th Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.
19. Robert Onge,	19	21st Jan., 1868.	4th March, 1868.	Left from bad health.
20. James Ducket,	19	„	—	Still in the establishment.
21. Patrick O'Brien,	16	30th Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.
Extern Class.				
Robert Cleburne,	21	1st March, 1868.	—	—

Cropping of the Munster Model Farm for Year ended 31st March, 1868.

Name of Crop.	Area.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed.	Mode of Sowing.	Reaping or Lifting.	Acreable Yield.	Cost of production per Acre.	Value of Crop per Acre.	Profit or Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	3 0 0	Lea Oats,	1st week of March,	10 cwt.,	Drills,	Sept. and Oct.	5 tons,	1 18 0	16 10 0	Profit.
Carrots (W. Belgian),	0 2 0	Do.,	1st „ April,	8 lbs.,	Do.,	October,	28 „	1 18 0	28 0 0	Do.
Mangolds,	4 0 0	Do.,	Mid. to end of April,	6 „	Do.,	November,	25 „	1 18 0	25 0 0	Do.
Turnips (Swedes),	7 0 0	Do.,	Mid. to end of May,	3½ „	Do.,	Nov. and Dec.,	20 „	1 18 0	15 0 0	Do.
Do. (Do.),	2 0 0	Crimson Clover,	1st week of June,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	25 „	1 12 0	18 5 0	Do.
Do. (Aberdeen),	5 0 0	W. and S. Vetches,	June and July,	Do.,	Do.,	Sept., Oct. and Nov.	18 „	1 12 0	10 16 0	Do.
Kohl Rabi,	0 0 10	Lea Oats,	End of April,	Do.,	Do.,	November,	10 „	1 12 0	10 0 0	Do.
Flax,	1 0 6	Potatoes & Cabbage	5th of April,	2½ bushels,	Broadcast,	17th July,	41 stone,	6 0 0	21 0 0	Do.
Barley,	12 3 0	Green Crops,	End of March and beginning of April.	8 stone,	Drills 8 inches apart.	15th August,	12 barrels,	0 17 6	13 16 0	Do.
Oats,	13 2 8	Grass,	19th March,	9 „	Do.,	26th „	8 „	0 12 6	5 12 0	Do.
Grass (Meadow),	12 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	1½ tons.,	—	3 0 0	
Per. Grass and Waste,	64 1 36	Grazed by dairy stock and sheep.								
	126 0 0									
Stolen Crops.										
Crimson Clover,	2 0 0	Barley,	October,	30 lbs.,	Broadcast,	This crop was a total failure.				
Winter Vetches,	3 0 0	Do.,	Do.,	3 bushels,	Drills 8 inches apart.	May and June.	20 tons,	1 16 10	10 0 0	Do.
Spring „	2 0 0	Do.,	March,	Do.,	Do.,	July,	25 „	1 16 10	10 0 0	Do.
Cabbages,	1 0 6	Flax,	End of July,	In drills 30 inches apart, 24 inches between plants.	Drills.	Feb. & March,	12 „	0 16 11	18 0 0	Do.

PUPIL TEACHERS who have received AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION at the MUNSTER MODEL FARM during year ended 31st March, 1868.

Names.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
1. Denis Mahony, .	In establishment on 1st April, 1867.		Went to training.
2. Thomas Northridge,			Ditto.
3. Michael Barry, .			Ditto.
4. Thomas Beatty, .			Ditto.
5. Denis Hogan, .			Left in bad health.
6. Thomas Smith, .		—	Still in the establishment.
7. P. W. Brogan, .		—	Ditto.
8. John Driscoll, .		—	Ditto.
9. Edward Dunbar, .		—	Ditto.
10. John Bradish, .	8th April, 1867.	—	Ditto.
11. Thomas O'Flaherty,	13th Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.
12. Daniel Moynahan, .	10th Feb., 1868.	—	Ditto.
13. John Trenwith, .	2nd March, 1868.	—	Ditto.

The time devoted to the instruction of this class was half an hour on the evenings of Monday and Wednesday; on Saturday evenings they were taken over the farm, and the week's operations explained to them.

The model farm contains 126A. 3R. 17P. of very kind land, which is rated from the Duke of Devonshire at the yearly rent of £220, on a 99 years' lease.

The cropping of the farm in 1867 is given on preceding page. On the fields marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the five-course is being pursued; on those marked 1′, 2′, 3′, 4′, the four-course. No. 7 is in progress of being cleaned and enriched before being put into pasture for sheep and young stock.

Mr. Cunningham, the present agriculturist at the Ulster Model Farm, had charge of this farm for many years. He drilled his roots on the flat, and grew an excessive quantity of stolen crops, (between corn and roots). Under this system the land became fearfully infested with the creeping stems of agrostis, commonly called black scutch.

Since Mr. O'Brien was intrusted with the working of this farm it has been freed of black scutch—flat drilling is no longer pursued in the humid climate of Cork, for which it is wholly unsuited—the foundation of a systematic course of cropping has been laid, and the farm is beginning to command the confidence of the surrounding tenant farmers.

An excessive quantity of artificial manure was used formerly. Mr. O'Brien has used town manures in its stead, with manifest advantage.

At the beginning of the year there were on the farm a number of worthless young cows, bred from heifers a year or so too soon, which considerably affected the dairy returns.

The sheep, too, for the preceding two or three years had seriously suffered from foot rot, which has been completely banished by isolation and care.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The live stock on the farm during the year were:—

Description of Stock.	On Farm, 31 Mar., 1867.	Bred.	Purchased.	Total.	Sold.	Died.	On Farm, 31 Mar., 1867.
Draught Animals—Horses,	3	–	–	3	–	–	3
,, Ass,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Cattle—Milch Cows,	27	–	–	30	8 fat.	2	20
,, Year old Heifers,	3	–	–	5*	–	–	–
,, Two-year old Heifers,	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
,, Calves,	12	20	–	32†	19	1	10
,, Bull,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Sheep—Breeding Ewes,	42	–	30	72	19	1	52
,, Hoggets,	45	–	–	50	45	–	5
,, Lambs,	42	72	–	114‡	41	4	64
,, Rams,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Pigs—Brood Sows,	1	–	2	3	1	–	2
,, Stores,	5	–	–	7§	4	–	2
,, Sucking Pigs,	–	4	–	4‖	2	–	–
,, Boars,	1	–	–	2	–	–	2

* 3 transferred to cows; 2 to two-year olds. † 2 transferred to heifers. ‡ 5 transferred to hoggets.
§ 1 transferred to boars. ‖ 2 transferred to stores.

Feeding Scales used during year.

Horses.

From 1st April to 6th May.—11 lbs. oats and 1½ stones hay, daily.
From 6th May to 27th May.—10 lbs. oats and 6 stones soiling, daily.
From 27th May to 5th July.—6 stones vetches daily. No oats.
From 5th July to 25th July.—6 stones rye. Grass daily.
From 25th July to 24th September.—2½ stones hay, daily.
From 24th September to 12th October.—3 stones hay, daily.
From 12th October to 24th October.—12 lbs. oats and 1½ stones hay, daily.
From 24th October to 1st November.—1½ stones carrots and 1½ stones hay.
From 1st November to 20th November.—1 stone carrots, 4 lbs. oats, and 1½ stones hay.
From 20th November to 1st December.—12 lbs. oats and 1½ stones hay.
From 1st December to 1st February.—8 lbs. oats, 1 stone carrots, and 1½ stones hay.
From 1st February to 1st April.—12 lbs. oats and 1½ stones hay.

Cattle.

From 1st April to 1st May—6 A.M., 4 lbs. hay; 10 to 5 P.M., grazing; 6 P.M., 4 lbs. hay.
From 1st May to 27th May.—Grazing exclusively.
From 27th May to 5th July—6 A.M., 1½ stones vetches; 8 to 5.30, grazing; 6 P.M., 1½ stones vetches.
From 5th July to 25th July.—Grazing exclusively.
From 25th July to 24th September—6 A.M., 3 stones turnips and tops; 8.30 to 5.45, grazing; 6 P.M., 3 stones turnips and tops.
From 24th September to 20th November—6 A.M., 2½ stones mangel leaves; 10 to 5, grazing; 6 P.M., 2½ stones turnips and tops. On 1st October, put 7 cows to fatten.—6 A.M, 3 stones soft turnips; 10 A.M., do.; 2 P.M., do.; 5.30 P.M., do. Two receiving 4 lbs. cake with straw, after each feed.
From 20th November to 1st January—6 A.M., 3 stones soft turnips; 10 to 2 P.M., grazing; 2.30 P.M., 3 stones soft turnips; 6 P.M., do. Straw after each feed. 20th November.—Fattening stock put on the same quantity of Swedes, with 4 lbs. cake daily to each. Straw after each feed.
From 1st January, 1868, to 1st April—6.30, 3 stones mangel; 1.30, 3 stones Swedes; 5.30, 3 stones mangels. Fattening stock same as before. They were sold off during February and March, as they were finished.

Sheep.

From 1st April to 8th May.—Grazing from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Housed during night, receiving hay.
From 8th May to 1st January.—Grazing exclusively.
From 1st January to 20th March.—Grazing; receiving an allowance of cabbages daily.
From 20th March to 1st April.—Grazing exclusively.

Pigs.

From 1st April to 1st May.—A mess, composed of boiled small potatoes, bran, and sour milk, at 8 o'clock A.M. and 4 P.M.
From 1st May to 27th May.—At 8 A.M. a mess of bran and pollard. Out in paddock during day.
From 27th May to 5th July.—2 stones vetches daily, with run in the paddock.
From 5th July to 25th July.—Thinnings of mangels and carrots, with run of paddock.
From 25th July to 24th September.—Pulped turnips mixed with bran. Cabbages and potatoes boiled.
From 24th September to 20th November.—Boiled potatoes and pulped mangels.
From 20th November to 1st January.—Boiled turnips, mixed with bruised refuse barley.
From 1st January to 1st April.—A mess of boiled turnips, with bran and pollard, twice daily.

The following is the general balance sheet for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1868 :— *Appendix F.*

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	1,141	16	9
„ Cash paid for labour,	122	9	8
„ Value of free labour of pupils, viz.—9, at £4,	36	0	0
„ Cash paid for sundries,	283	3	4
„ One year's rent, „ „ Poor-rate, „ „ County cess,	220	0	0
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions,	139	13	4
	£1,943	3	1

Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Cash received during the twelve months,	818	19	8
„ Amount of valuation made on the 25th day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	1,083	2	4
„ Amount of permanent improvements effected during past year, and no portion of which is yet exhausted,	29	1	1
„ Proportion of labour charged to farm, but applied to establishment,	12	0	0
	£1,943	3	1

I submit here for the information of the Commissioners and the public, the opinion of Mr. William Ross, an intelligent Scotch agriculturist, who rents the home farm of the late St. John Jeffrys, of Blarney, and who has kindly aided as valuator at the Cork farm, for the past three years—

"Having been invited by Mr. Baldwin to assist him in the annual valuation at the Munster Model Farm, on the 25th ult., and also on the two preceding occasions, I have had opportunities of seeing the farms, and can testify to a marked improvement during the past twelve months. The land seems to be most efficiently tilled and thoroughly cleaned. The general appearance of the farm is very much improved.

Permanent improvements have been effected during the year to a considerable extent, including the reclaiming of a piece of land near the house, which will add greatly to the beauty of the grounds. Many of the fences have been re-built in a more substantial manner.

Mr. O'Brien showed me an abstract of the cost of permanent improvements, which, on the whole, I consider very moderate.

The stock is in capital condition and much improved since last year; every animal looked as if well cared for. Order and neatness are observed in all departments of the steading. The result of the whole a very fair profit on the year.

"William Ross.

"Tweedmount, Blarney, 8th April, 1868."

Having met Thomas Garde, esq., J.P., one of the Honorary Secretaries of the County Cork Agricultural Society, in 1867, and been politely invited to attend the meetings of that useful body, if I should happen to be in Cork at the time of their meetings, I have availed myself of the privilege, and have explained to the Council and members the organization of the Munster School, and solicited their co-operation in seconding the efforts of the Board to diffuse agricultural knowledge among the people. The members appeared very much interested in what I stated to them of the present working of the establishment. Lord Bandon volunteered to speak in the highest terms of the education we afforded there, as exemplified in the case of one of the boarders, who had recently gone back to farm on his lordship's property.

Ulster Agricultural School is situated about three miles from Belfast, on the road to Lisburn. The building is large and commodious and capable of accommodating twenty pupil teachers, and a dozen agricultural boarders.

The attendance of agricultural boarders has been very small at this school; and, no doubt, this is owing to the unfavourable character of the soil, which is better suited for the manufacture of bricks than for illustrating a system of farming suitable for the tenant-farmers of Ulster. There is in Antrim and in other parts of Ulster, stiff, wet, and cold land; but there is very little of it situated like this farm, and there is none of it so

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

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highly rented. In fact, the rent of the Ulster farm is so high that after paying it we can never make it realize a profit if we pursue a system of farming that would be a model for the clay land farmers of Ulster.

When the farm shall have undergone improvement we will be able to make it pay, by special farming; that is, by producing for the Belfast market milk and hay, and maintaining the fertility of the land by purchasing town manure.

The number of agricultural boarders in the school in the year 1866-7 equals the number for which accommodation is provided, but it will be seen from the subjoined return that some of them remained in the establishment only a very short time.

TABLE of AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS in 1867-68.

Names.	Entered.	Left.	Destination.
1. Samuel M'Gahey,	Dec. 15, 1866.	Dec. 5, 1867.	Glasnevin Farm.
2. Neal M'Bride,	Jan. 22, 1867.	June 4, 1867.	As pupil-teacher.
3. William Lyndon,	Jan. 30, 1867.	April 23, 1867.	For home.
4. James Kilroy,	,,	,,	Ditto.
5. Patrick Heffernan,	Feb. 16, 1867.	June 25, 1867.	Glasnevin Farm.
6. James Ellis,	Feb. 20, 1867.	,,	Ditto.
7. James C. Hamill,	March 3, 1867.	Sept. 17, 1867.	Model School.
8. Francis Campbell,	March 15, 1867.	May 1, 1867.	Home—Ill health.
9. James Coyle,	March 30, 1867.	August 19, 1867.	At home.
10. Matthew O'Neill,	July 6, 1868.	Dec. 21, 1867.	Glasnevin Farm.
11. Michael Kelly,	,,	,,	Limerick Farm.
12. John Taylor,	March 29, 1868.	—	At farm.

Indoor Instruction.—From 8.30 to 9.30 A.M.
Out-door Instruction.—From 10 to 6 P.M., take an active part in all field work.

PUPIL-TEACHERS in 1867-68.

Names.	Entered.	Left.	Destination.
1. John Tanner,	May 1, 1865.	May 5, 1867.	—
2. W. Stevenson,	Dec. 4, 1865.	Nov. 31, 1867.	For home.
3. Archibald Thomson,	Jan. 2, 1866.	April 2, 1867.	Office in Belfast.
4. W. J. Keatley,	,,	Nov. 1, 1867.	Assist. Northumberland-street National School.
5. Peter Donnelly,	April 30, 1866.	Dec. 23, 1867.	At home.
6. W. G. England,	August 1, 1866.	—	At farm.
7. David Dillon,	,,	Feb. 7, 1868.	Charge of National School.
8. John Gillespie,	,,	July 1, 1867.	Gone to training.
9. Nathaniel Wilkinson,	Sept. 17, 1866.	Jan. 29, 1868.	Home—Ill health.
10. James R. Robinson,	Oct. 30, 1866.	March 28, 1868.	Charge of National School.
11. James Mills,	Dec. 6, 1866.	—	At farm.
12. Thomas Quinn,	Dec. 7, 1866.	—	Ditto.
13. James R. M'Neary,	Dec. 10, 1866.	—	Ditto.
14. Martin Noonan,	Dec. 11, 1866.	May 7, 1867.	America.
15. Robert H. Connolly,	Feb. 1, 1867.	—	At farm.
16. William Perry,	Feb. 4, 1867.	April 27, 1867.	Charge Dunmore N. S.
17. George Callan,	March 7, 1867.	—	Home—Ill health.
18. Robinson Johnston,	June 4, 1867.	—	At farm.
19. Neal M'Bride,	,,	—	Ditto.
20. Crawford Campbell,	July 27, 1867.	March 10, 1868.	Home—Ill health.
21. Hubert Walsh,	August 14, 1867.	—	At Farm.
22. David M'Mullan,	August 27, 1867.	—	Ditto.
23. Walter Joyce,	Sept. 16, 1867.	—	Ditto.
24. Richard Murray,	Nov. 1, 1867.	—	Ditto.
25. Richard Moore,	Jan. 28, 1867.	—	Ditto.

Indoor Instruction.—7 to 7.30 A.M.
Out-door Instruction.—5 to 6 P.M. on every Saturday, from 1st March to 31st October.

The male pupil-teachers in the literary model schools in Belfast, sleep at the model farm establishment, which is three miles out of town. They receive, on five days in the week, half an hour's lesson in agriculture from Mr. Cunningham, the agriculturist, and a practical lesson on the farm every Saturday when the weather is favourable.

The staff of pupil teachers in this school is very large, averaging 19. The names, &c., of those who attended in 1867 is given on preceding page.

These young men evince considerable interest on the subject, and will as the future teachers, when they become teachers of rural schools, be able to carry out successfully the combined system of literary and agricultural instruction.

There is not an agricultural class in the literary model schools of Belfast.

The model farm contains 108A. 1R. 25P. of plastic clay soil, which could be used like the adjoining soil for making bricks. Considering the character and condition of the soil, the rent £204 11*s.* 4*d.*, is very high. Regard being had, however, to the proximity of the land to Belfast, and that villas are springing up in its neighbourhood, the rent is not intrinsically too high; but for ordinary agricultural purposes it is very high.

The Commissioners might let for villa-sites as much of the ground as they could get a good rent for, and retain in their own hands a medium-sized farm to be cultivated more for the instruction of pupil-teachers than of agricultural boarders.

It will be seen from the balance-sheet that there was a heavy loss on this farm last year. I am not very sanguine that it will prove as profitable under Mr. Cunningham's management as it ought. Last year the entire crop of Swedes failed. The turnips have completely failed this year; and in June last Mr. Cunningham wrote in his journal that the oat crop had so completely failed that he would have to plough up the ground. Soon after it revived, and there would, in my judgment, have been a very good crop if a sufficient quantity of seed had been sown.

The map shows the proposed subdivision of the land. The parts on either side of entrance from the public road are low and wet.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

DR.	£	*s.*	*d.*	CONTRA.—CR.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	781	14	9	By Cash received during the twelve months,	558	8	6
„ Cash paid for labour,	168	0	3	„ Amount of valuation made on the 4th and 6th days of April, 1868,	656	3	3
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	10	0	0	„ Proportion of expenses on Dr. side not fairly chargeable to farm, being on account of establishment,	9	12	9
„ Cash paid for sundries,	246	17	5	„ Expenditure on permanent improvements effected during past year, and from which no return has yet been realized,	66	1	9
„ One year's rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	287	8	9	„ Balance, being loss on the year,	203	14	11
	£1,494	1	2		£1,494	1	2

Fifteen dairy cows were kept, and the new milk disposed of on the farm at 2*d.* a quart. It would have been more profitable to send it to town. There is a railway station on the farm. As the price of milk in Belfast is very high, and as there is a railway station on the farm, its transmission would be easily effected.

Table of Cropping of the Farm for 1867.

Crop.	Area.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed.	Mode of Sowing.	Reaping time.	Acreable yield.	Cost of Production.	Value of Crop.	Profit or Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Meadow Hay, . .	5 3 18	Hay, . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	July, . .	1 ton at 40s.,	18 5 6	11 15 0	Loss, 6 10 6
Do., . . .	10 3 33	Grazing, . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Do., . .	1½ „ at 50s.,	35 15 0	47 10 0	Profit, 11 15 0
Upland Hay, . .	19 3 34	Grain Crop, . .	With Grain Crop,	Not known, .	Winter Crop,	June, . .	1 „ at 60s.,	65 0 0	60 0 0	Loss, 5 0 0
Do., . . .	10 3 24	Hay, . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Do., . .	12 cwt. at 40s.	35 15 0	13 0 0	„ 22 15 0
Do., . . .	3 0 2	Wheat, . .	With Grain Crop,	Not known, .	Winter Crop,	Do., . .	1½ ton at 70s.,	9 15 0	10 15 0	Profit, 1 15 0
Meadow Hay, . .	4 0 14	Hay, . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	July, . .	10 cwt at 50s.	13 0 0	5 0 0	Loss, 6 0 0
Turnips, . . .	2 2 3	Oats and Potatoes,	Middle of June, .	4 lbs., . .	Drills, . .	Nil.	20 tons at 10s.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
Potatoes, . . .	0 3 0	Oats and garden, .	April and May, .	10 cwt., . .	Drills & ridges,	October, .	2 „ at 60s.,	9 0 0	6 0 0	Loss, 3 0 0
Oats, ...	7 1 4	Turnips, . .	March 21, . .	12 stone, .	Broadcast, .	September 14,	9½ cwt. at 10s.	28 0 0	35 0 0	Gain, 7 0 0
Grazing, . . .	32 3 12	Hay and grazing, .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Fed by cows,	Nil.	—	—
Fallows, . .	7 1 15	Oats, . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
Total Acres, .	105 1 39									

Fallows, including rent, labour, and manure, cost about £70. It takes three acres to graze a cow for six months; the grass of a cow costs £4, or the grazing of a cow on this farm cost nearly £9. The rent of this farm is dear for agricultural purposes at £1 per acre. The milch cows made £19 6s. each, upwards of £2 over other years.

The time of feeding the cows is 6 o'clock, a.m., 10 o'clock, 1 o'clock, p.m., and 5 o'clock p.m. The feeding was as follows :—

In winter—potatoes 1 stone, with 5lbs. of bran, 4st. of turnips, and 21lbs. of hay, also a little straw, or ½ bushel of grains, 3st. of turnips, 21lbs. of hay. In summer, grass or grazing.

PROFIT OR LOSS.

Made £19 6s. each, or upwards of £2 on other seasons.

45 acres of grass, at £3,	£135	0	0
2 „ turnips, at £10,	20	0	0
20 „ hay, at £3 5s.,	65	0	0
6 „ straw, at £1 10s.,	9	0	0
Attendance, &c.,	40	0	0
Feeding stuffs,	26	0	0
	£295	0	0
By milk,	289	3	6
Loss,	£5	14	6

This loss arises from the immense quantity of ground it takes to keep a cow on this poor and *impoverished* farm.

5. *Athy*, County Kildare, is one of the best on the list of the district agricultural schools under the exclusive management of the Board. Every branch of the school was in full working order during the year.

In the boarding department there is accommodation for four pupils. Seven district pupils were in the class during the year. Four pupil teachers received agricultural instruction in the establishment during the year.

The names of the young men in those two classes, &c., are given in the following table :—

AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS.

Names.	Ages.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
James M'Glynn,	19	August 8, 1866.	June 25, 1867.	Left for Glasnevin.
Alex. Smyth,	16	Nov. 27, 1866.	Nov. 27, 1867.	Left for home.
John Driver,	16	March 27, 1867.	March 16, 1868.	Ditto.
John Heighington,	19	April 15, 1867.	—	At present in this institution.
Martin Moore,	17	July 23, 1867.	—	Ditto.
Joshua Fletcher,	19	March 3, 1868.	—	Ditto.
James Morton,	16	April 8, 1868.	—	Ditto.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

Names.	Ages.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
William Patterson,		May 2, 1866.	Jan. 20, 1868.	Went to training class.
B. Murray,		Nov. 10, 1866.	—	Still here.
Thomas Cobbe,		Jan. 14, 1867.	Sept. 21, 1867.	Went home.
John Henry,		Jan. 28. 1867.	—	Still here.

Time devoted weekly to Agriculture.—3¾ hours.

Besides these, thirteen of the more advanced boys in the day school receive weekly five lessons of half an hour each, from the agriculturist, on agriculture.

The interest they evince on the subject is clearly proved by the circumstance that attendance in the class is voluntary, and that the time set apart for the agricultural lesson is the play time.

The model farm contains 64A. 0R. 20P., and is held at the yearly rent of £78, from His Grace the Duke of Leinster. On the eight acres of it marked

Appendix F. Reports on Agricultural School Farms. *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

1, 2, 3, 4, on map, the four-course rotation is strictly carried out; the fields marked 1′, 2′, 3′, 4′, 5′, 6′, are cropped under the six-course; and the fields marked 7 and 8, which are low and damp, have been laid down in permanent pasture for the summer grazing of dairy cows. In winter the cows are house-fed. It is now a compact and well-managed farm, which fully merits the title of model farm.

The kinds of live stock kept, and the cropping of the farm for the year, are given in the following returns:—

RETURN of the Number of the several kinds of LIVE STOCK kept on the Farm, for the year ending 31st March, 1868.

Kind of Stock.	No. on hand, 31 Mar. 1867.	Purchased.	Brod	Sold.	Died	No. on hand, 31 Mar. 1868.	Kind of Feeding.	Date at which each kind was introduced.	System of Management practised.
Horses,	2	–	–	–	–	2	Hay, oats, and carrots; soil & vetches; hay.	1st Oct. till 1st May; from May till July; from August till 1st October.	—
Cattle—Milch,	7	4	–	–	–	7	Turnips, mangels, and hay; soil & vetches; hay, and let on the aftergrass.	From 1st Sept. till 1st May; 1st May till 1st Aug.; month of August.	Generally house-fed.
„ Dry,	2	–	–	2	–	4	Turnips and oat straw; turnips, mangels, hay, bruised oats.	1st Oct. till 25th March; 25th March till May.	—
Calves—Weanlings,	14	16	–	29	1	–	Straw & turnips.	From Dec. till April.	On grass for 1 hour daily; in yards remainder of time.
„ Sucking,	–	–	5	4	–	1	New milk, / Skim milk and stirabout.	For 2 months. / For 1 month.	
Pigs—Boar,	1	–	–	–	–	1	Turnips, mangels, small potatoes, and bruised corn.	—	—
„ Brood Sows,	2	–	1	1	–	2	Ditto.	—	—
„ Stores,	1	–	–	1	–	–	Ditto.	—	—
„ Sucking,	3	–	28	15	12	4	Ditto.	—	—
Poultry—Hens,	20	–	–	–	–	20	Small grain.	—	—
„ Ducks,	9	–	–	–	–	9	—	—	—

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA.—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	801	5	5	By Cash received during the twelve months,	646	6	3½
„ Cash paid for labour,	85	4	9½	„ Amount of valuation made on the 31st day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	804	13	0½
„ Value of free labour of pupils, three at £4,	12	0	0	„ Proportion of expenses not chargeable to Model Farm,	4	14	9
„ Cash paid for sundries,	278	14	3½	„ Amount of labour, and seeds, and shrubs for ornamental grounds of Literary Model School,	2	13	6
„ One year's rent, / „ Poor-rate, / „ County cess,	78	0	0				
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions,	203	3	1				
	£1,458	7	7		£1,458	7	7

In comparing this result, which is creditable to Mr. Ross the agriculturist, with the results shown on the other farms, it is necessary to bear in mind that in its present improved state the rent is very moderate; and that the land is comparatively light and easily worked.

Cropping of the Athy Model Farm for the Year ending 31st March, 1868.

Kind of Crop.	Area of each Crop in 1867.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Arcable yield.	Cost of production.	Value of the Crop.	Profit and Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barley,	8 0 0	Turnips, Mangels, Carrots.	April,	8 stone,	Drill Machine,	Aug. and Sept.	12 barrels,	3 10 0	11 14 0 (£1 10s. straw.)	9 14 0
Oats,	18 0 8	Grass,	March and April,	13 ,,	Broadcast,	Do.,	9 ,,	3 0 0	8 15 0	5 13 0
	2 0 0	Turnips,	April,	10 ,,	Drill Machine,	September,	12 ,,	4 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0
Grass, 1st year,	14 0 0	Barley and Oats,	March, 1866,	2½ bushels,	With Machine,	July,	30 bushels of seed. 2 tons hay,	2 5 0	6 0 0	3 15 0
,, 2nd year,	4 2 33	Grass,	March, 1865,	2½ ,,	Machine,	August,	1 ton of hay.	1 15 0	2 10 0	0 15 0
Potatoes,	1 2 19	Oats,	April,	10 cwt.,	Drills,	October,	3 tons, 10 cwt.	9 10 0	8 0 0	Not allowing for diseased ones, or small ones used for feeding pigs.
Turnips,	5 1 19	Barley and Oats,	May,	4 lbs.,	Do.,	Nov. and Dec.	19 tons,	7 10 0	10 7 0	2 17 0
Mangels,	4 0 0	Do.,	May,	5 ,,	Do.,	November,	18 ,,	8 0 0	13 10 0	5 10 0
Carrots,	1 3 0	Barley,	April,	8 ,,	Do.,	Do.,	16 ,,	8 10 0	24 0 0	15 10 0
Vetches, followed with Rape,	1 2 19	Oats,	October,	3 bushels,	Broadcast,	June,	18 ,,	6 12 0	—	—

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

6. *Bailieboro' District Model Agricultural School,* Co. Cavan.—There is accommodation in the boarding department for four resident agricultural pupils, and five pupil-teachers. Both classes were fairly attended in 1867. The names of the young men in the class, &c., are here given:—

AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS.

Names.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
Bernard Monaghan, .	22	Jan. 25, 1867.	June 16, 1867.	Teaching a National School.
Patrick O'Brien, .	24	March 15, 1867.	March 14, 1868.	At home.
Robert Pilson, . .	22	March 31, 1867.	Jan. 6, 1868.	Glasnevin.
Charles Robinson, .	17	Jan. 28, 1868.	—	Still in the establishment.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

Names.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
George Reid, . .	20	Jan. 1, 1867.	—	Still in the establishment.
Thomas Smyth, .	20	May 1, 1867.	—	Ditto.
John Bell, . .	15	Oct. 18, 1867.	—	Ditto.
James M'Bride, .	21	Dec. 1, 1867.	—	Ditto.
Bernard Smyth, .	16	Jan. 17, 1868.	—	Ditto.

In the day school, 41 boys received agricultural instruction from 3 to 33.0 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, in the school-room; and occasionally they are taken over the model farm every Saturday. Their ages vary from 11 to 20, the average being between 14 and 15. Every boy in the class purchased a copy of the new Agricultural Class Book, which is read by their parents at home.

The model farm contains 48A. 0R. 15P., and is rented from Sir John Young, Bart., at £69 10*s.* per annum. The ground is very hilly, and consequently, expensive to till. The ascent is so steep that the manure has to be conveyed in paniers on the backs of asses.

This is one of the farms which was let to the agriculturists seven years ago. On the death of the late Mr. Clarke, whose health had been declining for some years, I recommended the Commissioners to take it into their own hands. The land was then in a poor and exhausted state. Mr. M'Cabe, the present agriculturist, has applied himself diligently to its renovation, and deserves great credit for the energy and skill he has displayed. It is now in a state to bear inspection, and is meriting the approval of the gentry and farmers of the district.

I give a map showing the subdivision of the farm in 1867.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1868. *Appendix F.*

BAILIEBORO' MODEL FARM.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	170	11	11	By Cash received during the 12 months,	291	12	6
„ Cash paid for labour,	69	9	1	„ Amount of valuation made on the 6th day of April, 1868,	297	4	5
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	8	0	0	„ Amount of debts due farm for dairy produce supplied this year, but not yet paid for,	2	6	0
„ Cash paid for sundries,	244	18	2	„ Proportion of expenses included in sundries on the Dr. side not fairly chargeable to farm, being for account of establishment,	6	8	6
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor rate, „ County Cess,	69	10	0	„ Expended on permanent improvements during the year, from which no benefit was derived, viz.:— Paid labour, £7 16 6 Farm horse do., 5 15 6	13	13	0
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions,	48	14	3				
	£611	3	5		£611	3	5

Five dairy cows were kept during the year. They were grazed during summer, and fed in the house during winter, with an occasional run on grass. These paid a respectable amount of profit.

DAIRY STOCK—DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To 10 acres pasture, at £1 8s. per acre,	14	0	0	By Amount received for dairy produce during the year,	54	15	0
„ 7¼ acres aftergrass, at 10s.,	3	12	6	„ Outstanding debts,	2	6	0
„ 40 tons turnips, being an allowance of 8 tons per cow, at 10s.,	20	0	0	„ 830 gallons new milk given to calves and pigs, at 6d.,	20	15	0
„ Wages of dairy-maid,	12	0	0				
	£49	12	6				
Profit,	28	3	6				
	£77	16	0.		£77	16	0

The cattle are not charged with the straw consumed, nor is credit taken for the manure.

The general balance-sheet shows a profit of £48 14s. 3d., and this is the only balance-sheet of the farm ever made out for the Commissioners that shows a profit.

Compared with Athy, the rent of the farm is very high.

Cropping of the Bailieboro' Model Farm for the Year 1867.

Kind of Crop.	Area under Crop.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Acreable yield Statute.	Cost of production, including Manures, Rent, &c., per Statute Acre.	Value of Crop per Statute Acre.	Profit per Statute Acre.	Loss per Statute Acre.
	A. R. P.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oats,	3 0 5	Green Crops,	April,	Broadcast,	1st to middle of Sept.	5½ brls. of 14 stones each.	4 0 6	5 12 6 including the straw.	1 12 0	—
Do.,	11 0 0	Pasture,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,					
Flax,	3 2 0	Turnips,	Do.,	Do.,	August,	13 stones,	6 18 6	6 10 0	—	0 8 6
Potatoes,	2 3 0	Flax,	Do.,	In drills 30 inches apart.	October,	4 tons,	12 11 0	10 13 4	—	1 17 8
Turnips (Swedes),	3 0 0	Oats,	May,	Do.,	November,	21 „	11 14 0	15 15 0	4 1 0	—
Do. (Aberdeens),	1 2 9	Vetches as a stolen crop.	July,	Do.,	Do.,	15 „	10 13 2	7 10 0	—	3 3 2
Hay,	6 0 4	Hay,	Natural Meadow,	—	June and July.	1 „	1 19 0	3 0 0	1 1 0	—
Do.,	1 1 18	Grain,	With grain in Spring of 1866.	Broadcast,		1½ „	2 12 6	4 10 0	1 17 6	—
Pasture,	10 1 7	Pasture,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vetches as a stolen crop followed by Aberdeen turnips,	1 2 9	Grain,	October, 1866,	Broadcast,	June and July,	—	—	—	—	—

7. *Dunmanway District Agricultural School, County Cork.*—There was only one agricultural boarder in this school in 1867; his name was Jeremiah Donavon. He entered it in June, and left in July, 1868, and obtained first place at the entrance examination for Glasnevin.

Agricultural instruction was afforded to principal teachers during the year. Their names, &c., are given below :—

Names.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
Charles M'Carthy, .	September 18, 1865.	August 6, 1867.	Training establishment.
Daniel Sheehan, . .	March 19, 1866.	—	Still in establishment.
Daniel Enright, . .	February 14, 1867.	—	Ditto.
Jeremiah M'Carthy, .	February 18, 1867.	—	Ditto.
Jeremiah Lordon, .	October 10, 1867.	—	Ditto.

The agricultural class in the day school was attended by 48 boys.

The model farm contains 12 stat. acres, and the rent charged for it is £2 10*s.* per acre. The map shows the present disposition of the land.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st day of March, 1868.

DUNMANWAY MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	*s.*	*d.*	CONTRA—CR.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures, ...	134	8	8	By Cash received during the 12 months, ...	95	14	1
„ Cash paid for labour, . .	28	10	9¾	„ Amount of valuation made on the 24th day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures, ...	143	10	3
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	3	10	0				
„ Cash paid for sundries, . .	40	9	8½				
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	30	0	0	„ Amount of labour charged to Farm, but expended on ornamental grounds of literary model schools, . .	8	0	0
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions, .	10	5	2				
	£247	4	4		£247	4	4

In my last report I had occasion to remark that under the management of Mr. Donovan, now of the Derrycastle Agricultural School, this farm was cultivated at a loss. Mr. Bourke, the present agriculturist at Dunmanway, has so far fairly redeemed the favourable opinion entertained of him when he was promoted to the management of this farm.

Mr. Bourke is attentive to all his duties; the literary Inspectors speak of him in the highest terms. He has turned the "balance" from the wrong to the right side of the account.

The cropping for 1867 is detailed in the annexed table:—

Cropping of the Dunmanway Model Farm for the Year 1867.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent occupied.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed sown per Statute Acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Reaping or Lifting	Arcable yield.	Cost per acre of production.	Value of Crop.	Profit.	Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Green Crops.											
Potatoes,	0 2 9	Grass,	March,	½ ton,	Drills,	July and Aug.,	45 cwt., 1 qr.,	10 0 0	6 16 10	1 5 7	—
Carrots,	0 2 0	Do.,	May,	8 lbs.,	Do.,	November,	10 tons,	9 16 8	10 0 0	5 1 8	—
Mangolds,	0 2 0	Do.,	Do.,	6 „	Do.,	Do.,	17 tons, 8 cwt.,	9 10 0	10 18 8	5 13 6	—
Turnips,	0 2 20	Do.,	Do.,	5 „	Do.,	December,	22 tons,	9 2 0	11 0 0	5 6 3	—
Vegetables,	0 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grain Crops.											
Barley,	1 0 0	Turnips,	March,	12 stones,	Broadcast,	August,	9 cwt.,	4 3 0	7 10 0	3 7 0	—
Oats,	0 2 0	Grass,	Do.,	11 „	Do.,	Do.,	14 cwt.,	4 0 0	4 10 0	2 10 0	—
Flax,	1 0 0	Carrots and Mangolds.	April,	3 bushels,	Do.,	July,	12½ stones,	15 12 0	5 12 6	—	0 1 6
Vetches,	0 1 14	Potatoes,	September,	Do.,	Do.,	May,	—	—	—	—	—
Grass, 1st year,	2 0 0	Green Crops,	April,	Do.,	Do.,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grass,	4 2 14	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	12 0 0										
Stolen Crops.											
Rape,	0 2 0	Oats,	September,	—	On the flat,	Feb. and Mar.,	12 tons,	6 0 0	4 16 0	1 16 0	—

8. *Ballymoney, County Antrim.*—There was only one agricultur a boarder in this school in 1867, namely, Matthew O'Neill, who entered the school in March, 1866, and left it for Glasnevin in June, 1867. The Agricultural class was attended by 16 boys. Attendance in this class is voluntary. The character of the instruction was very low.

The model farm contains 23A. 2R., and is rented by the Board at £52 18*s.*; the Commissioners have sublet the farm to Mr Young, the agriculturist.

9. *Bath Agricultural School* is situated near Broomfield, Castleblayney, in the County Monaghan. When first established, and for several years afterwards, there was a day school in this establishment. In 1865 it was decided to make the boarding department the main feature of this institution; and the day school, though well attended at the time, was permitted to drop. The District Inspector for the time being (Samuel Adair, esq.) wisely pressed the importance of retaining the day school.

To me it appears inexplicable how any person could think of depriving the people of this district of the advantage of the National school, and set up in its place a boarding establishment for the education of the small farmers. The mass of the farmers are not in circumstances to enable them either to pay the small premium required, or to dispense with the labour of their sons if they were boarded and educated free. The small farmers are most anxious to have the advantages of the excellent literary instruction afforded in the National schools; they are anxious that instruction in agriculture shall be blended with the literary instruction in the day school, but they will not, because they cannot send their sons to a boarding agricultural school.

The boarding department in the Bath establishment, as might have been anticipated, utterly failed; and to make room for this department, which was not wanted, the day school was closed, to the detriment of the people of the district.

The propriety of re-opening the day school, and of affording in it literary and agricultural instruction has been repeatedly urged. Statistics have been collected which show that there are upwards of one hundred children in the district, of which it is the centre, who are in want of such a school.

An objection has been raised to opening this school on the ground that the adjoining school of Broomfield, which is about a mile distant, and of Ashburton, which is three miles distant. Both of these are vested and agricultural schools. The attendance in Broomfield will, no doubt, diminish if a day school be re-opened at the Bath farm. The attendance at Broomfield is already so small that it will scarcely justify a continuance of the grant. It is not well situated as regards the public convenience, and it is not right to retain it at a public disadvantage, and deprive the people of the advantage which a school at Bath would confer.

The model farm contains 42A. 2R., and is had from the Marquess of Bath at the yearly rent of £29 15*s.* It is divided into two sections by the public road (*vide* map); the smaller of them is in permanent pasture, and the remaining under a six-course rotation. The soil is naturally wet, adhesive, and poor; the ground slopes at a considerable angle which naturally increases the cost of raising crops upon it. In its present state the rent is moderate.

The farming was most unsuccessful in 1867, and for this reason. It is a rule of the Board that "Agricultural schools of every class must have a literary department annexed to them, conducted on the principle of ordinary National schools," (*vide* Rule, Part III., sec. III.) Regard being had

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to this rule, the Commissioners became desirous of selling their interest in the farm and buildings. Several offers having been made they did not appear willing to go to any expense in stocking or working the land; the persons put in charge of it feeling uncertain of their position, took comparatively little interest in the farm, and one of them acted very badly, and had to be summarily dismissed. Unforeseen difficulties arose in effecting a sale; but when, in June, 1867, Lord Bath's agent applied to know the terms on which the Commissioners would sell their interest in the place, and when the Commissioners offered to dispose of it for about one-half the sum they spent on the buildings and on the reclamation of the land, it was fully believed that the whole establishment would be taken off their hands. After a very long delay the Commissioners have had to take steps to continue to work the farm on their own account.

Under the circumstances stated above, I am not in a position to give a balance sheet of the farm. This year will, it is to be hoped, show a result as satisfactory as several of the other farms.

10. *Derrycastle*, near Killaloe, County Tipperary.—There was only one boy in the agricultural class in 1867, namely, Charles Walsh, who entered it in July, 1867.

Sixteen of the boys in the day school who composed the agricultural class received weekly five lessons of half an hour each indoors, and one practical lesson out of doors.

The model farm contains 18A. 1R. 22P., and is had at the yearly rent of £13 15*s.* 9*d.*

In my report for 1866, I had occasion to say that Mr. Donovan, the present agriculturist of this farm was transferred from the management of the Dunmanway farm, because he had failed to realize a profit upon it; and that as his predecessor, Mr. O'Brien, had always worked the Derrycastle farm profitably, his fitness to act as an agriculturist would be fully tested by the transfer.

It is certainly a strong fact that while Mr. Donovan failed to realize a profit at Dunmanway, his predecessor makes it pay in the first year of his stewardship; and it is an equally strong fact that while Mr. O'Brien always realized a profit at Derrycastle, Mr. Donovan failed to do so last year.

The following is the balance sheet of this farm for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1868.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st day of March, 1868.

DERRYCASTLE MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures, ...	170	5	2	By Cash received during the 12 months, ...	79	12	7
„ Cash paid for labour, . .	24	10	6	„ Amount of valuation made on the 31st day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures, ...	191	7	11
„ Cash paid for sundries, . .	77	11	4	„ Proportion of expenses not chargeable to farm, . .	10	9	3
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	13	15	9	„ Balance, being loss on the year, ...	4	13	0
	£286	2	9		£286	2	9

The following table gives the cropping of the Farm for the year :—

Name of Crop.	Area.	Preceding Crop.	Time of sowing.	Quantity of Seed sown, per acre.	Mode of sowing.	Time of reaping or lifting.	Acreable yield.	Cost of production.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.
Swede turnips, Skerving's variety.	1 0 20	Lea oats,	May 12,	6 lbs.,	In drills, 27 inches apart.	Nov.,	20 tons.	6 10 0
Mangolds, Yellow Oral.	0 1 0	„	May 1,	„	„	„	16 „	6 10 0
Carrots, White Belgian.	0 1 0	„	„	„	„	„	12 „	6 10 0
Potatoes, White Rocks.	0 2 0	„	April 20,	10 cwt.	„	October,	400 sts.	7 10 0
Oats on Lea, . .	1 3 0	Grass, 1st year.	March 15	13 stones,	Broadcast.	Sept.,	80 „	3 0 0
Oats, with grass seeds.	2 0 20	Green crops.	May 1,	11 „	„	„	100 „	3 0 0
Grass, 1st year, for soiling and hay.	2 0 20	Grain, with grass seeds.	May 12,	2 bush. Italian rye-grass, 7 perennial, 7 lbs. clover.	Sown with oats.	At different seasons.	Not ascertained.	1 15 0

On examining this table we find the yield has been, on the whole fair, and in the case of turnips very good. How then comes it that the balance-sheet shows a loss? A few facts will throw light on this question.

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Two cows were maintained; they yielded 1,153 gallons of milk, or 576½ each. The amount received for dairy produce was £13 16*s.* 3*d.*; the value of milk given to calves was £4; total, £17 16*s.* 3*d.*, which gives 3 7/10*d.* per gallon. If properly managed it would realize 6*d.* a gallon, as stated in another part of this report. Some of the milk was sold (131¼ gallons) at 8*d.* a gallon.

The return from the roots raised did not exceed one-half what they realize when skilfully used.

Mr. Donovan has not been fortunate in the management of his stock. Cows lost spins, and ewes valued at 35*s.*, on the 31st March, 1867, were sold for 10*s.* a piece, because it is alleged they got sick. In March last Mr. Donovan wrote to me saying a ram sent from Glasnevin was dying. He was directed, by return post, to send the animal to the care of Mr. Ryan, of the Tervoe farm. On his arrival there Mr. Ryan could discover no ailment, and in a few days after I saw it perfectly well at Tervoe.

11. *Dunlewy*, near Gweedore, County Donegal, has only come into operation very recently, and calls for no comment here. When fully organized it will be found very useful in this wild and remote region.

12. *Farrahy Agricultural School*, near Kildorrery, County Cork.—In 1866 this school was not attended by agricultural boarders or day pupils, owing to the opposition offered to it on the ground that it is a model school, and because the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of appointing the teachers. As it ought to be regarded as a vested school, the rule may be relaxed. If some steps be not taken to open the day school—for there is both a male and female school—the people will grow up in utter ignorance.

All classes in the district deplore that those excellent schools are closed.

Captain Bowen, of Bowen's-court, an extensive landed proprietor, says he is grieved to find education is denied his labourers and tenants, and all the Roman Catholics whom I meet are equally grieved at the same state of things.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

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Three of the pupils trained at Glasnevin are located within a radius of a mile of this school.

(1.) James Hodgins, steward to Captain Bowen, whose property adjoins the model farm, and who speaks in the highest terms of the conduct and skill of his steward.

(2.) Mr. John Mahony, who farms a very large tract of land near the model farm, is agent in an extensive property in the district, and is flax instructor to the Poor Law Unions.

(3.) Mr. James Byrne, of Wallstown Castle, Shanballymore, farms with his father upwards of 400 acres; is an active member of the Council of the County of Cork Agricultural Society, and of the Cork Farmers' Club; and has greatly improved the stock on his farm by the purchase of pedigree animals and by careful selection.

The model farm, contains 48A. 3R. 8P. of extremely poor land; the annual rent is £23 14*s.* 8*d.* In 1864 it was let to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the teacher. I visited it for the first time in the spring of 1866, and all things considered, it was then the most disgracefully managed farm I ever inspected. Part of it was sub-let by conacre at £4 an acre, and manured by those renting it with guano, &c.

A large field was bearing a second corn crop in succession without manure.

Considering the extreme poverty of the soil, this system would soon render it barren. Mr. Fitzpatrick appeared to be exhausting the land in the speediest way, and not carrying out any one of the objects for which he was appointed. He left immediately after, and Mr. Heffernan, who in the previous year managed the Tervoe farm very prudently and profitably, was appointed his successor in May, 1866. As there was no farm-yard manure he had to use artificial manure, and as the land was worn out by Mr. Fitzpatrick, he grew rape and turnips to be consumed on the land by sheep; these were followed in 1867 by grain; turnips were raised in another part of the land. The main object was to renovate and clean the land as speedily as possible. Mr. Heffernan's exertions were not pecuniarily successful in 1867. All the grain was destroyed in one day by a hailstorm. The sheep stock, too, suffered very considerably in 1867. Happening to shear them early, and the weather turning out severer than he expected, a large number of them died, many from the effects of the cold. But older and more experienced farmers suffered from the same cause in the same season. The sheep also suffered from liver rot. Under those circumstances the farmers entailed a heavy loss in 1867. But a satisfactory balance-sheet was not to be expected on a farm undergoing improvement. With the exception of the portion in pasture, the land is at present undergoing a process of renovation.

13. *Glandore*, Leap, Rosscarbery, County Cork.—In 1867 there were no boarders in this school. Several applications were received, but as the arrangements for training up young men as farmers are much better in the larger agricultural schools, it was deemed advisable to recommend them to enter the latter schools. By abolishing the boarding class too, a considerable saving was effected. In the day school on the farm, 40 boys received agricultural instruction in '67, namely, 24 in 3rd class, and 16 in 4th class. They received an agricultural lesson for half an hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12.30 till 1 o'clock; and they are taken on the model farm on Saturdays.

The model farm contains 24A. 3R. 8P., and is held from Mr. FitzJames Barry, Commissioner of Fisheries, at the yearly rent of £31. It was let to the teacher in 1861, and retaken up by the Board in '66.

Cropping of the Glandore Model Farm for Year ended 31st March, 1868.

Crops Cultivated in 1867.	Area under each.	Preceding Crop, or Crop of 1866.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Harvesting.	Acreable yield.	Cost of production per acre.	Value of Crop per acre.	Profit per acre.
	A. R. P.						tons. cwts. qrs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Green Crops.										
Potatoes,	0 2 0	Lea Oats,	23rd March,	35 stones,	In drills,	10th to 19th October.	3 10 0	9 3 5½	14 12 10	5 9 4½
Mangels,	0 2 0	Do.,	18th May,	6 lbs.,	Do.,	4th to 5th Nov.	12 10 0	7 7 2½	11 1 3	3 14 0½
Turnips,	0 2 20 Swedes.	Do.,	12th June,	Do.,	Do.,	All in 12th December.	16 16 0	5 15 1½	12 11 3	6 12 1½
	0 1 20 Aberdeens.	Do.,	13th „	Do.,	Do.,		16 13 1			
Grain.							cwts. qrs. lbs.			
Oats,	3 2 20	2 acres grass, 1A. 2R. 20P. green,	28th and 29th Mar.,	14 stones,	Broadcast,	23rd August to 3rd Sept.	11 2 11	3 14 10	5 18 7 Straw included, £1 per acre.	2 3 0
Flax,	1 0 0	Green Crop,	27th April,	3 bushels,	Do.,	31st July and 1st August.	29 stones.	8 1 5½	10 17 6	2 16 0½
Grass.										
Italian,	3 1 16	Grain and Flax,	3 roods cut for soiling; produce, 8 tons, 7 cwt., 1 qr. per acre.							
Do., 2nd year,	2 0 0	Grass,	Sown previous to my appointment.		—	22nd June to 11th July.	tons. cwts. qrs. 2 0 0	2 16 7½	4 16 0	1 19 4½
Pasture,	12 0 0	Do.,					1 11 2			
Farm Buildings, School Fences, &c.,	1 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	25 0 4									
Stolen Crop.										
Winter Vetches,	1 0 0	Lea Oats,	Sown previous to my appointment.		—	20th May to 3rd June.	Eaten off by stock.			

Observations:—Potatoes—Fair crop; about one-fifth diseased not taken into account in the yield. Mangels—Middling crop. Turnips—Very fair crop. Oats—Middling crop; about 2 roods lodged next the road. Flax—Poor crop; suffered from drought. Italian Grass—Part of it a good crop, except the 2nd year's grass, and any place the rock came too near the surface. Winter Vetches—Bad crop.

Cost of production very high on account of having to hire horses.

A RETURN of the Number of LIVE STOCK on the Farm, and their Feeding, for year ended 31st March, 1868.

No. and Description of Stock.	Date—1867.	Hours of Feeding.	Kinds and Quantities of Feeding.	Total Consumed.	System of Management.
CATTLE.				cwt. qrs. lbs.	
7 In-calf heifers, 1 Bullock.	April 1,	6 A.M. 8 A.M. till 5 P.M. 5.30 P.M.	5 lbs. hay; out on grass; 5 lbs. hay.		
			24 days at 80 lbs. hay,	17 0 16	
6 In-calf heifers, 1 Bullock. 1 Milch cow.	April 25,	Ditto.	10 lbs. hay daily for 7 head of dry stock; 3 sts. Italian rye-grass, and ¼ st. bran for milch cow.		Partially housefed.
			11 days at 70 lbs. hay,	6 3 14	
			11 days at 33 stones grass,	4 0 14	
			7 days at ¼ stone bran,	1¾ stones	
1 In-calf heifer, 3 In-calf heifers. 3 Milch cows. 1 Bullock.	May 6.	Ditto.	10 lbs. hay daily for 4 head of dry stock; 3 sts. grass daily for 3 head milch cows; ¼ st. bran for 2 ditto.		Sold.
			2 days at 40 lbs. hay,	0 2 24	
			2 days at 9 stones grass,	2 1 0	
			2 days at ¼ stone bran,	1 stone.	
2 In-calf heifers, 4 Milch cows. 1 Bullock.	May 8,	—	10 lbs. hay daily for 3 head of dry stock; 3 sts. Italian rye-grass for 4 milch cows; and ¼ st. bran for 3 ditto, for 3 days,	2¼ stones.	
			7 days at 30 lbs. hay,	1 3 14	Sold.
			7 days at 12 stones grass,	10 2 0	
2 In-calf heifers, 4 Milch cows. 1 Bullock.	May 15,	Ditto.	3 sts. grass daily for 4 cows and 1 bullock.		
			58 days at 15 stones grass,	108 3 0	
	July 12 till Sept. 5.		Cattle out at night, and in the house during heat of day. Cattle minded for a while each day on the aftergrass.		
4 Milch cows, 1 Bullock,	Sept. 5,	Ditto.	1½ stones mangle leaves and 2 lbs. hay; out on grass; feed as in the morning.		Partially housefed.
			11 days at 20 lbs. hay,	1 3 24	
			11 days at 15 stones mangle leaves.	20 2 14	
1 Bullock,	Sept. 16, Sept. 19.	Ditto.	5 stones soft turnips and 10 lbs. hay daily for 4 cows.		Sold.
			35 days at 20 stones roots,	87 2 0	
			35 days at 40 lbs. hay,	12 2 0	
			Keep of bullock, 3 days (roots)	1 3 14	Cattle in at night.
			Do. do. (hay)	0 1 2	
4 Milch cows,	October 21,	Hours slightly changed during winter.	15 days mangel leaves, at 16 stones per day, for 4 cows.	30 0 0	
	Nov. 5,		15 days at 40 lbs. hay.	5 1 12	
5 Calves,	March 31,		147 days at 20 stones roots,	367 2 0	8 lbs. hay daily.
			Bran,	2 sts.	
			147 days at 40 lbs. hay,	52 2 0	
			147 days at 40 lbs. hay,	52 2 0	
SHEEP.					
34 Hoggets,	April 1, April 20.		1 cwt. mangels and 4 sts. hay daily for 20 days.	20 0 0 / 10 0 0	Chiefly pastured. Used one ton mangels and one ton hay up to 10 May. In the house at night until after being shorn.
			4 stones hay daily for 20 days,	10 0 0	
	May 10,	Sheep, the remainder of the year on grass pasture; only allowed to graze down one acre winter vetches, which failed, and got some cabbages from garden.			
34 Hoggets,	May 2,	One lamb yeaned.			
2 Lambs,	May 5,	Ditto.			
	August 26,	Sold 12 sheep at £1 3s.			
	Sept. 16,	Sold 10 sheep at £1 4s.			
12 Hoggets, 2 Lambs. 1 Ram.	October 24,	Purchased ram at £1 15s.			
12 Ewes, 12 Lambs. 2 Hoggets. 1 Ram	March 31,	11 ewes yeaned, one with twins.			

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st day of March, 1868.

GLANDORE MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	197	7	5	By Cash received during the 12 months,	141	7	1
„ Cash paid for labour,	32	17	3½	„ Amount of valuation made on the 23rd day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	175	16	9½
„ Cash paid for sundries,	40	14	0½	„ Amount expended on permanent improvements during past year, and which still remain at full value,	1	4	3
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	31	0	0				
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions,	16	9	4½				
	£318	8	1½		£318	8	1½

I also give a separate balance sheet for cattle.

CATTLE.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Valued at commencement of year 1867,	83	10	0	By Amount received for cattle during year,	48	12	0
Consumed: cwt. qrs. lbs. Per cwt.				„ Dairy produce,	30	18	2½
125 2 14 grass, 4d.,	2	1	10½	„ Valuation at close—4 cows,	50	0	0
50 2 14 mang. leaves, 4d.,	0	16	10½	„ „ 5 calves,	12	10	0
151 2 22 hay, 2s.,	15	3	4½				
456 3 14 roots, 6d.,	11	8	5½				
7 stones bran, at 1s.,	0	7	0				
Allow 6A. pasture, at £1 4s. 9½d. rent,	7	8	9				
5 calves purchased,	0	17	0				
Service of bull to 4 cows,	1	0	0				
Castrating 4 bull calves,	0	4	0				
Attendance on stock and dairy,	4	15	0				
Gain,	14	7	10½				
	£142	0	2½		£142	0	2½

The total quantity of milk produced was 1,860½ gallons; the cash receipts for milk and butter sold, amounted to £30 17*s.* 10½*d.*; 41 gallons of new, 863¾ gallons of skim, and 48¾ gallons of buttermilk were consumed by five calves that were reared.

14. *Gormanstown* Agricultural School, near Ardfinane, Clonmel, is situated on the property of John Bagwell, esq., M.P. In the training department there were three agricultural boarders; and in the day school, an agricultural class of 24 boys.

The model farm contains 47A. 2R. 33P. of excellent land, is held at the moderate rent of £49 4*s.* 2*d.* It has been sub-let to Mr. Manly, the agriculturist, for some years; but owing to the circumstances stated in my report of November, 1867, the Commissioners have decided on retaking it back into their own hands. The farm is not a model in any sense; but steps will be taken to make it so, with as little delay as possible.

15. *Kyle Park* Agricultural school, near Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary. A large class of day scholars was instructed in the elements of agriculture in the school in 1867.

The farm contains 16A. 0R. 2P., and is rented by Mr. Costelloe, the agriculturist, from the Commissioners, at £16 a year.

It is cropped under the following six course:—first year, carrots and potatoes; second year, wheat; third year, turnips and mangolds; fourth year, grain with seeds; fifth year, grass; sixth year, lea oats. The land is well tilled, the crops sown with great skill, and the whole practical department reflects credit on Mr. Costelloe.

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16. *Leitrim* Agricultural School, county Leitrim.—The agricultural class in the day school was pretty well attended during the year, but the quality of the instruction did not appear to me to possess the proper standard of quality. The farm contains 15 statute acres, and is held from Colonel LaTouche, at the annual rent of £12.

The late teacher, Mr. A. Gough, had rented this farm from the Commissioners from 1862 to 1866, when the Commissioners re-took the farm into their own hands, and appointed the present agriculturist, Mr. D. Healy, to work it for them. From Mr. Healy's antecedents, when a pupil at Glasnevin, it was expected he would be able to make the farm pay; but so far he has not done so. The general result is unsatisfactory, as the annexed account shows.

BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1868.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	107	1	5	By Cash received during the 12 months,	67	6	11
„ Cash paid for labour,	33	17	4	„ Amount of valuation made on the 9th day of April, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	99	0	2
„ Cash paid for sundries,	32	10	1	„ Expenses included in sundries on Dr. side, but not properly chargeable to farm, being incurred on account of establishment,	1	1	2
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	12	0	0	„ Expenditure on permanent improvements effected during the past year, but from which no return has yet been valued,	5	7	11
				„ Balance, being loss on the year's farming,	12	12	8
	£185	8	10		£185	8	10

Two cows kept during year; grazed for the summer 6 months; fed on hay and turnips during winter. Two calves kept during year; fed with milk and Indian meal till 5 months old, and with hay and turnips during winter. Four pigs kept from 14th October (3 sold 20th Feb., 1868, 1 sold 25th March) on cooked mangels and potatoes, and 1 cwt. Indian meal.

BALANCE SHEET OF LIVE STOCK.

Expended on 2 Cows.	£	s.	d.	Receipts of 2 Cows.	£	s.	d.
Rent of 5 acres pasture at 16s.,	4	0	0	Received for dairy produce,	14	11	4
Value of 5 tons turnips at £1,	5	0	0	Value of 2 calves (reared on their milk) at November,	8	0	0
Value of 5 tons hay at £1 10s.,	6	10	0				
Dairy expenses,	6	0	0				
Balance—Profit,	1	1	4				
	£22	11	4		£22	11	4

TWO CALVES (at present Yearlings).

Expended.	£	s.	d.	Value of beasts.	£	s.	d.
Value of milk consumed,	6	0	0	Amount laid on at valuation,	12	0	0
„ hay, 1½ tons consumed.	2	5	0				
„ turnips, 3 tons consumed,	3	0	0				
Balance,	0	15	0				
	£12	0	0		£12	0	0

FOUR PIGS.

Expended.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Bought at	3	15	0	Sold at	8	3	6
Consumed 8 tons mangle at £1,	8	0	0	Balance—Loss, exclusive of manure,	5	8	2
„ 16 cwt. potatoes at 1s. 6d.	1	4	0				
„ 1 cwt. Indian meal,	0	12	8				
	£13	11	8		£13	11	8

RETURN of CROPPING on the LEITRIM MODEL FARM for the year ended 31st March, 1868.

VARIETY OF CROP.	Area under each Crop.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed sown.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Acreable yield.	Cost of production.*	Value of Crop.	Profit.	Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Turnips,†	1 3 26	Wheat,	8th to 25th June,	5 lbs. per acre,	Drilled,	11th Nov. to 8th Dec.	10 tons,	18 13 10	19 0 0	0 6 2	—
Mangels,‡	0 2 36	Turnips,	23rd May,	7 lbs. „	Do.	2nd to 7th Nov.	12 „	8 14 2	9 18 0	1 3 10	—
Potatoes,§	0 3 0	Do.	5th to 20th March,	10 cwt. „	Part drilled, part in ridges.	15th to 28th Oct.	4½ „	6 6 0	6 0 0	—	0 6 0
Cabbages,	0 0 30	Potatoes,	18th Mar. to 15th May.	1 plant to 2½ ft. square.	Planted in rows,	12th July to 23rd Nov.	15 „	1 16 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	—
Oats,‖	2 3 12	Turnips,	7th to 9th March;	12 stones per acre	Ploughed in,	29th Aug. to 2nd Sept.	6 barrels,	5 4 2	13 12 0	8 7 10	—
Meadow,¶	3 0 0	Meadow,	—	—	—	17th to 20th July,	2 tons,	3 6 6	5 0 0	1 13 6	—
Pastures,	5 0 0	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Value of manures applied (both artificial and farm-yard) and seeds sown and labour included in this column. 3 cwt. nitrate of soda (£2 0*s.* 6*d.*) applied to meadow, and 6 cwt. superphosphate applied to turnips.

† Turnips a very inferior crop; the seed did not germinate for a month after sown, owing to the season.

‡ Mangels below the average. § Potatoes greatly injured by the May frosts. ‖ Pretty good. ¶ Meadow, light.

Appendix F.
Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

17. *Mount Trenchard* Agricultural School, near Foynes, County Limerick. The agricultural boarding class was attended by three pupils in 1867. There is no day school, but a number of boys came from the school of Foynes and Loghill, each of which is a considerable distance from Mount Trenchard, to work on the farm for two hours on two days in the week.

The model farm contains 30 acres, and is held from Lord Monteagle by the Commissioners at the annual rent of £21, who have sublet it to Mr. O'Connor, the agriculturist, at the same rent. The ground is subdivided as follows:—garden, 2R. 36P.; paddock, 1A. 0R. 36P.; permanent pasture, 11A. 1R. 24P., which, until recently, tilled on the four course; and the remainder of the farm, which, exclusive of buildings and waste, and contains about 15 acres, is cropped on the common four course.

The sub-division of land is judicious.

The agriculturist rents 30 acres of land adjoining the model farm.

18. *Templedouglas*, Letterkenny, county Donegal.—This is one of the small schools in which the boarding class has been discontinued, or at all events suspended. Accordingly there were no boarders in it in 1867.

The agricultural class in the day school was attended by five boys; two and a half hours were devoted weekly to agricultural instruction; and in summer practical instruction is afforded to them on the farm.

The model farm contains twenty acres, and is rented at £9 an acre.

This profit was not as large as I expected. The agriculturist, Mr. Dwyer, is a man of good capacity and judgment. The spring or seed time of 1867, was a most unfavourable one on this as on many other farms.

It will be seen that the dairy cattle and pigs did not pay. This is accounted for by the low price of butter: only 8½*d.* a lb. for part of the year. The quantity of milk yielded by the cows during the year was only 900½ gallons; of this 783 gallons were churned, yielding 313¼ lbs. of butter, being on an average about 1 lb. of butter from every 10 quarts of milk.

BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1867.

TEMPLEDOUGLAS MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	*s.*	*d.*	CONTRA—CR.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	263	1	11	By Cash received during the twelve months,	56	13	4
„ Cash paid for labour,	26	5	7	„ Amount of valuation made on the 4th day of April, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements,	258	8	3
„ Cash paid for sundries,	23	9	6	„ Amount of expenditure debited to farm in sundry expenses on opposite side, but not properly chargeable thereto, being incurred on account of establishment,	13	14	5
„ One year's Rent, „ Do. Poor-rate, „ Do. County Cess,	9	0	0				
„ Profit and Loss being gain by the year's transactions,	6	19	0				
	£328	16	0		£328	16	0

I.—Tabular Statement showing the Cropping of Templedouglas Model Farm for Year ended 31st March, 1868.

Description of Crop.	Area under each Crop.	Name of Preceding Crop.	Date of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per Acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Date of Reaping or Lifting.	Arcable Yield.	Cost of Production per Acre.	Arcable Value of Crop.	Profit per Acre.	Loss per Acre.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oats,	3 3 5	Potatoes, turnips, and lea.	April 12 to May 1,	13 stones,	Sown broadcast on stale furrow.	Sept. 16 to Oct. 12,	60 stones grain, 18 cwt. straw.	3 8 1	5 0 0	1 11 11	
Potatoes,	1 2 0	Flax and potatoes.	April 1 to May 12,	12 cwt.,	Drills and beds,	November 1 to 16,	1 ton 14 cwt.,	7 17 6	4 2 8	—	3 14 10
Turnips,	1 2 20	Potatoes and lea.	1st week in June,	4 lbs.,	Drilled,	As required for use,	12 tons,	6 2 2	7 4 0	1 1 10	
Cabbages,	0 0 30	Mangolds,	End of March,	8,000 plants.	In rows, flat,	Given to cattle in October.	Not ascertained,				
Grass,	5 0 1	Oats,	May, 1866,	1½ bushels grass seed, 10 lbs. clover.	Broadcast, bush-harrowed and rolled.	Part used for feeding in green state, other part cut for hay July 29 to August 4.	Equal to 1 ton 2 cwt. of dry hay.	1 12 0	2 15 0	0 17 0	
Flax,	1 0 0	Oats on lea,	May 12,	20 gallons,	Ground ploughed and grubbed, marked into ridges, and sown broadcast.	September 1,	Estimated at 4 cwt.	4 18 6	13 0 0	8 1 6	
Vetches,	0 0 33	Potatoes,	April 20,	3½ bushels,	Broadcast on stale furrow.	August 1 to 15 for soiling.	11 tons,	3 4 6	5 0 0	1 5 6	
Pasture,	5 1 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	
	18 2 21										

II.—Table showing the several classes of Live Stock kept on Templedouglas Model Farm during year ended 31st March, 1868.

Number and Description.	System of Management.	Quantities and kinds of Food consumed during each period, and Dates of changes of Feeding.	Expense of Feeding each class for year, and balance showing the Loss or Gain.	£ s. d.	Profit. £ s. d.	Loss. £ s. d.
3 Cows,	Partially housefed during summer; entirely housefed during winter.	From 1st April to 8th June, 151 stones straw, and pastured during day time in May. From 8th June to 3rd August, 126 cwt. clover and grass. From 4th to 15th August, 9 cwt. vetches. From 15th August to 25th October, 105 cwt. grass and clover, cabbages remainder of October. From 1st November to 31st March, 1 ton hay, 1 ton 15 cwt. straw, 12 tons turnips. Allowed pasture in addition to the above during summer and autumn until 1st November.	Soiling grass, £5 0s. 1d.; hay and straw, £6 10s. 9d.; turnips, £7 4s. 0d.; pasture, £1; cabbages, 3s. 9d., . . .	19 18 6		
			Amount received for dairy produce, . . £14 16 6			
			Dairy credited with milk given to pigs and calves, . 4 8 0	19 4 6		
					—	0 12 7
1 Bull, 2 years old,	Ditto,	10 stones hay, 26 stones straw, given during April and greater part of month May. 94 cwt. grass during summer and autumn, with pasture. Fed upwards of seven months.	Hay and straw, 8s. 0d.; grass, &c., £1 19s. 2d.; pasture, 5s. . . .	2 12 2		
			Valued on 31st March, 1867, at. . .	6 0 0		
				8 12 2		
			Amount received for service, . £1 18 0			
			Sold, November 8th, for . 7 0 0	8 18 0		
					0 6 2	—
2 Yearling heifers,	Ditto,	18 stones hay, 26 stones straw, during April and May. 3 tons clover and grass, with pasture, during 7 months, for about 6 hours each day, except when stormy weather occurred.	Valued on 31st March, 1867, at £5; hay and straw, 10s. 6d.; grass, soiling, £1 5s; pasture, 10s., . . .	7 5 6		
			Sold on 8th November, 1868, at . .	7 4 0		
					0 1 6	—
2 Pigs (stores),	Entirely housefed,	4 tons turnips and 1,440 quarts buttermilk at ½d.	Value of feeding stuff, £4 8s.; valued on 31st March, 1867, at £4 10s., . . .	8 18 0		
			1 sold at £2 16s. 4d., 1 do. at £5 8s. 1d.,	8 4 5		
					—	0 13 7
2 Calves,	Housefed,	282 quarts newmilk, 884 quarts buttermilk, ½ ton hay, ½ ton turnips.	Milk, £2 8s.; turnips, 10s.; hay, £1 5s.,	4 3 0		
			Valued 31st March, 1868, at . .	5 0 0		
					0 17 0	—
1 Horse,	Mostly housefed,	1 ton 3 cwt. hay at 50s.; 1 ton straw at 30s.; 97 cwt. grass=	16¼ hay, 40s. 7d.; oats, 80 sts.=80s.; turnips, 24s.; pasture, 20s.			
					Total, £	12 12 1

Remarks.—In estimating the expense of feeding, the following standards were taken:—Hay, 50s. per ton; straw, 30s.; and turnips, 12s. per ton. Grass and vetches were considered equal to 1-6th their weight of dry hay, and reckoned at the price charged for that article. There seems very little difference between the cost of winter and summer feeding. Though there is a loss on the part of the dairy cattle, I am of opinion that it, together with attendance, is more than balanced by the large quantity of manure produced.

19. *Tervoe* Agricultural School and Farm, near Limerick.—There was no agricultural boarder in the school in 1867. *Appendix F.*

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thirty-five of the day scholars in the National school on the farm attended and received agricultural instruction; which consisted of half an hour's lesson on each of five days in the week. Everything done on the model farm possessing any interest was also explained to them out of doors.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The model farm contains 23A. 2R. 21P. (and about six acres of craggy land), which is rented from Colonel Monsell, M.P., at the yearly rent of £23 12*s.* 6*d.*

The fields marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and the adjoining crag, are cultivated as a small Belgian farm.

TERVOE MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year,	172	14	5	By Amount received for grain,	26	5	7
„ Amount paid in rent,	23	12	6	„ Amount received for potatoes, roots, &c.,	10	18	0
„ Amount paid for seeds, lime, manures, &c.,	3	18	0	„ Amount received for cattle sold,	93	9	4
„ Amount paid for cattle during the year,	37	12	6	„ Miscellaneous,	0	10	0
„ Amount paid for new farming implements and repairs,	11	5	9	„ Expenses not chargeable to farm,	5	1	0
„ Amount paid for labour,	25	5	9	„ Amount of inventory and valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of unexhausted improvements,	185	5	10½
„ Miscellaneous,	10	10	1				
„ To profit and loss for balance, being gain on the year,	36	10	9				
	£321	9	9½		£321	9	9½

TERVOE MODEL FARM.—RETURN of CROPPING, &c., for 1867.

Crop.	Area, (Statute.)	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Yield.	Cost of production.	Value.	Profit.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. 1. Oats,	1¼ acre,	Roots,	Mar. 26,	18 sts.,	Aug. 14,	220 sts.,	5 19 5	14 16 8 (including straw.)	8 17 3
No. 2. Roots:									
Turnips,	1 „	Lea Oats,	May 24,	4 lbs.,	Nov. 15,	20 tons,	9 8 8½	10 0 0 (at 10*s.* per ton.)	0 11 3½
Mangels,	¾ „	Do.,	Do.,	2 lbs.,	Do.,	5 „	2 6 11½	3 0 0 (at 12*s.* per ton.)	0 13 0½
No. 3. Oats,	1¾ „	Grass,	Mar. 26,	21 sts.,	Aug. 14,	240 sts.,	6 10 9	16 0 0 (including value of straw.)	9 9 3
No. 4. Hay,	1½ „	Grain, with grass seeds.	Mar. 27,	56 lbs. Italian, 10 lbs. red clover.	June 10, 1st cutting; Aug. 19, 2nd cutting.	3 tons,	4 3 8	9 0 0 (at £3 per ton.)	4 16 4

[TABLE.

Details of the Cost of Production.

—	No. 1. Oats, 1½ acre.	No. 2. Turnips, 1 acre.	No. 2. Mangels, ¼ acre.	No. 3. Oats, 1¾ acre.	No. 4. Hay, 1½ acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ploughing,	0 12 0	—	—	1 0 0	—
Seed,	1 2 6	—	—	1 6 8	—
Harrowing and rolling,	0 6 0	—	—	0 6 0	—
Weeding,	0 5 6	—	—	—	—
Reaping, binding, stooking, raking, &c.	0 13 5	—	—	0 13 1	—
Threshing, winnowing, and carting to market, &c.	1 10 0	—	—	1 10 0	—
Rent,	1 10 0	—	—	1 15 0	—
1. Preparatory Culture, viz.:—					
Ploughing stubble,	—	0 12 0	0 3 0	—	—
Spring tillage—two ploughings, three harrowings and rollings, opening drills, carting out and spreading manure, closing drills, and sowing seed,	—	2 3 0	0 10 0	—	—
Seed,	—	0 3 6	0 1 6	—	—
2. After Culture, viz.:—					
Thining, hoeing, weeding, grubbing, &c.	—	1 0 11	0 6 6½	—	—
Topping, lifting, carting in, and pitting,	—	1 2 7½	0 4 3	—	—
Manure, 25 tons (per acre) at 4s. (⅓ of which),	—	3 6 8	0 16 8	—	—
Rent,	—	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	—
Seed—56 lbs. Italian, at 4d.=18s. 8d. 10 lbs. clover, at 9d.=7s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	1 6 2
Harrowing and rolling,	—	—	—	—	0 5 0
Mowing, saving, carting in, and ricking (two cuttings),	—	—	—	—	1 2 6
Rent,	—	—	—	—	1 10 0
£	5 19 5	9 8 8½	2 6 11½	6 10 9	4 3 8

A Return of the number of each class of Live Stock, &c.—Cattle.

The cattle on hand the 31st March, 1867, comprised two yearling heifers, valued at £7 each, and four two year olds, valued at £9 10s. each. Four of those (one yearling and three two year olds, in calf) were afterwards transferred to Farrahy model farm on the 6th January. The value put on left no margin for profit.

—	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.
Description—19 yearling, February, 1867; 20, 21, and 22 two year olds.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Valuation price, 31st March, 1867,	7 0 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0
Cost of maintenance and system of management:—				
Grass, from the 1st April to 30th November,	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Cost of service of bull (20s. for the four),	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Received in house from 1st December to 6th January, 3 cwt. turnips daily (attendance and fodder (straw) put against manure) = 14 cwt. at 6d.	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
	9 2 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 12 0
Value put on at date of transfer, 6th January,	9 9 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0
	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

According to the above table, there is a loss of 6s. on three, and a gain of 7s. on one, which, on the whole, leaves the gain on the transfer to amount to the sum of one shilling.

There remained after the transfer of the four incalf heifers to Farrahy, two heifers—one two year old and one three year old (yearling and two year old, 1st April, 1867); the latter, having "missed" the bull, was fattened, and the former run round as store. There were transferred from Mungret farm, on the 8th February, 1868, one stripper cow for fatting, at £11 10s., and one yearling heifer at £6. The balance sheet for those four is—

—	No. 18.	No. 23.	No. 24.	No. 25.
DESCRIPTION, &c., as above.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Valuation price, 31st March, 1867,	7 0 0	9 10 0	—	—
System of management and cost of maintenance:—				
Grass, from 1st April to 30th Nov., for No. 18 and 23,	1 10 0	2 10 0	—	—
Turnips, from 1st Dec. to 15th March, 2 stones daily = 26½ cwt. at 6*d.*	0 13 2	—	—	—
Do. from 1st Dec. to 1st Feb., 3 stones daily = 23¼ cwt. at 6*d.*	—	0 11 8	—	—
Do. from 1st Feb. to 31st March, 8 stones daily = 59 cwt. at 6*d.*	—	1 9 6	—	—
Do. from 8th Feb. to 31st March, 10 stones daily = 64 cwt. at 6*d.*	—	—	1 12 0	—
Do. from 8th Feb. to 15th March, 9 cwt. at 6*d.*	—	—	—	0 4 6
Value of hay received during fatting process,	—	1 10 0	1 10 0	—
Value of cake do. do.	—	0 19 6	0 19 6	—
Price put on 24 and 25 at the date of transfer,	—	—	11 10 0	6 0 0
	9 3 2	16 10 8	15 11 6	6 4 6
Valued on 31st March, 1868,	10 10 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	6 10 0
	1 6 10	0 10 8	1 11 6	0 5 6
Value of manure in excess of the cost of attendance,	0 10 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	0 2 6
Gain on No. 18, 23, 25, and loss on 24,	1 16 10	1 15 8	0 1 6	0 8 0

SHEEP.

1867.	£ s. d.	1867.	£ s. d.
April 1, To amount valuation—20 ewes at 52*s.* 6*d.*	52 10 0	June, — By amount received for milk,	0 4 8
25 lambs, at 15*s.*	18 15 0	July, — Do. for wool,	8 4 6
„ Do. summer keep (grass), 15*s.* each,	15 0 0	Sept. 8. Do. one tup lamb,	2 8 0
„ Do. 9 ewes transferred from Mungret, at 42*s.* 6*d.*	19 2 6	„ 25. Do. 13 lambs at 27*s.*	17 11 0
„ Do. winter keep, viz.:—		1868.	
11 tons roots at 10*s.*	5 10 0	Jan. — Do. 6 ewes transferred to Derrycastle Model Farm,	14 10 0
2 tons hay at 50*s.*	5 0 0	March, — Do. 3 fat lambs,	3 3 0
Value of cake consumed,	2 0 0	Value of manure made,	3 0 0
Attendance, &c.,	3 15 0	March 31, By amount valuation, viz.:—	
	121 12 6	23 ewes at 47*s.* 6*d.*	51 12 6
Balance, being gain,	23 16 2	30 lambs at 15*s.*	22 10 0
		11 hoggets at 35*s.*	19 5 0
	£145 8 8		£145 8 8

Mr. Ryan, the agriculturist, is entitled to a gratuity of £10.

20. *Woodstock* Agricultural School, County Kilkenny, is situated on Colonel Tighe's property, near the handsome village of Innistiogue.

A pretty large class was instructed in agriculture in 1867, but the quality of the instruction was indifferent. The teacher is rather old and inefficient.

The farm contains 8A. 2R. 35P. of very poor land, and is held by the Commissioners at the yearly rent of £8 14*s.*, at which rent they have sub-let it to the teacher, Mr. Lynch, who affords both literary and agricultural instruction. He pursues three courses of cropping, namely, the three (modified into a six course) four and five courses.

The live stock maintained on the farm is not adequate to produce the quantity of manure required for the breadth of land under roots. To make up for the deficiency the teacher has had to depend largely on artificial manure.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The land, though cultivated as a model farm for many years, is still in a wretched state of poverty, and it is as foul as it is poor.

I give below a tabulated return of the pupils instructed in agriculture in this class of schools in 1867.

Name of School.	Number of Distinct Pupils who received Agricultural instruction in 1867.			
	Distinct Agricultural Boarders.	Distinct Pupil Teachers instructed in Agriculture.	Distinct Day Scholars in Agricultural Class.	Total.
I.				
1. Kilkenny,	22	13	–	35
2. Limerick,	30	13	28	71
3. Munster (Cork,	21	13	–	34
4. Ulster (Belfast),	12	25	–	38
II.				
5. Athy,	7	4	13	24
6. Bailieboro',	4	5	41	50
7. Dunmanway,	1	5	48	54
III.				
8. Ballymoney,	1	–	16	16
9. Bath (County Monaghan),	–	–	–	–
10. Derrycastle,	1	–	16	17
11. Dunlewy, Co. Donegal,	–	–	45	45
12. Farrahy,	–	–	–	–
13. Glandore,	–	–	40	40
14. Gormanstown,	3	–	24	27
15. Kylepark,	–	–	32	32
16. Leitrim,	–	–	32	32
17. Mount Trenchard,	3	–	8*	11
18. Templedouglas (Co. Donegal),	–	–	5	5
19. Tervoe,	–	–	35	35
20. Woodstock,	–	–	49	49
Total,	105	78	432	615

Summarizing the profits on the Board's farm, we find the following:—

Farm.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Profit. £	s.	d.	Farm.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Profit. £	s.	d.
Glasnevin,	168	0	2	526	12	2	Bailieboro',	48	0	15	48	14	3
Glasnevin School Garden,	1	2	19	23	11	1	Dunmanway,	12	0	0	10	5	2
Kilkenny,	79	0	34	138	11	11	Glandore,	24	3	8	16	9	4
Limerick,	70	3	3	140	16	2	Templedouglas,	29	0	0	6	19	0
Munster,	126	3	17	139	13	4	Tervoe,	23	2	21	36	10	9
Athy,	64	0	20	203	3	1	Total,	639	1	11	£1,291	6	3

III.—*First Class Agricultural Schools under Local Management.*

The distinction between this and the other classes of agricultural schools has been explained over and over again in these reports. Generally speaking the farms are not as large nor the buildings so extensive as those of the first class establishments under the Board's exclusive control. The entire management too, is local; that is, the landlord or the teacher erect the buildings, or the greater part of them; the teacher rents the farm and carries it on with his own private capital. He affords agricultural instruction to a class of the more advanced boys in the National school with which the farm is connected. If he does this and at the same time sets a judicious example of management on his farm he gets a salary of £10 a year,

All this is done in the ordinary agricultural schools, to be presently referred to, at a cost of £5 a year per school. In some of the "ordinary agricultural schools" it is better done than in some of the model agricultural schools under local management. This being so the latter should be levelled down to the former class; or rather, all should be paid accord-

* Industrial class.

ing to the results, or the amount of actual agricultural instruction afforded and the amount of good accomplished.

There is one feature which was intended to distinguish the model agricultural schools under local management from the ordinary agricultural schools; namely, that provision was intended to be made for a number of resident agricultural boarding pupils. With the one notable exception of Loughash, in the county Tyrone, the boarding department does not exist in these schools; hence they have no longer any claim to this title.

The following table gives the names and statistics of these schools:—

Name.	Post-Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm.	Number of Pupils Instructed in Agriculture.		
				Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Total.
			A. R. P.			
1. Larne,	Larne,	Antrim,	7 0 38	—	78	78
2. Ballycarry,	Ballycarry,	Antrim,	7 2 20	—	36	36
3. Cornagilta,	Monaghan,	Monaghan,	35 0 0	—	17*	17
4. Loughash,	Dunamanagh,	Tyrone,	74 3 18	23	10	33
5. Cahersherkin,	Ennistymon,	Clare,	12 2 20	—	99	99
6. Sallybank,	Broadford,	Clare,	16 0 0	—	38	38
7. Feakle,	Feakle,	Clare,	14 2 16	—	65	65
8. Glengarra,	Lismore,	Waterford,	20 0 16	1	30	31
9. Garryhill,	Bagnalstown,	Carlow,	11 2 10	—	41	41
10. Piltown,	Piltown,	Kilkenny,	8 1 20	—	44	44
11. Rahan,	Tullamore,	King's,	12 13 0	—	50	50
12. Dromiskin,	Castlebellingham,	Louth,	10 0 24	—	40*	40
13. Woodpole,	Kells,	Meath,	15 0 0	—	49	49
14. Ballinakill,	Marble Hill, Loughrea,	Galway,	30 0 0	—	25	25
15. Clonkeenkeryl,	Menlough, Mount Bellew,	Galway,	26 0 0	—	17	17
16. Cross,	Cong,	Mayo,	84 0 0	—	—†	—
17. Glanduff,	Lecarrow, Athlone,	Roscommon,	20 3 10	—	48	48
		Total,		24	687	711

Viewing them as ordinary agricultural schools, the agricultural department, in the schools of this class which I visited during the year, was very fairly represented.

Larne, the first on the list, I did not visit, for reasons which it is not necessary to explain here, until February of this year. The agricultural department of this school formerly had a good reputation. Its merits will be found established in "Blue Books." Its usefulness just now is very little. The farm, which contains seven statute acres, is not a model for anybody; several pieces of ground round about it are better farmed. The agricultural instruction afforded in the school is very imperfect, and wants life and reality. The boys composing the agricultural class can answer questions on the nature and properties of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, but that species of knowledge does not constitute agricultural education. Of the real scientific principles which are of direct value to the farmer, they possess no knowledge. The knowledge imparted to them is as interesting as any general information, but, in the way in which it is imparted, it would be just as useful to a shipbuilder as to a farmer.

With the exception of a few boys who compose an industrial class, and whom the Commissioners pay for working on the land, the boys in the agricultural class are never taken over the farm, yet this is called a model agricultural school. The teacher is a man of high literary attainments; the literary character of his school is said to be excellent; he teaches classics, physical science, and navigation; but he has had little agricultural experience, and knew very little of farming when he was appointed to this school.

* The teachers of these schools have not furnished any returns. The attendance of pupils in the agricultural class is taken from the Agricultural Inspector's report.

† School Farm inoperative.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Some allowance must also be made for the circumstance that very few farmers' sons attend the school. However, the same may be said of the school when the agricultural department was most prosperous, though not perhaps to the same extent as now.

There is one school in this class managed by one of Mr. Donaghy's former pupils, on which I have great pleasure in reporting most favourably—namely, Piltown, in the county Kilkenny. The school is in the handsome village of Piltown, which bears the amplest testimony to the fostering care of its noble proprietor, the Earl of Bessborough. His lordship has always been a warm advocate of agricultural education; and has introduced it into almost all his National schools. He was fortunate in the selection of Mr. Cunningham, who has been teacher of the Piltown school since 1851. His agricultural class is well instructed; his little farm of eight acres is skilfully managed, and his garden is a model in its way. Altogether, the agricultural department in the school affords an excellent illustration of the practicability and usefulness of combining agricultural with literary instruction in the National schools of this country. The agricultural class is composed of all the boys in the third class and upwards. The Agricultural Class Book is read four times a week in place of the ordinary Lesson-books. The text is explained by the teacher; on the model farm they see theory reduced to practice; and they have a good specimen of cottage gardening daily before their eyes.

Mr. Cunningham has derived no small amount of profit from his little farm. His balance-sheet for 1867 is the most unfavourable for some years past; by publishing it, therefore, his case cannot be overstated.

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1867.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Valuation on 1st January, 1867,	94	16	6	By Sale of grain,	33	16	8
„ Rent and taxes,	12	18	3½	„ Other crops,	21	14	1
„ Seeds and manures,	10	13	8	„ Live stock,	42	8	6
„ Live stock,	6	10	0	„ Milk and butter,	18	17	0
„ Implements,	0	18	9	„ Valuation on 31st December, 1867,	77	5	6
„ Feeding, viz.:—							
For pigs, £14 12 6							
Cattle, 7 0 0							
	21	12	6				
„ Labour (hired and pupils'),	24	1	11				
„ Profit,	22	10	1½				
	£194	1	9		£194	1	9

If to the amount here shown as profit, £22 10*s.* 1½*d.*, we add the amount paid for labour, and which the small farmer could save, viz., £24 1*s.* 11*d.*, we get the sum (£46 12*s.* 0½*d.*), available for the maintenance of the farmer and his family; namely, 18*s.* a week. Can anyone doubt that if Mr. Cunningham were able to devote his undivided attention to this piece of land, he would have considerably exceeded this sum. His labourer possesses no exceptional skill; and he performs the chief part of his work when Mr. Cunningham is teaching in his school. The agricultural department added £32 10*s.* 1½*d.* to Mr. Cunningham's income in '67; namely, the profit £22 10*s.* 1½*d.*, and the agricultural salary of £10 paid by the Board.

Mr. Cunningham feeds a good many pigs, which he finds profitable. In this respect his experience differs greatly from the peculiar views of his brother, who has the management of the Ulster Model Farm, and who cannot be induced to feed any pigs. Mr. Cunningham of Piltown has furnished me with the following notes of his experience in pig-feeding during 1865–6–7:—

1865.	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid for 10 pigs during 1865,	12	10	0
„ Feeding stuff,	15	0	2
„ Profit and loss, being gain for year,	15	5	4
	£42	15	6

1865.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for 10 pigs sold, 1865,	42	15	6
	£42	15	6

1866.	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid for 10 pigs during 1866,	12	12	0
„ Feeding stuff,	20	18	0
„ Profit and loss, being gain for the year 1866,	5	14	6
	£39	4	6

1866.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for 10 pigs sold, 1866,	39	4	6
	£39	4	6

1867.	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid for 6 pigs, 28th June, 1867,	2	18	0
„ Feeding stuff,	12	12	9
„ Profit and loss, being gain for the year,	6	19	3
	£22	10	0

1867.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for 6 pigs sold 14th October, 1867,	22	10	0
	£22	10	0

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"In the above returns," says Mr. Cunningham, "nothing is charged for attendance, as no extra labour had to be employed. I consider the value of the manure more than an equivalent for the labour.

"It will be observed that the profit for the year 1865 is much larger than for the two succeeding years; this arises from the great increase in the price of Indian meal, it having increased nearly one-third in price in 1867, as compared with 1865, and also from one lot being kept in the winter of 1866-7, which was very severe, so that a much larger quantity of food was consumed in fattening, and also the price of bacon being very low at the time of sale.

"I buy my pigs at about three months old, and for from £1 to £1 5*s.* each, and in about four months I have them ready for market, weighing from thirteen to fourteen stones each. In the summer season the food consists of cabbages (raw) cut up very small, and boiled Indian meal porridge poured over them, and well mixed together, and when cool is given with supply of sour milk. The food is never allowed to be more than one day old. At about a month previous to being sold, they get Indian meal porridge, made very solid, and milk; no cabbage being given for this period. I don't cut off the cabbages from the stalk, but strip the lower leaves off, and by this means I get a larger supply of food than if I were to cut off the cabbage entirely.

"I do not approve of fattening pigs in the winter season, the larger supply of food required, and the expense of cooking roots not being paid for by the profit realized.

"I have been so convinced that pigs will pay a fair profit on the outlay if carefully attended to, that I have gone to considerable expense in getting up a larger and more convenient piggery, and a more convenient place and means for cooking."

The *Loughash* school is, as stated in former reports, by far the largest and the best in this class. It is, perhaps, the most useful agricultural school in the country; it is conducted in a plain style, particularly suited to the circumstances of the people. This plan originated with J. P. Kennedy, esq., now colonel in the Royal Engineers. He was left guardian of his nephew, who owns the Loughash property, near Dunamanagh, in the county Tyrone. In 1834 he appointed Mr. James Moore to manage an agricultural school in the centre of the property, to instruct the tenants in the best modes of reclaiming and farming their

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holdings, and to act as receiver of their rents. Mr. Moore had charge of the day school, and the boarding department, which was established in 1837, and which is distinct from the day school. In 1834 the people were in a most ignorant and depressed condition. The area of the property is 1,160 statute acres, chiefly bog and mountain. Four acres were at first attached to the school, and cultivated as a model farm in a skilful and successful way. Bit by bit of the wild bog and mountain was gradually reclaimed by Mr. Moore, and now the model farm contains 70 acres of very fair land, worth about £1 an acre. Mr. Moore began by dividing the property into farms of from 10 to 20 acres, which were offered to any person who would become tenants on condition of reclaiming a little every year. The land was given free of rent for the first seven years, and for the next seven years the rent was annually increased one shilling an acre. The colonists were chiefly farm labourers, destitute of capital, as no other could be induced to embark in the undertaking. For the first few years they had to seek employment from neighbouring proprietors and farmers, to support life while reclaiming their own holdings. The greater portion of their time was thus occupied the first year; but it became less and less, until the farms were made sufficiently productive to support themselves and their families.

The famine of 1846–7–8 found this colony just emerging from infancy. It was to the colonists a period of great trial; but, guided by their friend Mr. Moore, they stood the crisis, while the people elsewhere were swept away. A loan was obtained from the Board of Works for the drainage and improvement of the land; and all who needed help were employed under this loan until 1852, when the crisis had ceased and all the Loughash colonists once more derived the means of subsistence from the cultivation of their own farms.

I visited this estate and the agricultural school for the first time in 1865; went from house to house among the tenants, and found them comfortable, contented, and prosperous. Several of them showed me receipts of deposits in the banks; and I saw from their receipts that the rents were as punctually paid as on any estate with which I am acquainted.

The population on this property increased from 96 in 1834, to 282 in 1864; and the rental increased from £145 to £320 in the same period!

Sketches are submitted, copied from the Ordnance maps, showing the appearance and state of the property in 1830 and in 1863, which give a much clearer view of the improvement effected than any words of mine.

Too much prominence cannot, in my judgment, be given to the results accomplished by the Loughash Agricultural School. If the people were equally well instructed, directed, and encouraged elsewhere, poverty and discontent would disappear from the face of the country. There are thousands of properties in Ireland at the present moment whose surface is in as wild, primitive, and unprofitable a state as Loughash was in 1830. The people on these properties live on from year to year, and from hand to mouth, in a comparatively indolent and listless state. Is not the remedy manifest? Does it not consist in increasing their intelligence, and inducing them to become continuous in their industry.

The Commissioners may well derive satisfaction from having liberally aided and encouraged the Loughash establishment, which admirably illustrates the usefulness of the system of agricultural education they have established.

It will be said, perhaps, that the success of the experiment turned upon the practical fitness of Mr. Moore for the work.

Mr. Moore deserves immense praise for the creditable way in which he has conducted the school, and helped to lift up the colonists. He is an able man, and his abilities have been zealously employed in the dis-

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charge of the duties which he undertook. But Mr. Moore would not have made the experiment what it has been made if he had not been aided by the Board. His history testifies to the merits of their system of agricultural education. The system owes a great deal to him, but where would Loughash be without the system? Mr. Moore is, in his own person, too, a striking instance of the value of agricultural education; for had he not received an excellent agricultural education at Templemoyle, he would not have been heard of in connexion with the Loughash Agricultural Colony School, or any similar one. In any walk of life he would be a most useful member of society; but, thanks to Colonel Kennedy, and to the Commissioners, Mr. Moore's talents have been employed in a way which has proved a blessing to the colonists of Loughash.

It is all the more desirable to dwell on this school, because it fully illustrates the way in which the landed interest of Ireland and the Commissioners could mutually assist each other in promoting the public good. A great many farmers' sons receive an excellent training at Glasnevin; they should be encouraged both by the landlords and by the Board to cultivate their fathers' holdings as model farms. They could give a few short lessons weekly to the children in the nearest National school; they could give simple village lessons occasionally to their neighbours; and they could exhibit on their farms a system of agriculture in advance of those neighbours. They could advise the farmers in their respective districts in all matters relating to farming, such, for example, as in the mode of growing, steeping, and managing flax. All this could be done at a small outlay. The men selected should know their business and proceed with great modesty and good sense. They should lead on the farmers and learn while they instruct. No new farm-buildings would be required; nay, they would not, under such circumstances, be desirable. The existing houses and offices could be gradually improved; and from the outset the principles of hygenie should be observed. The stagnant pools in front of the doors, which tend to propagate disease, should be at once removed, the cow-houses and stables properly cleaned and ventilated, and the manure collected and preserved in a proper manner.

The following particulars regarding Loughash will be found interesting:—

CLASSIFIED LIST of the OCCUPATIONS of the BOARDERS who have left LOUGHASH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, from its commencement, in 1837, up to the 31st of December, 1867.

26	Became landstewards and overseers.
35	„ teachers of National and other schools.
18	„ clerks and shop assistants.
3	„ excise officers.
9	„ overseers in sugar plantations, Trinidad, West Indies.
5	Emigrated.
17	Went to Glasnevin.
2	Entered on Ordnance Survey.
76	Became farmers on their own account.
4	Went to learn Classics, and have since become clergymen.
195	Total.

SCALE of DIETARY, LOUGHASH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Breakfast and Supper,	Stirabout and milk.
Dinner,	Potatoes and milk, with 10 oz. flour bread each, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; on Sunday and Thursday, ½ lb. bacon or beef each, with greens, in addition to that supplied on the other days.

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School
Farms.

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TIME-TABLE of LOUGHASH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

At 5½ A.M.		Rise.
From 5½ A.M.	to 6 A.M.	Wash, dress, say prayers, &c.
„ 6 „	„ 9 „	Studying in school.
„ 9 „	„ 10 „	Breakfast.
„ 10 „	„ 2 P.M.	Working on farm.
„ 2 P.M.	„ 3 „	Dinner.
„ 3 „	„ 5 „	Working on farm.
„ 5 „	„ 5½ „	Wash and prepare for study.
„ 5½ „	„ 6 „	Lecture on agriculture, &c.
„ 6 „	„ 9 „	Studying in school.
„ 9 „	„ 9½ „	Supper.
„ 9½ „	„ 10 „	Prepare for bed.
At 10 P.M.		Bed.

BALANCE SHEET, LOUGHASH MODEL FARM, 1867.

CR.	£	s.	d.	DR.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation at commencement of year,	578	0	0	By amount received for oats, viz.:—			
To amount paid for labour, viz.:—				226 cwt. 1 q. 19 lbs.	100	17	1
Manual, 973¾ days, £48 13 9½				„ Do. for 1½ tons of turnips,	1	6	0
Horse, 12 days, 0 18 0				„ Do. 18 tons of potatoes,	63	0	0
	49	11	9½	„ Do. dairy produce,	100	10	4
To free labour of pupils,	51	3	4½	„ Do. eggs and poultry,	12	4	0
„ Amount paid for farm seed,	7	7	8	Valuation at close of year,	589	0	0
„ Do. manure,	10	7	0				
„ Do. cattle,	4	17	6				
„ Do. feeding stuff,	5	10	0				
„ Do. implements and repairs,	6	0	0				
„ One year's rent,	51	10	0				
„ Poor-rate,	2	5	6				
„ County cess,	6	5	6				
Profit,	175	9	1				
	£948	7	5		£948	7	5

IV. ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

It has been already stated that the leading idea of the Commissioners when they established the agricultural department was to blend agricultural with literary instruction in as many of their rural National schools as possible. Many considered that the elements of agriculture admitted of being explained to boys in a school as well as the principle of other industrial callings. Many were anxious, too, that the principles expounded in the school should be exemplified, when practicable, on a piece of land adjoining the school.

The system was to be elementary. It was not to be of a pretentious or professional character; it was not to teach the comparatively few enlightened farmers in the country, but to leaven the mass of the population who were inaccessible to any other agent of agricultural progress.

This was a new idea in agricultural education. It had not been previously conceived, or at all events not put into practical operation in any other country. It was a new experiment, of which the public approved, and from which great good was expected. Serious difficulties were to be encountered. In the first place, a vast number of the teachers who were to embark in the experiments were drawn from the class of small farmers whose agricultural practices were to be corrected, and were, in consequence, ill qualified for the new duty. The Board's Inspectors, an able and zealous body, were not supposed to know even the elements of agriculture. The study of farming could not prudently be forced on the teachers, more especially in the early stages of the National system, when formidable difficulties of another kind had to be encountered.

These circumstances, when fully considered, sufficiently account for the slow progress made by the Commissioners in carrying out agricultural instruction in the National schools. They have never abandoned the original idea; on the contrary, they have acted upon it consistently to

the present, and now their efforts are in a fair way of being crowned with success.

In 1867 they sanctioned arrangements which have already infused new life and vigour into the department, and laid the foundation of an extensive scheme of agricultural education.

Agricultural School Farms.

Prior to 1867 agriculture was not regarded as an element in the classification of the teachers trained in the central establishment; henceforward marks will be given for agriculture to the extent of about one-twelfth of the sum total of marks. It is not forced on any teacher, but the subject is encouraged, and the teacher made to feel that the Commissioners attach to it a high value.

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In the programme of annual examinations for the promotion of teachers ten marks out of 600 or 700 were formerly affixed to agriculture; in many cases the Head and District literary Inspectors did not encourage the teachers to study agriculture, and accordingly very few of them paid any attention to this part of the programme. Agriculture was virtually excluded from the examination, and the study as well as the teaching of it were disregarded by all except the masters of the agricultural schools.

In 1867 a new scale was prepared by P. J. Keenan, esq., Chief of Inspection, which gives due prominence to agriculture. And already the teachers have been examined in a series of questions in agriculture prepared by the officers of the agricultural department. These papers will turn the scale in favour of a great many teachers, who will be encouraged to teach agriculture in their schools.

An impetus has also been given to agricultural education in Ireland by the publication of a new Agricultural Class Book, and the order of the Board recommending its use. It is used in all rural schools by all boys in third class and upwards, in place of the ordinary reading book, for two lessons in each week. Of the importance of this order there can be no doubt. Agricultural objects are daily under the notice of the sons of the small farmers and farm labourers of Ireland who attend the National schools. It is to them of the utmost use to have the elementary principles involved in the proper management of these objects brought continually before their minds. The principles of tillage, the advantages of the rotation of crops, the best modes of caring and preserving manure, and other subjects of a similar nature can be easily explained in school; no subject is so likely to interest these boys, and if we show them the value of science in its application to the daily labours of their fathers and families, we infallibly arouse in their youthful minds a relish for science of all kinds. Science is first seen as an object of practical utility, and from this they are induced soon to appreciate its higher aim and end.

Thirty-seven thousand copies of the new class-book have already been printed off; these have been read by the adult as well as by the young farmers. In very many schools a large number of copies of this book has been bought by the children and read at home by themselves and their parents.

This work has been addressed to three separate classes of readers—1st, young boys in National schools; 2nd, young men undergoing a professional agricultural training in the model agricultural schools of the Board; and 3rd, small farmers with a limited amount of education.

It suits the second of the three classes above enumerated better than either of the others.

For the other two classes, and particularly for young lads in ordinary National schools, it has been found to be too comprehensive. Thus, if a boy begins to read it only when he enters the third class, and then only at the rate of two lessons weekly, he may not remain sufficiently long at school to get half through the work. To meet this difficulty, a much

book has been prepared which it is proposed to call "The First ...k of Practical Agriculture."

...ool ...arms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The agricultural education afforded in the ordinary agricultural schools of the Board, may be divided into three branches. First, there is the instruction afforded in-door by lessons, the number and duration of which vary. In many of the schools there are three lessons every week of an hour each; in others, there is a half hour lesson on each of five days in the week.

In the second place, there is attached to every "ordinary agricultural school" a piece of ground which is cultivated as a school-farm or school-garden. The boys who read the Agricultural Class Book in the school are taken over these little farms or gardens regularly and the system of culture and management pursued explained to them.

Third, there is in some of the schools what is called an "industrial class;" that is, a number of the boys who read the Agricultural Class Book, work on the farm for an hour or two daily, either before or after school hours. It is recommended that these boys should be paid for their services, at the rate of 1*d.* per hour. The teacher has no right to their labour for nothing. If he is a man of agricultural skill the work, which is performed under his immediate superintendence, helps to increase their skill in the performance of farm labour.

When lads, who happen to be the sons of poor persons, are properly paid for their labour, they invariably remain at school a year or so longer than they would otherwise do, a circumstance which, as already pointed out, gives to this species of industrial education a new interest in the eyes of the educationist. One of the greatest drawbacks to the spread of education among the labouring poor is that they are tempted, often necessitated, to send their sons to labour before they have acquired the necessary amount of schooling. A lad of very tender age now-a-days, earns a few shillings a week; and with the average rate of wages throughout the year at between 7*s.* and 8*s.* a week, a labouring man with a wife and children cannot be expected to forego the additional nourishing and comfort which a lad's wages will procure. The father is not to be blamed for this; the Irish farm labourer loves his child with true parental affection; but what is he to do? The struggle for existence is hard, the call for bread must be responded to before all others; the nurture of the body must be cared before the culture of the mind.

As an aid towards improving the education of the rising generation of Irish labourers, I would suggest to the patrons and managers of schools the propriety of establishing a number of school-farms or school-gardens and paying a number of the boys for cultivating them. The boys could not earn as much on these little farms as they would if wholly occupied at farm work; but all parents, except the very poor and needy, would gladly sacrifice the difference in consideration of the better education their children would receive.

The number of ordinary agricultural schools has been steadily, though slowly increasing. Since 1861 the numbers are

	Ordinary Agricultural Schools.	School Gardens.	Total.
1861, . . .	39	2	41
1862, . . .	48	3	51
1863, . . .	50	3	53
1864, . . .	55	3	58
1865, . . .	62	4	66
1866, . . .	66	5	71
1867, . . .	69	5	74

In the following list are given the names of these schools, the area of land

attached to each, and the number of distinct boys who receive
tural instruction in 1867.

LIST of the ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS in connexion in 186

Name	Post Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm. A.	R.	P.	No. of Pupils instructed in Agriculture.
1. Taniokey,	Poyntzpass,	Armagh,	7	0	0	21
2. Drumbanagher,	Do.,	Do.,	1	0	0	32
3. Balleighan,	Manorcunningham, Strabane,	Donegal,	12	0	0	39
4. Convoy,	Raphoe,	Do.,	10	0	0	10
5. Carradoan,	Rathmullen, Rathmelton,	Do.,	7	1	10	23
6. Tooban,	Burnfoot, Derry,	Do.,	4	0	0	15
7. Myragh,	Dunfanaghy,	Do.,	4	0	0	20
8. Donoughmore,	Castlefin,	Do.,	9	0	0	20
9. Arranmore Island,	Arranmore, Letterkenny,	Do.,	4	0	0	34
10. Drung,	Tullyvin,	Cavan,	11	0	25	26
11. Termon,	Killinkere, Virginia,	Do.,	3	0	0	50
12. Corracleigh,	Glangoolen, Dowra,	Do.,	3	2	0	24
13. Tullycassan,	Do.,	Do.,	15	0	0	26
14. Kilcogy,	Granard,	Do.,	3	3	5	34
15. Crieve,	Fivemiletown,	Fermanagh,	10	2	0	18
16. Lack,	Lack, Kesh,	Do.,	5	3	0	22
17. Gushedy,	Ederney,	Do.,	16	0	0	17
18. Broomfield,	Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	6	3	0	20
19. Ashburton,	Do.,	Do.,	5	0	0	35
20. Ballynenor,	Dunamanagh,	Tyrone,	54	0	0	12
21. Drumnafern,	Castlecaulfield,	Do.,	5	1	16	25
22. Ballinvally,	Castletowndelvin,	Westmeath,	6	2	0	52
23. Ratoath,	Ratoath,	Meath,	7	3	20	29*
24. Kilcloon,	Maynooth,	Do.,	2	0	0	9
25. Ballygloss,	Piltown,	Kilkenny,	3	3	24	20
26. Whitechurch,	Carrick-on-Suir,	Do.,	8	0	15	12*
27. Clonmore,	Piltown,	Do.,	3	1	0	23
28. Delgany,	Delgany,	Wicklow,	4	2	26	32
29. Twomilehouse,	Newbridge,	Kildare,	4	3	17	27
30. Clane,	Clane,	Do.,	2	1	12	36
31. Tiermohan,	Kilcock,	Do.,	2	0	30	22
32. Rathcoffey,	Clane,	Do.,	5	2	8	21
33. Rathcline,	Lanesborough,	Longford,	7	0	0	34
34. Cloontagh,	Killashee,	Do.,	10	0	0	54
35. Ballyegan,	Parsonstown,	King's,	5	0	0	—†
36. Parteen,	Limerick,	Clare,	2	1	7	50
37. Tubber,	Gort,	Do.,	8	0	0	27
38. Ballinruan,	Crusheen, Ennis,	Do.,	1	1	1	50
39. Moveen,	Carrigaholt,	Do.,	11	1	14	37
40. Cross,	Do.,	Do.,	15	0	0	—†
41. Dromandoora,	Feakle,	Do.,	25	0	0	20
42. Clonkeen,	Roscarberry,	Cork,	8	0	0	34
43. Kildinan,	Rathcormack, Fermoy,	Do.,	5	2	0	24
44. Freemount,	Milford, Charleville,	Do.,	9	0	0	24
45. Newmarket,	Newmarket,	Do.,	15	1	29	43*
46. Dirreendarragh,	Kenmare,	Kerry,	4	0	0	31
47. Lansdowne,	Do.,	Do.,	2	0	0	24*
48. Sneem,	Sneem,	Do.,	6	0	0	58
49. Lismore,	Lismore,	Waterford,	5	0	0	80
50. Grange,	Ardmore,	Do.,	2	0	0	26
51. Kinvarra,	Kinvarra,	Galway,	19	0	0	59
52. Castlehacket,	Castlehacket, Tuam,	Do.,	5	0	0	30
53. Drumadorn,	Mohill,	Leitrim,	2	2	0	43
54. Carragorra,	Ballina,	Mayo,	9	0	0	30
55. Doocastle,	Bunanadden,	Do.,	1	2	19	67
56. Brusna,	Ballaghadereen,	Do.,	3	2	0	32
57. Rooskey,	Do.,	Do.,	2	0	0	88
58. Cloughans,	Ballina,	Do.,	2	0	0	20
59. Cornafulla,	Athlone,	Roscommon,	13	3	11	27
60. Ballymurray,	Ballymurray,	Do.,	17	2	2	35
61. Ballymintan,	Ballinasloe,	Do.,	2	3	15	39
62. Ballyforan,	Ballyforan, Ballinasloe,	Do.,	2	0	3	14*

* The teachers of schools thus marked have furnished no returns. The attendance of pupils in agricultural class is taken from the reports of the Agricultural Inspectors.
† School Farm inoperative.

of the ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

	Post Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm.	No. of Pupils instructed in Agriculture.
63. Slatta,	Rooskey,	Roscommon,	11 0 0	19
64. Mountallen,	Keadue,	Do.,	4 3 10	44
65. Geevagh,	Ballyforan, Carrick-on-Shannon,	Sligo,	3 0 0	51
66. Camphill,	Collooney,	Do.,	7 0 0	21
67. Curry,	Bellaghy, Swineford,	Do.,	2 3 0	75
68. Doonflin,	Skreen,	Do.,	3 0 0	52
69. Powellsboro',	Tubbercurry,	Do.,	2 2 15	10*
		Total,		2,178

* The teachers of schools thus marked have furnished no returns. The attendance of pupils in agricultural class is taken from the reports of the Agricultural Inspectors.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Name.	Post-Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm.	No. of Pupils instructed in Agriculture
			A. R. P.	
1. Glasnevin,	Glasnevin,	Dublin,	1 2 19	34
2. Lough Glynn,	Lough Glynn, Frenchpark,	Roscommon,	0 2 0	45
3. Ballaghadereen,	Ballaghadereen,	Mayo,	0 1 0	58
4. Prizon,	Balla, Ballyglass,	Do.,	2 0 0	12
5. Derrycughan,	Markethill,	Armagh,	0 1 0	28
		Total,		177

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

I give here a summary of the pupils who received agricultural instruction in 1867:—

Class of Agricultural Schools.	Pupil Teachers.	Agricultural Boarders.	Day Scholars instructed in Agriculture.	Total.
1. First Class, under exclusive management of the Commissioners,	78	105	432	615
2. First Class, under local management,	—	24	687	711
3. Ordinary Agricultural Schools,	—	—	2,178	2,178
4. School Gardens,	—	—	177	177

What constitutes the distinction between school farms and school gardens?

When there is attached to a school as much ground as feeds a cow, we recommend that it shall be cropped with farm rather than with garden crops; and we call it a school-farm. When the area is not sufficient to maintain a cow, we recommend it to be tilled more on garden than on farm principles. In either case we require a systematic rotation of some kind to be pursued; and we also insist on deep, clean, and efficient tillage being exhibited to the children.

In former reports reference was made to the prejudice against ordinary agricultural schools and school-gardens, on the ground that they are calculated to encourage the excessive subdivision of the soil of Ireland; and it was shown that this objection is quite unfounded. Those pieces of land merely serve, as the name indicates, to illustrate certain principles expounded in the schools; they profess to exhibit, such improved modes of tillage as would enable the small farmers to take more out of their holdings, and to live in greater comfort and independence than they do at present; and they also serve to point out to the farm labourer who has a bit of ground attached to his cottage, how to employ the spare time of himself and his family, in growing farm or garden crops for his

own domestic use, and for profit, as is done with great adv[illegible] peasants of Belgium and of other countries.

Inspection.—It is universally admitted that the great success o[illegible] system of National education, organized and administered by the Boa[illegible] has turned, in no small measure, on efficient inspection; and that any [illegible] system of public education, no matter how well devised in other respects, would degenerate unless the schools were carefully inspected. This holds true of the agricultural department of the National system more perhaps than of the literary department. The people feel the wants of literary education so much that the demand for teachers creates healthy competition. There is not the same demand for agricultural instruction, and inspection is the only check on the teacher. Again, farms worked by public capital require the most constant and careful inspection, and their accounts need the most rigid scrutiny. The farms should be inspected at least three times a year; namely—in early winter, to see that the ground is properly prepared for the succeeding year's crops; second, in spring, to see that the land is handled in due time and in a skilful manner; third, in summer, to see the after-culture of the crops. It is also necessary to look after the management of the several kinds of the stock maintained on the farms, and particularly at the most critical periods of their management.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The inspection of the Board's school-farms is now conducted by Mr. Brogan and me. A great deal of my time is occupied at the official centre in Marlborough-street; and my visits of inspection are chiefly of a special character. For the first few years my visits were almost exclusively confined to the first class schools under the Board's exclusive management, because I found they stood so low in public estimation that my first and most urgent duty was to re-organize them. This year I confidently hope to be able to inspect all the ordinary agricultural schools.

An order of the Board requires Mr. Brogan to visit each of the agricultural schools three times a year. Considering that they are scattered all over the surface of the country, that many of them are very inaccessible, and that the total number now amounts to 120, it is impossible that any one man can make three efficient inspections of them all within the year.

I would, therefore, respectfully say that the interests of the department imperatively require that the inspection staff be increased. There are two ways in which this could be done. One is by appointing another Inspector and to divide Ireland into two divisions; and to place Mr. Brogan in charge of one district, and the new Inspector in charge of the other.

Another and a better plan would be to make the managers of the provincial and district model agricultural establishments of the Board District Agricultural Inspectors. To be an efficient Agricultural Inspector a man should not only have, in early life, been accustomed to agricultural pursuits, but he should mix with farmers and have the immediate management of some particular farm or farms, so that in his round of inspection he could talk with authority from his own observation.

The obvious means of promoting this is to make the agriculturists of the principal model farms local Agricultural Inspectors. Competent men placed in this position would not only render effective aid in directing the agricultural schools and advancing the agricultural department, but be also capable of rendering most essential service to the State in promoting the general agricultural prosperity of the country.

The adoption of this suggestion would, at first, appear to involve a heavy outlay; but I am prepared to show the Commissioners that arrangements could be made for carrying out the suggestion with little, if any, additional expense. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

The Secretaries, &c., &c. THOMAS BALDWIN.

...EPORT on AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, inspected during the ...year 1867, by M. BROGAN, esq., Agricultural Inspector.

...ins.

4, Drumcondra-terrace, Dublin,
August 16, 1868.

M. Brogan, esq.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your directions, I beg to submit my General Annual Report on the agricultural schools inspected by me during the past year; and, in the first place, I consider it proper to prefix the following statement of the manner in which my time was employed, and of the amount of official duty performed by me during the period included in this Report:—

EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

Engaged on ordinary inspection duty,	211 days.
Engaged on special duty, effecting annual valuations; marking answering in "Written Examination" Papers of Agricultural Boarders; writing reports, &c.,	60 ,,
On leave of absence during vacation, &c.,	29 ,,
Sundays and official holidays;	65 ,,
Total,	365 ,,

OFFICIAL DUTY PERFORMED.

Ordinary visits of inspection reported upon in the usual manner;	247
Special visits for valuations, &c.,	20
Total distance (statute miles) travelled on official duty;	11,504
Average distance travelled to each visit of inspection,	46½

DISTRIBUTION OF INSPECTION.

Class of School.	Number of times inspected.			
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.
First Class or "Model,"	All more than once.	24	12	—
Second ,, or "Ordinary;"	3	50	14	1
School Gardens,	All more than once.	3	1	1

The total number of agricultural schools of all classes under my inspection on 31st December, 1867, was 111, classified as follows:—

First Class or "Model,"	Under exclusive control of Commissioners,	*20	37
	Under local management,	17	
Second Class or "Ordinary" (all under local management);			69
School Gardens,	Under exclusive management of Commissioners;	1	5
	Under local management,	4	
	Total;		111

The following table shows their distribution in provinces:—

Provinces.	Class of School.			Total
	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	
Ulster,	10	21	1	32
Munster,	14	15	—	29
Leinster,	8*	14	1	23
Connaught,	5	19	3	27
Total,	37*	69	5	111

Model Agricultural Schools.—The number of agricultural schools of this class in connexion at the close of the past year shows a decrease of

* This number does not include the Albert Institution at Glasnevin, which is not under my inspection.

one from the number in operation at the close of [redacted] Eglinton (Templemoyle) Agricultural School, county D[redacted] management, having been struck off the roll during the past [redacted] sequence of the failure of the negociation to have it re-organized an[redacted] tinued in operation under a new system of management. The numbe[redacted] agricultural schools of this class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners (20) continues the same as at the date of my last General Report, and no change has taken place during the past year in the number of those in which the farming department is worked for the public account.

M. Br[redacted] esq.

As Mr. Baldwin, in his Annual Report, furnishes the most ample details of the working and progress of the schools of this class under the exclusive management of the Board, I shall confine my observations, with reference to this class of agricultural schools, to those under "local management." Of the latter, the Loughash First Class Agricultural School, county Tyrone, is the most important, as well as the most efficiently and successfully conducted. Its working during the past year has been eminently successful, both in its educational and industrial departments. It continues to have its full compliment of agricultural boarders, whose proficiency, as will be seen from the return that appears in a subsequent part of this Report, exhibits the most satisfactory progress. The balance-sheet of the farming department for the past year is an improvement on that which I inserted in my last Annual Report as an evidence of the marked success attendant on the effective cultivation of the "model farm." The past year's balance-sheet shows a gain of £175 9*s.* 1*d.*, against £166 9*s.* 6½*d.* for the previous year; and this gain on a farm, won by incessant toil from the mountain waste, and still labouring under very serious disadvantages of climate and local situation, affords a useful and encouraging example of what may be effected by skill and perseverance in the face of the most formidable difficulties. It also shows what an immense amount of undeveloped resources that would prove a most profitable investment for the skill and capital of the land improver, are lying neglected in this country, as there are thousands of acres of unproductive land in the north and west of Ireland far more susceptible of improvement than the Loughash Model Farm was prior to the commencement of Mr. Moore's labours upon it. I am glad to find that the Commissioners have marked their approval of Mr. Moore's efficient services in the great work of agricultural improvement by increasing their support to the establishment under his charge.

The other agricultural schools of this class continue to be conducted with a very fair amount of efficiency; but there are no peculiar or exceptional circumstances connected with their working which necessarily require any special notice or explanation. The Rahan Model Agricultural School (King's county) was suspended for a short time, owing to the decease of the late teacher, Mr. H. M'Monagle; but his nephew, who acted as assistant in the literary school, having been appointed to succeed him, I examined and recommended him to be recognized as agricultural teacher in April, 1867, and I am happy to be enabled to report that, at my subsequent visits, I had every reason to feel satisfied with the creditable and satisfactory manner in which he was discharging his duties in my department. His success as an agricultural teacher, both in the school and on the model farm, shows how carefully he must have attended to, and how well he must have *profited* by the industrial teaching and example with which he became familiarized while occupying the subordinate positions of monitor and assistant in the school of which he has now the principal charge.

Ordinary Agricultural Schools.—The number of agricultural schools of this class continues steadily to increase. Four additional schools were

[redacted]on with the agricultural department during the past

Ulster,	1
Leinster,	2
Connaught,	1
Total,	4

Brogan, esq.

I examined and reported favourably on another application of this class (Tullycrine, Co. Clare, on the estate of Col. Vandeleur, M.P., and under his patronage); but, as my report could not be transmitted till near the close of the past year, it could not be received into connexion till the present year (1868). I expect that all these additional agricultural schools will be conducted in a satisfactory manner, and will be effective in advancing agricultural progress and intelligence in their respective localities.

The schools of this class in connexion at the commencement of the past year continue, on the whole, to be conducted with a fair degree of efficiency. While none have retrograded to such an extent as to deserve to be struck off the roll, several have so advanced in efficiency as to deserve to be raised to a higher grade, or at least to be rewarded with a higher amount of remuneration than is granted to this class under the existing regulations. I have already, during the past year, recommended that the Carragorru school, county Mayo, and the Balleighan school, county Donegal, should be raised to the grade of Model, not only on the ground of superior efficiency, but as the extent of the school-farms connected with them fairly entitles them to this advancement. There are other schools of this class equally well entitled to this distinction in consequence of their efficient working, such as Ballinvally, county Westmeath, Ballyminton, county Roscommon, Clane, county Kildare, &c., which I cannot at present recommend, owing to the too limited extent of their model farms, and which must therefore continue in the same grade as at present till an opportunity may arise for increasing the extent of land connected with them.

School Gardens.—The number of industrial schools of this class underwent no change during the past year. That at Glasnevin, under the management of the Commissioners, and which still continues the most extensive and best organized institution of this kind, claims the first notice. Its industrial department, as stated in former reports, consists of two sections:—

I. The School-garden, worked for the account of the Commissioners.

II. The "Allotment garden," worked for the account of those pupils of the "Industrial Class," who may be found deserving of having allotments assigned to them to cultivate on their own account.

The school-garden contains very little over a statute acre available for cultivation. It is worked partly by hired labour, and partly by the labour of the pupils, who receive a slight weekly remuneration for their services. The "Balance-sheet" for the past year shows a gain of £23 11*s.* 1½*d.*, the highest that has been realized for many years past, and I expect that, when proper precautions shall have been taken to preserve the fruit from being exposed to depredation, by putting the boundary walls and railing in a fit state to keep out intruders, this gain will be very considerably increased.

The Allotment-garden, consisting of sixty-six statute perches, is divided into six allotments, the senior pupil holding the best, and the junior the worst, or least productive allotment, from which he is transferred to more

productive allotments, according as vacancies arise. The following table will show the result of the working of these allotments for the past year:— *Appendix F.* Reports on Agricultural School Farms. *M. Brogan, esq.*

GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL GARDEN ALLOTMENTS.—Results shown by Balance Sheets for year ended 31st December, 1867.

Allotment.	Cultivator.	Area.	Total Expenses.	Total Receipts.	Total Profit.	Agreable Profit.
		Stat. perches.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A,	Patrick Levans,	12	1 19 1	4 3 7½	2 4 6½	29 13 10
B,	Edmond Hannigan,	11	1 13 1	3 19 6	2 6 5	33 15 1
C,	John Ryan,	11	1 7 3	3 17 9½	2 10 6½	36 15 1
D,	David Orr,	12	2 3 11½	4 7 4½	2 3 5	28 18 10
E,	Thomas Tallant,	10	1 15 5½	3 1 4	1 5 10½	20 14 0
F,	James Tallant,	10	1 7 2½	2 14 10	1 7 7½	22 2 0
	Total,	66	10 6 0½	22 4 5½	11 18 5	28 18 0 Average.

The Loughglynn School-garden, county Roscommon, on the estate of Lord Dillon, and under the management of his excellent agent, Charles Strickland, esq., stands next in importance to Glasnevin. Like Glasnevin, its industrial department is divided into two sections—the school-garden and the allotments of the Industrial class pupils, which, instead of being immediately connected with the school as at Glasnevin, are scattered over the district, in connection with the pupils' homes, and hence called "Home allotments." In my last Annual Report, I felt it necessary to direct attention to the falling off in the extent and efficiency of the operations of the industrial department, as evidenced at the "Annual Exhibition" that is held about the middle of autumn in each year, and which was much under average merit in 1866. I now feel happy in being enabled to report that this falling off has been of but a temporary nature, the result of a combination of unfavourable circumstances, and that it has been amply made up for by the very marked and gratifying progress that has been effected during the past year. The last annual exhibition, of which I have already furnished a special and fully detailed report, was the most successful, both as regards the number of exhibitors, the quality of the produce exhibited, and the creditable state of the allotment gardens from which this produce was raised, of any that has yet taken place. The following prizes were awarded at the close of the last exhibition held 19th October, 1867.

		£	s.	d.
Sec.	I. Best cultivated "home allotments," six prizes, ranging from £1 to 2s. 6d.,	3	0	0
„	II. Best collection of garden produce grown by exhibitor, seven prizes, ranging from 10s. to 2s.,	2	0	0
„	III. Best arranged and kept homestead, yard, manure, offices, &c., five prizes, ranging from 10s. to 2s. 6d.,	1	10	0
„	IV. Best proficiency in agricultural knowledge, as tested by a special examination previously held on the subjects treated of in the agricultural lesson book,	0	10	0

In the three remaining schools of this class, the industrial operations are confined to the school gardens, which are very limited in extent. They are very well cultivated, however, and, apart from the useful practical instruction in gardening economy which they afford to the pupils, there can be no doubt that, from the neat and tasteful manner in which they are arranged and kept, they materially contribute towards originating and confirming habits of taste, neatness, and order in the minds of

Appendix F. Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

their pupils. It is therefore much to be regretted that the number of industrial schools of this class is not much greater than at present, and that such a simple and practicable agency for promoting industrial improvement, where land sufficient for the purposes of a model farm could not be obtained, is not more extensively availed of.

M. Brogan, esq.

Agricultural Instruction.—Three classes of pupils continue to receive both theoretic and practical instruction in agriculture in the Agricultural schools, viz. :—

I. Boarders, both *paying* and *free*, confined to the First class or Model Agricultural schools, especially to those under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.

II. Agricultural Class pupils who receive theoretic instruction in agriculture in all schools connected with the Agricultural department, and who attend occasionally on the Model farms for practical instruction, whenever any work of an instructive character is in progress.

III. Industrial class pupils who work regularly on the model farms for a specified time, before or after school hours, and who receive a slight amount of remuneration for their labour, partly from the Commissioners, and partly from local sources.

Agricultural Boarders.—The number of pupils of this class under instruction in the model agricultural schools at the close of the past year exhibits, I regret to state, a considerable decrease from the number under instruction at the close of the previous year. This decrease is entirely owing to the cessation of the Eglinton (Templemoyle) Model Agricultural School, as in all the other agricultural schools in which such pupils are received, the average attendance of former years continues to be maintained. This attendance, however, is still far short of what these schools are capable of accommodating. Having in previous reports fully accounted for the causes of the unsatisfactory attendance of this class of agricultural pupils, foremost amongst which are the comparative scarcity of agricultural labourers, rendering it inconvenient to the small farmers to permit the entrance of their sons as intern pupils at agricultural schools when they attain an age that fits them for affording useful assistance in farming operations at home, and the comparative indifference that must continue to exist regarding the acquisition of agricultural knowledge so long as the subsequent application of this knowledge to the improvement of the soil of this country remains a matter of doubt or insecurity.

I continue to devote the necessary amount of attention to the instruction and improvement of this class of pupils, and to test their progress and proficiency at proper intervals by searching "oral" and "written examinations." Their application to, and progress in, their agricultural studies during the past year was perfectly satisfactory, and the final result of the examinations held towards the close of the past year showed an average value of 58·7 per cent. for the answering of those boarders whose proficiency I was enabled to test by a "written examination," being an improvement of ·9 per cent. on the average proficiency exhibited at the corresponding examination for the previous year, 1866.

The following examination papers used at the last examinations, and the tabulated result of the answering will serve to show the several matters with which they were expected to become acquainted, and the actual amount of progress effected in these subjects at the time of these examinations :—

Questions proposed at "Written Examinations" of Agricultural Boarders in year 1867.

First, or Easy Examination Paper.

1. Name the different kinds of soil; and state which is *best*, and which *worst* adapted for profitable cultivation.

2. State the sources whence the *organic* matter of the soil is derived; the proper centage of such in a soil of fair average composition; what soil contains it in *greatest*, and what soil in *least* proportion?

3. State the various elementary substances that enter into the composition of soils and plants, distinguishing *organic* from *inorganic*.

4. In what *forms* and by what *organs* do plants imbibe their food?

5. Besides a favourable soil, and a sufficient supply of food, what natural forces or agencies are essential to perfect the work of vegetation?

6. State to what waste "farmyard" or other *putrescent* manure is liable when carelessly managed, and by what simple means such loss may be prevented?

7. What is the object of *enriching* manure, and what kind of manure is best for this purpose?

8. What is the office of an *altering* manure, and what manure is most commonly and effectively employed for this purpose?

9. On what other practices besides manuring should an intelligent farmer depend to maintain the fertility of his land?

10. What are the main objects to be kept in view in the thorough drainage of land?

11. State the beneficial effects resulting from the thorough drainage of wet land.

12. State the advantages of autumn tillage of land, and from its being exposed to atmospheric action during the winter; and what kind of soil is most benefitted by this early tillage.

13. State what is *decomposition;* what natural agents are required to effect it; and how it may be *hastened* or *retarded*, according as the farmer may find it advantageous to promote or check its progress.

14. Explain what is meant by "preparatory culture;" and state what points require attention in the preparatory culture of land designed for green crops.

15. Explain what is meant by "after culture;" state what class of our cultivated crops require it the most; what points require to be attended to in effecting it; and how its careful performance promotes the growth of the crop, and improves the soil.

16. State the advantages of the drill system of culture, both in respect to root crops and grain crops.

17. State what mixture of grasses you would sow in a six-course rotation (three years' grass); and the proportion of each kind per statute acre.

18. What bad effects follow from sowing grain crops too thickly, and what quantity of seed would be sufficient for a statute acre of medium land, if sown with the corn drill?

19. State the advantages of growing "stolen" or *intermediate* crops; what farm crops are best suited to be grown in this way; at what times may they be sown; and when may they be expected to be ready for cattle feeding?

20. State what class of our cultivated crops are most exhausting to the soil; explain the various reasons why they are more exhausting than other crops; and state the various ways by which their exhaustive effects may be prevented.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

SECOND, OR DIFFICULT PAPER.

1. Explain what is meant by "proximate principles;" and state those existing in plants and animals, distinguishing *azotized* from *non-azotized*?

2. State the use of the *azotized* vegetable compounds in animal nutrition?

3. State under what condition a given weight of food will produce the greatest effect in increasing the size and weight of the animal; and how, by our knowledge of these conditions, we may economize cattle food?

4. State the most approved breed of horned cattle, and the most prominent marks or characteristics of such breed.

5. State the most important points to be attended to in the breeding and management of live stock, by attention to which their shape and valuable qualities may be progressively improved.

6. State the different natural combinations in which lime is known to exist; those in which it is found most abundantly, and those in which it is most rarely met with; and by what simple process these combinations may be decomposed, and the lime obtained in its free or *caustic* condition?

7. State the per-centage of lime and carbonic acid in pure carbonate of lime; and what description of carbonate of lime is the purest?

8. State the various effects of lime on soils. On what soils its action is most effective; and on what soils it would be useless or injurious when applied by itself, in its caustic condition?

9. Explain how it would be injurious to mix quick lime with farmyard, or other *putrescent* manure.

10. Explain what is meant by "fixing ammonia" or any other volatile ingredient of manure; and state what substances you would employ for this purpose?

11. State the advantages resulting from following a regular "rotation of cropping;" and what rotation would be best suited to the circumstances of the great majority of Irish farmers?

12. What description of land is most expensive to thorough-drain; and what is about the average expense per statute acre of thorough drainage?

13. Describe the different kinds of drains employed in thorough drainage, and the use of each; and state under what circumstances *sub-main drains* are required?

14. State the losses resulting from permitting grain or hay crops to remain too long uncut, till they become over-ripe; and what is the proper stage of growth at which to cut each?

15. What is the proper temperature for a dairy, and how may such temperature be maintained at an equable standard throughout the year?

16. State how would you prepare home-made superphosphate manure; to what crops would you apply it; and at what rate per acre when used alone?

17. State the advantages resulting from the use of the most improved implements of husbandry.

18. State the different forces or "motive powers" employed to work heavy agricultural machines; and which is the cheapest and most certain when it can be made available in sufficient amount?

19. State the most important points to be attended to in the management of "house-fed" cattle; and what weight of roots (turnips or mangolds) would be a fair daily allowance for a fattening beast of average size, with a sufficient amount of hay, &c.?

20. Name the most valuable ingredients of farmyard manure, and state what portable manures supply these ingredients in largest proportion?

QUESTIONS IN "AGRICULTURAL CALCULATIONS."

1. What should it cost to enclose a square field, containing 2A. 3R. 20P. (statute), designed for permanent pasture, with a wall 4 feet high, at a contract rate of 3*s.* 9*d.* per lineal perch?

2. A rectangular field, measuring 685 links in length, by 324 links in breadth, requires to be limed, at the rate of 60 barrels per statute acre, what will such liming cost, allowing the lime to be delivered on the land at the rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* per barrel?

3. On a meadow-field the produce of a statute perch is found to weigh, in the fresh state, 10½ stones, and, as it is found, by practical experience, that the yield of hay is only about one-fourth of the weight of the green grass, what should be the acreable value of the hay-crop on such a field, allowing it to be sold at the rate of £3 10*s.* per ton?

4. In a turnip-field the produce of an average drill, measuring 42 perches long, and 2½ feet wide, is pulled, and after being "topped and tailed," found to weigh 23½ cwt., what will be the acreable produce at this rate, and its value at 14*s.* per ton?

5. What extent of green-crop land can be manured, at the rate of 30 tons per statute acre, by a heap of farmyard-manure 45 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 8 feet deep, a cubic yard of average density being found to weigh 18 cwt.?

6. A farmer being desirous to ascertain the quantity of threshed oats in his barn, levels it, and finds it to cover a space of 14 ft. × 9½ ft. to a depth of 34 inches, how many bushels of grain does it contain, the capacity of a bushel being 2218·192 cubic inches, and allowing each bushel to weigh 42 lbs., what is its value at the rate of 9*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.?

RETURN of ANSWERING of AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS at last "WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS" for the year 1867, in Six of the principal AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of the "FIRST CLASS."

School.	Pupils' Names.	Percentage value of answering.	Literary Character of Answering.		
			Penmanship.	Spelling.	Punctuation.
Loughash, Co. Tyrone.	Michael Callaghan,	92	Middling.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Patrick M'Kinney,	91	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Bernard Gormley,	90	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	William Logue,	90	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Henry McGurk,	88	Bad.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Peter Devine,	87	Do.	Do.	Defective.
	Michael Carton,	86	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Jas. M'Laughlin,	84	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	Philip Doherty,	66½	Bad.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	Bernard Conway,	76½	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Jas. Colhoun,	64½	Do.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Pat. J. McFeely,	55	Middling.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Matthew Stobie,	35	Bad.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Average,	73·3			
Ulster (Belfast).	Matthew O'Neill,	75	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Samuel M'Gahey,	73	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	Michael Kelly,	30	Fair.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Average,	59·3			

continued.

Appendix F. Reports on Agricultural School Farms. *M. Brogan, esq.*

RETURN of ANSWERING of AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS at last "WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS," for the year 1867, in SIX of the PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of the FIRST CLASS—*continued.*

School.	Pupils' Names.	Percentage value of answering.	Literary Character of Answering.		
			Penmanship.	Spelling.	Punctuation.
Athy.	John Heighington,	69	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Martin Moore,	62	Pretty fair.	Bad.	Defective.
	John Driver,	37	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Average,	56			
Munster (Cork).	John Heron,	70	Fair.	Incorrect.	Tolerably correct.
	Arthur Hurley,	65	Do.	Correct.	Do.
	Anthony O'Neill,	63	Pretty fair.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	William Bailly,	62	Middling.	Incorrect.	Do.
	George Ronaldson,	60	Pretty fair.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	John F. Jeffrey,	50	Middling.	Bad.	Do.
	Daniel Hennessy,	46	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Robert Russell,	26	Bad.	Do.	Defective.
	Average,	55·25			
Limerick.	Thomas Lewis,	79	Middling.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Thomas Seymour,	66	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	William Ryan,	61	Fair.	Do.	Defective.
	Fras. P. O'Rorke,	57	Good.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	William Musgrave,	53	Middling.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Samuel Jervois,	48	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Michael Goonan,	47	Good.	Do.	Do.
	William Bushell,	45	Do.	Correct.	Do.
	James Hartnett,	45	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	John Greene,	44	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Pat. Fitzpatrick,	39	Do.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Jeremiah Kennedy,	28	Bad.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Average,	51			
Kilkenny.	Major Dimond,	74	Good.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Pierce Wall,	63	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Daniel Lacey,	61	Good.	Do.	Do.
	Thomas Kelly,	57	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Laurence Simmons,	50	Do.	Do.	Do.
	John W. Roberts,	50	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	Maurice Kearney,	37	Do.	Do.	Do.
	William Conway,	19	Fair.	Bad.	Defective.
	Maurice Mullaly,	2	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Average,	46			

Agricultural Day Pupils.—The attendance of this class of pupils, which includes all those that read the Agricultural books in the schools of all classes connected with the Agricultural department, exhibits an increase of about 8 per cent. over the number in attendance at the close of the previous year (1866); but, as this increase is only about equal to the number composing the Agricultural classes in the four ordinary Agricultural schools received into connexion during the past year; the attendance in the pre-existing agricultural schools remains nearly the same. At my several examinations during the past year I found a very fair standard of proficiency to prevail, and I have every reason to believe that the agricultural instruction of this class of agricultural pupils continues to receive a due amount of attention. Such of them as are eligible for

admission to the Albert Institution, Glasnevin, and who, besides exhibiting an aptitude for the acquirement of agricultural knowledge, evince a desire for a more extended and complete course of agricultural training and instruction than could be available in the local agricultural schools, I recommend as candidates for the competitive examinations, success in which now constitutes the only passport for admission to the principal institution; and several were recommended in this manner during the past year from the various agricultural schools throughout the country. *Appendix F.* Reports on Agricultural School Farms. *M. Brogan, esq.*

Industrial Classes.—The number of pupils enrolled in these classes at the close of the past year was 159, being an increase of three on the number enrolled at the close of the previous year, consequent on a grant being made towards the payment of an Industrial class in the Curry Ordinary Agricultural School, county Sligo. Their distribution at present amongst the different classes of agricultural schools is as follows:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils paid.		
		By Commissioners.	Locally.	Total.
Model Agricultural Schools, . .	11	46	34	80
Ordinary, do. . .	10	28	28	56
School Gardens, ...	2	15	8	23
Total, . .	23	89	70	159

It is to be regretted that such classes cannot be organized and maintained in a greater number of agricultural schools, as they are capable, when well-ordered, of being of material service in carrying on the work of the Model farms, while laying the sure foundation of habits of thrift, skill, and industry for themselves. As the grants in aid of them are now only made on condition of half the amount requisite for the payment of the class being contributed locally, either by the patron or teacher, their increased number would add very little to the annual expense of the Agricultural department.

General Remarks.—As the principal object of the Model farms connected with the agricultural schools, was, besides affording suitable practical instruction in improved husbandry to the pupils of the agricultural classes attending them, to show the surrounding farmers to what extent the resources of the soil were capable of being developed, and what return it was capable of affording, under skilful and judicious working, for the labour and capital applied to its improvement and perfect culture, it may be useful and interesting to show, from time to time, how this object is being realized. With this view, I beg to submit copies of the annual Balance-sheets for the past year of a few of the agricultural schools under local management which I have selected, not on account of the profits realized being the largest, but as they fairly represent the average conditions under which farming economy can be conducted in this country. In none of those cases which I have selected do the soil, climate, or local situation offer any peculiar advantages which could in the slighest degree tend to ensure anything further than *fair average returns*. On the contrary, in some of these cases, owing to unfavourable circumstances of soil and climate, such returns could hardly be expected.

Garryhill Model Farm.—This farm is situate in county Carlow, on the property of the Earl of Bessborough, within about seven English miles of the town and railway station of Bagnalstown, which is its nearest market town. It occupies a rather elevated and exposed situation; and the soil, being derived from the granite rock of the locality, was originally very poor and shallow, but has now become so much improved as to come under the designation of a "light loam." The total extent is 11A. 2R. 10P. statute, of which one acre of the part most unsuited for tillage

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

is laid down to permanent pasture, the remaining 10½ acres being cropped on a four-course rotation. The live stock generally kept are one pony, two cows, one heifer, one calf, six to ten pigs, and occasionally a few sheep. The receipts are chiefly from sale of young cattle, pigs, and grain, no roots, and but very little dairy produce being sold.

GARRYHILL MODEL FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867,	102	0	0	By Amount received for grain sold,	13	12	4
„ Amount paid for labour,	6	2	11	„ „ prize for best root crop,	1	0	0
„ „ value of pupils' labour,	5	1	9	„ Amount received for potatoes,	5	0	0
„ „ paid for farm seeds,	4	14	1	„ „ received for live stock sold,	45	7	6
„ „ for live stock bought,	2	2	0	„ Amount received for dairy produce,	7	0	0
„ „ feeding stuffs, do.,	34	10	7	„ Amount received for eggs and poultry,	2	9	2½
„ „ one year's rent,	10	6	0	„ Amount of valuation at close of year,	122	5	3½
„ „ rates and taxes,	0	7	6				
„ balance, being gain on the year's farming,	31	19	6				
Total,	£197	4	4	Total,	£197	4	4

Glanduff Model Farm, county Roscommon, lies about one mile east of the public road leading from Athlone to Roscommon, and is about nine statute miles distant from the former town. It is situated in a low-lying district, and being in the immediate vicinity of one of the largest expansions of the Shannon (Lough Ree), with plenty of bog in its neighbourhood, the climate is rather humid. The soil is a gravelly loam, resting on the limestone formation; and required to be considerably cleared of stone before it was fitted for deep and perfect culture. The extent is 20A. 3R. 10P. statute, of which four acres of low marshy ground are in permanent grass; and the remainder is cultivated in two detached sections on the "four" and "five-course rotations. The Poor Law valuation of the entire holding, which, contrary to what usually prevails, is in excess of the rental, is only £9 15*s.*, which will give a tolerably fair idea of the inferior quality of the land before it was improved and brought to its present productive condition by the skill and capital of the teacher.

GLANDUFF MODEL FARM.—Copy of Balance-sheet for year 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867,	333	7	6	By Amount received for grain sold,	28	12	4
„ Amount paid for labour,	17	2	11½	„ Amount received for potatoes, &c., sold,	3	11	6
„ „ value of pupils' labour,	11	0	0	„ Amount received for live stock sold,	60	2	6
„ „ paid for farm seeds,	3	12	6	„ Amount received for dairy produce,	4	10	0
„ „ for manures,	4	19	0	„ Amount received for eggs and poultry,	8	19	6
„ „ feeding stuffs,	3	11	4	„ Amount of valuation at close of year,	357	15	0
„ „ implements and repairs,	3	0	0				
„ „ year's rent of farm,	8	3	4				
„ „ rates and taxes,	1	3	0				
„ Balance, being gain on the year,	78	11	2½				
Total,	£464	10	10		£464	10	10

Crieve Agricultural School Farm, county Fermanagh.—This farm is on the property of Sir Victor Brooke, Bart., and lies about four miles N.W. of Brookborough, and about seven nearly due north of the Maguire's Bridge railway station of the Irish North-western railway. The climate cannot be considered unfavourable, the land being for the most part low, and tolerably well-sheltered. The soil was originally a poor, wet, tenacious clay; but it has been all thorough-drained, deepened, limed, and enriched by the unaided efforts of the teacher. It consists of 10A. 2R. 30P. statute, all of which, with the exception of the usual waste under buildings, roads, fences, &c., is worked on the "five-course rotation," there being no "permanent grass" required in consequence of the second year's grass being allocated exclusively to pasturage. The rent, which it is but

right to remark has not been raised consequent on the tenants' improvements, is only 10*s.* per statute acre, which, though considerably under the present letting value, was high enough in its former unimproved condition. The Poor-law valuation is £7 15*s.*

CRIEVE FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867, .	52	3	0	By amount received for oats, .	14	3	0
„ Amount paid for labour, .	9	15	4	„ „ „ for flax, .	15	10	0
„ „ for manures, . .	5	0	0	„ „ „ for potatoes, &c.,	6	12	9
„ „ for farm seeds, . .	0	9	0	„ „ „ cattle sold, .	40	0	0
„ „ for feeding stuffs, .	5	0	0	„ „ „ dairy produce,	12	10	0
„ „ for cattle purchased, .	8	3	0	„ „ „ eggs & poultry,	3	9	0
„ „ year's rent of farm, .	5	12	0	„ „ inventory and valuation at close of year, .	53	11	0
„ „ rates and taxes, . .	1	7	11				
„ Balance being gain on the year, ...	58	5	6				
	£145	15	9		£145	15	9

Dirreendaragh School Farm, county Kerry, on the property of R. Mahony, esq., of Dromore castle, and under the management of the Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, P.P., Kenmare, is situated near the high road from Killarney to Sneem, at about eight statute miles east of the latter village, and ten N.W. of Kenmare. The situation is bleak and exposed. The soil, prior to the commencement of the teacher's improvements on it, about seven years ago, was of the most unfavourable and unproductive character (a wild heath), the only advantage being that it afforded due facilities for drainage. Besides this first and indispensable improvement, a vast amount of labour was required to clear, level, and bring it into a state admitting of anything like perfect culture. The Poor-law valuation is £2 5*s.*, but the proprietor does not charge any rent for it. Most of the produce raised on this small holding of 4 statute acres, only 3½ acres of which are available for cultivation, is required for home consumption by the teacher's family; but the amount so consumed is credited to the farm at its fair market-value.

DIRREENDARAGH SCHOOL FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867, .	20	15	0	By Amount received for grain sold, ...	1	1	8
„ Amount paid for labour, .	6	16	0	„ Amount received for roots sold, ...	3	0	0
„ „ value of pupils' labour,	1	0	0	„ Amount received for cattle sold, ...	9	15	0
„ „ paid for farm seeds, .	3	17	10	„ Amount received for dairy produce, ...	2	10	0
„ „ for manures, . .	5	6	11	„ Amount received for eggs and poultry, . . .	1	0	0
„ „ for cattle purchased, .	8	14	0	„ Value of farm produce used by family, viz., potatoes, &c., £14 16*s.* 8*d.*; milk, &c., £9 2*s.* 6*d.*, . . .	23	19	2
„ „ for feeding stuffs, .	2	13	3	„ Amount of valuation at close of year, ...	22	1	6
„ „ Rent, 1*s.*, rates and taxes, 8*s.* 1*d.*, . . .	0	9	1				
„ Balance, being gain on the year, ...	13	15	4				
	£63	7	5		£63	7	5

Tiermoghan School Farm, county Kildare, lies about four statute miles due east of Kilcock railway station. It consists of two statute acres, for which, as it forms part of the school-site, no rent is paid by the teacher. Its letting value to an ordinary tenant would be about £2 10*s.* per annum, and this has been charged against it in the Balance-sheet, though no rent is actually paid. It is cropped on the ordinary "four-course rotation," and every attention is paid to the raising of intermediate or "stolen crops." By this means, with the purchase of some hay, and meal for pig-feeding, the teacher manages to maintain the following live stock on it;—one cow, one calf, one pig, and some poultry. The work, with the ex-

Appendix F. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

ception of what the teacher is able to do himself before and after school-hours, is performed by hired labour, as the pupils do not assist in its cultivation, though they have an opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with the manner in which this cultivation is carried out.

TIERMOGHAN SCHOOL FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

M. Brogan, esq.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867, .	19	5	0	By Amount received for wheat sold, ...	5	1	6
„ Amount paid for labour, .	2	11	5	„ Amount received for cabbage plants (stolen crop), .	4	11	6
„ „ for seeds and manures,	2	4	2	„ Amount received for cattle sold, ...	12	17	10
„ „ live stock (pigs), .	1	0	0	„ Amount received for eggs and poultry, . . .	2	2	4
„ „ feeding stuffs, . .	6	17	2	„ Value of produce used by family, viz., potatoes, £2 11*s.* 4*d.*; milk, &c., £5 0*s.* 4*d.*, ...	7	11	3
„ „ allowed as rent, . .	2	10	0	„ Amount of valuation at close of year, ...	17	17	0
„ Balance, being gain on year,	15	14	1				
	£50	1	10		£50	1	10

Ballymintan School Farm, county Roscommon, on the property of Pakenham Mahon, esq., is situated about nine statute miles N. of Ballinasloe. It is rather a poor clay soil, resting on the limestone formation. The climate, though tolerably moist, and favourable to the growth of green crops, is not unfavourable to the production of grain. The farm contains 5A. 1R. 7P., statute, of which 3A. 0R. 12P. are cropped on the "four-course rotation," the remainder being in permanent pasture, with the exception of the space occupied by the garden, yards, fences, &c. The live stock kept are—one donkey, one milch cow, one heifer, one calf, two pigs, three sheep, and some poultry. A considerable proportion of the labour is effected by the teacher's family, and by the pupils, though there is as yet no paid "industrial class." The three principal sources of income from the farm are, potatoes and other vegetables, pigs, and dairy produce, the latter being mostly kept for home-consumption, but credited to the farm at its fair market-value.

BALLYMINTAN SCHOOL FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year, . .	36	17	10	By Amount received for grain (oats), ...	2	9	0½
„ Amount paid for labour, .	5	10	6½	„ Amount received for cabbages and onions, . .	1	4	1
„ Value of pupils' labour, .	1	0	0	„ Amount received for potatoes 77 cwt., ...	12	18	11
„ Amount paid for seeds and manures, ...	1	15	9	„ Amount received for 3 pigs sold, ...	12	16	11
„ Amount paid for live stock, .	2	15	1	„ Amount received for dairy produce, ...	11	4	3
„ „ feeding stuffs, . .	8	14	11½	„ Amount received for eggs and poultry, ...	4	1	2½
„ „ year's rent and taxes,	3	1	10	„ Amount of valuation at close of year, ...	40	2	3
„ Balance, being gain on year,	25	0	8				
	£84	16	8		£84	16	8

Brusna School Farm, county Mayo, on the property of Lord Dillon, is located in a very poor, hilly district, about four statute miles west of Ballaghadirreen. The situation is elevated and exposed; but, as it possesses a southern aspect, the climate is not so unfavourable as might otherwise be expected. The soil is partly of a moory, but chiefly of a gravelly description, abounding in rocks and stones, from which, as yet, it has been but partially cleared. Its total extent is 4A. 1R., statute, of which 3 roods are allocated and enclosed as "permanent pasture," and the remaining 3½ acres are cultivated on a "five-course rotation." A large

proportion of the produce is used by teacher's family; but, as in the previous cases, credited to the farm at market-price. The teacher pays no rent, the land being attached to the school as a local contribution by the proprietor in aid of the teacher's emoluments. I consider it, in its present state, value for 10*s.* per statute acre, and this is charged against it in the Balance-sheet:—

BRUSNA SCHOOL FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867,	15	19	0	By amount received for oats,	5	3	0½
„ Amount paid for labour,	5	0	3	„ „ cattle sold,	18	8	6
„ Value of pupils' labour,	0	10	0	„ „ eggs and poultry,	3	10	6
„ Amount paid for seeds and manures,	5	8	11½	„ „ produce used by family, viz., potatoes £9 15*s.*; milk and butter, £8 2*s.*,	17	17	0
„ Amount paid for cattle purchased,	17	3	9	„ Valuation at close of year,	27	19	6
„ Amount paid for feeding stuffs purchased,	5	7	2				
„ Amount paid for implements and repairs,	0	12	3				
„ Amount allowed for rent (not paid),	2	3	6				
„ Balance, being gain on year,	20	13	8				
	£72	18	6½		£72	18	6½

The results shown by the foregoing Balance-sheets may be summarized as follows:—

School Farm.	Total Area (statute).	Total Expenses.	Total Receipts.	Gain on the year's farming.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Garryhill,	41 2 10	63 4 10	74 19 0½	31 19 6
Glanduff,	20 1 10	52 12 1½	106 15 10	78 11 2½
Crieve,	10 2 30	35 7 3	92 4 9	58 5 6
Dirreendaragh,	4 0 0	28 17 1	41 5 11	13 15 4
Tiermoghan,	2 0 0	15 2 9	32 4 10	15 14 1
Ballymintan,	5 1 7	22 18 2	44 14 5	25 9 3
Brusna,	4 1 0	36 5 10½	44 19 0½	20 13 8
Total,	88 0 17	254 8 1	437 3 10	244 1 11½
	Acreable.	4 7 6¾	7 10 5¾	4 4 0

The aggregate extent of the seven *small* farms included in the above summary may be considered as a fair average of what may be regarded as *large* farms in this country; and I think it will scarcely be denied that there are very few large farms of such extent in any part of Ireland not peculiarly favoured as regards soil, climate, or local situation, that would yield a clear annual profit of near £250. This is an important fact to consider at a time when the question of *large* and *small* holdings is engaging so much public attention, and is so earnestly debated by agricultural authorities and social economists. Those who advocate the abolition of small holdings, and their consolidation into "large farms" should pause before they push their crude theories too far; for, even granting that the effect on the productive powers of the soil, and on the material wealth of the country should not be injurious, the effect on the industrial population—the true wealth of a country—and on the defensive power of the nation must prove most disastrous. Any change that tends to transfer the more active and enterprising members of our labouring population—the bone and sinew of the land, and the real producers of its wealth—to other nations should be deprecated by every true friend of the nation, however specious the arguments by which such change may

Appendix F. Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

be enforced. It is not the enlargement of *farms*, but the enlargement of the *intelligence* and practical skill of their owners that is required—not the removal of what is falsely considered "*surplus population*," but the removal of those impediments that exist to the application of labour and capital to the development of our ample agricultural resources, that will be found the right panacea for remedying the industrial and social defects and disorganization of the land.

I trust it will be found that the National school farms are doing good service by practically proving that small farms can be worked most profitably and successfully; and that, while affording the largest amount of useful reproductive employment to our labouring population, they return the largest proportion of profit to their owners, while materially promoting the general prosperity of the country by the increased expenditure which such increased profits naturally produce.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

M. Brogan,
Agricultural Inspector of National Schools.

The Secretaries,
Education Office,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

Return of Rain-fall at some of the most important Stations in Ireland, for the year 1867.

Location.	Station.	County.	Rain-Fall in 1867.		Remarks.
			Total depth in Inches.	Days on which ·01 inches of rain fell.	
North Coast, .	Londonderry,	Londonderry,	41·20	Not given.	Above average.
Ditto, . .	Garvagh, .	Do.	40·16	192	Do.
South Coast, .	Cork, . .	Cork, . .	42·69	190	Do.
Ditto, .	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	39·15	217	Do.
East Coast, .	Belfast, .	Antrim, .	32·68	173	Under average.
Ditto, . .	Dublin, .	Dublin, .	26·11	136	Lowest.
Ditto, . .	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	27·71	130	Under average.
West Coast, .	Valentia, .	Kerry, . .	52·59	237	Highest.
Ditto, . .	Galway, .	Galway, .	43·09	224	Above average.
Ditto, . .	Sligo, . .	Sligo, . .	43·56	170	Do.
Inland Stations, .	Armagh, .	Armagh, .	36·73	191	Under average.
Ditto, . .	Innistioge, .	Kilkenny, .	34·50	Not given.	Do.
Ditto, . .	Parsonstown,	King's, .	28·11	133	Do.
Ditto, . .	Killaloe, .	Clare, . .	46·87	196	Do.
		Average, .	38·225	182·5	Above average.

Comparative Statement of Rain-Fall for the last Four Years.

Year.	Average depth of Rain-fall.	Average No. of Days on which Rain fell.	Remarks.
1864, . . .	35·69 inches	Not ascertained.	Medium.
1865, . . .	36·36 „	178	Above average.
1866, . . .	39·7 „	210	Do.
1867, . . .	38·225 „	182·5	Do.

M. Brogan,
Agricultural Inspector of National Schools.

MAPS referred to in the GENERAL REPORT of THOMAS BALDWIN, esq., on NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL-FARMS, pp. 298–365.

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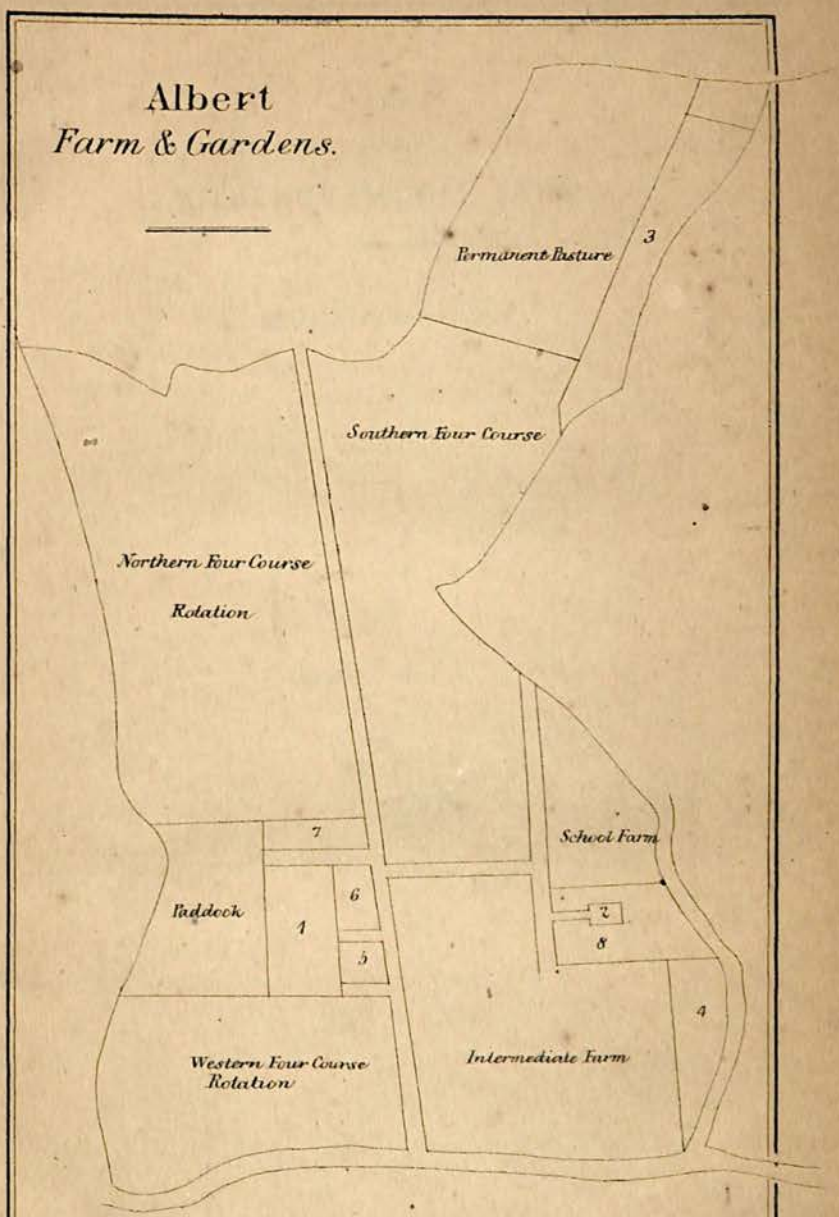
,,	Loughash (in the Year 1830)	,,	357
,,	Do. (in the Year 1863)	,,	357

Albert
Farm & Gardens.



References.

1 Albert Institution
2 Old Buildings now used as Offices for School, & Intermediate Farms
3 Market Garden
4 Kitchen Garden
5 Flower Garden
6 Fruit Garden
7 Small Paddock
8 Botanical & Forage Ground

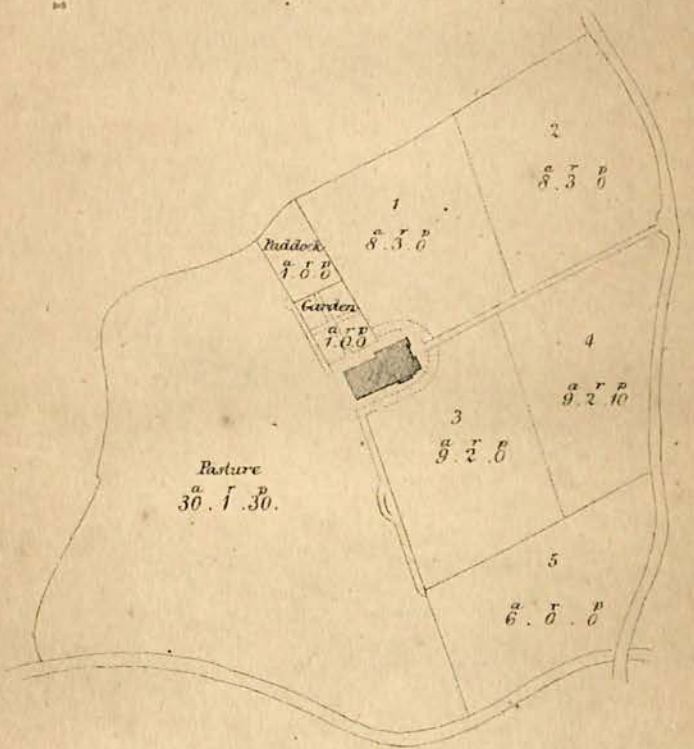
SCALE 1200 Links to an Inch

MAP

of the

KILKENNY MODEL FARM.

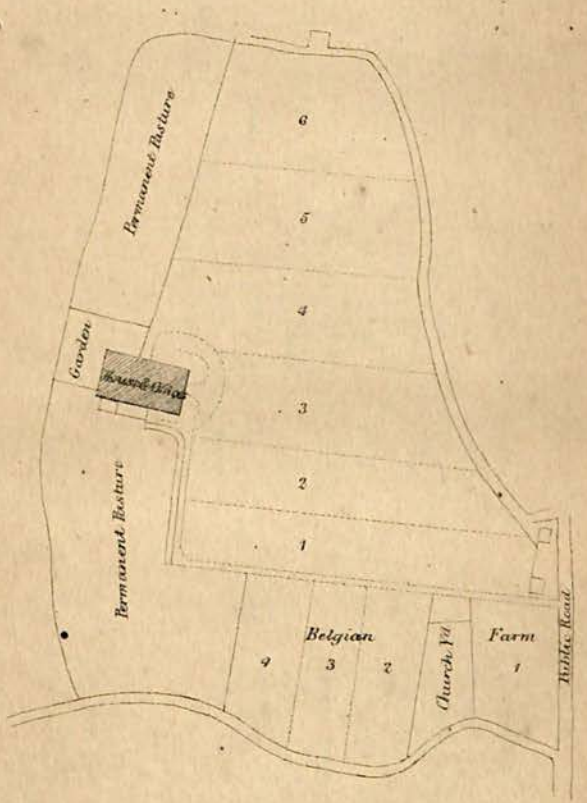
SCALE, 1000 Links to an Inch



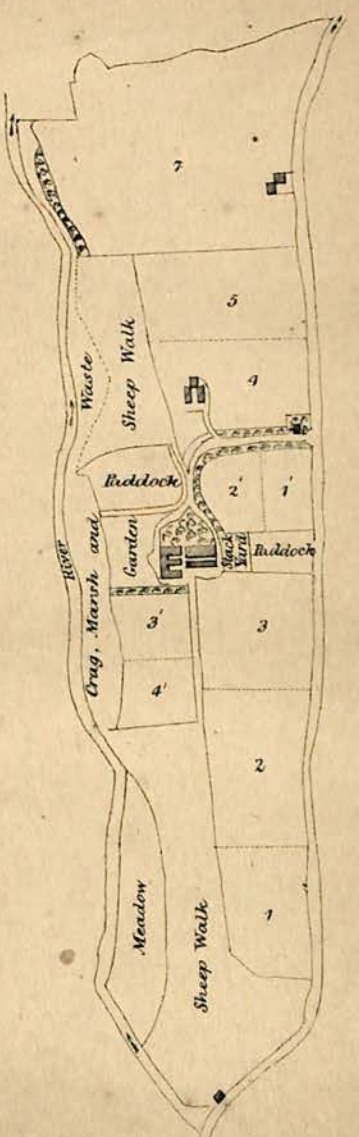
LIMERICK

MODEL FARM

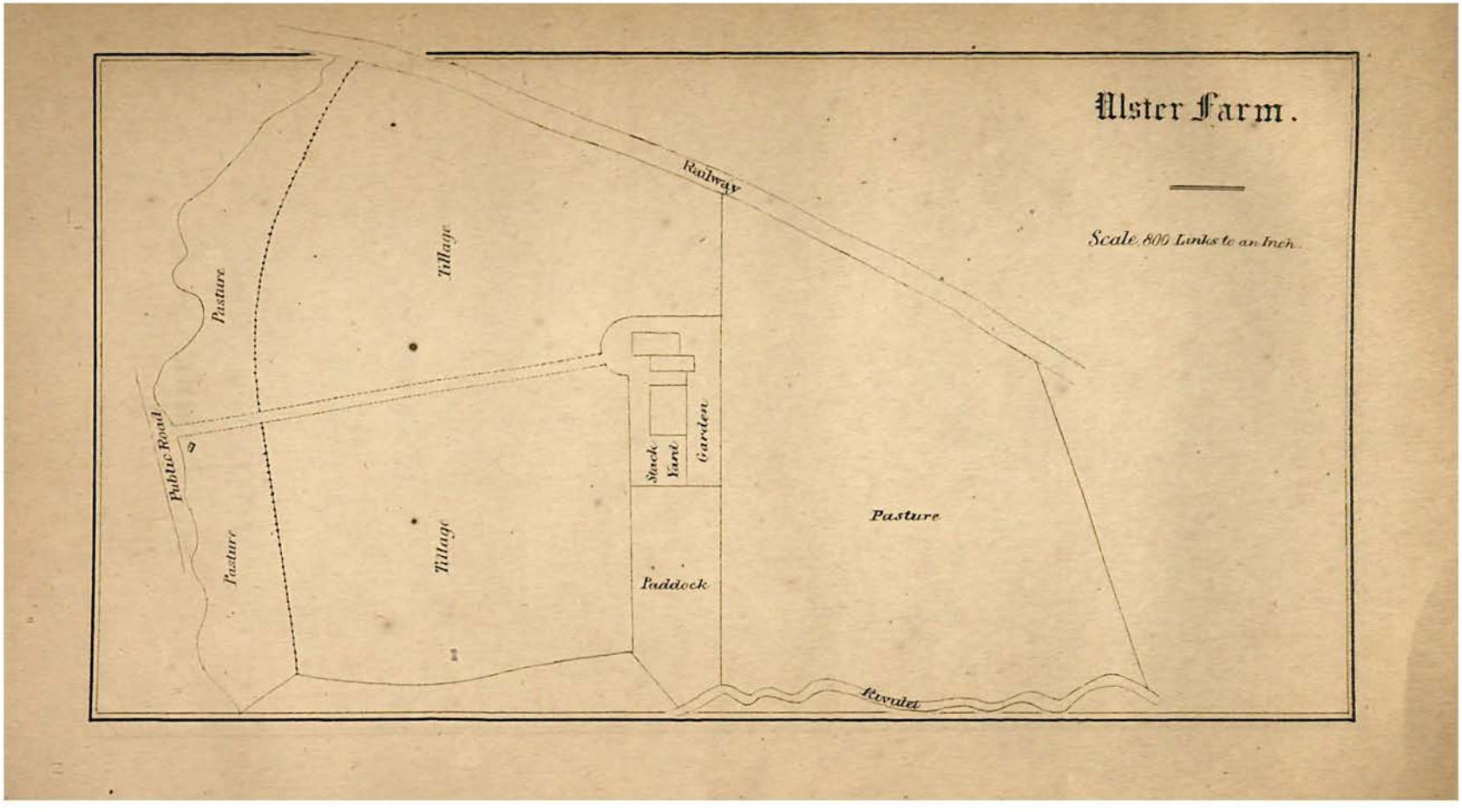
SCALE. 1000 Links to an Inch



Munster Model Farm.
CORK.

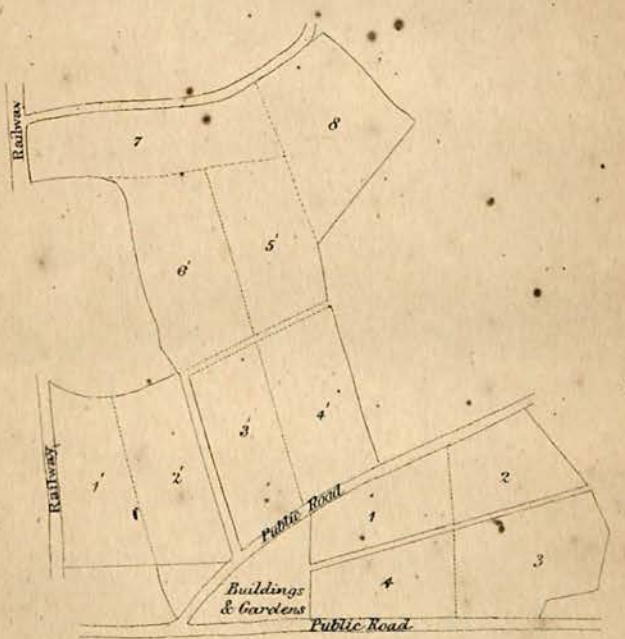


Scale, 1400 Links to an Inch.


Ulster Farm.
Scale, 800 Links to an Inch.
Railway
Pasture
Tillage
Public Road
Pasture
Tillage
Stack Yard
Garden
Pasture
Paddock
Rivulet

Athy
MODEL FARM.

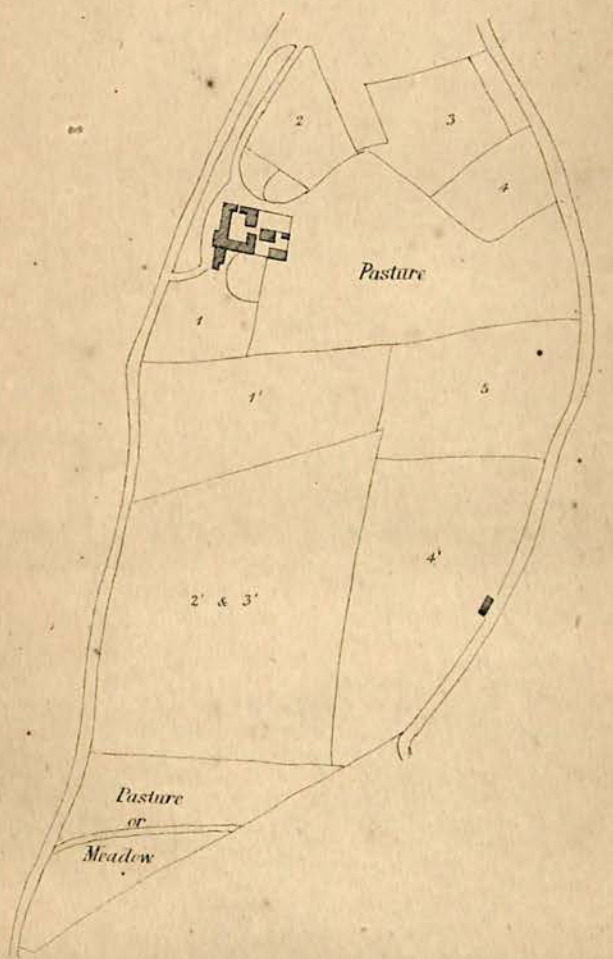
SCALE, 1200 Links to an Inch



6

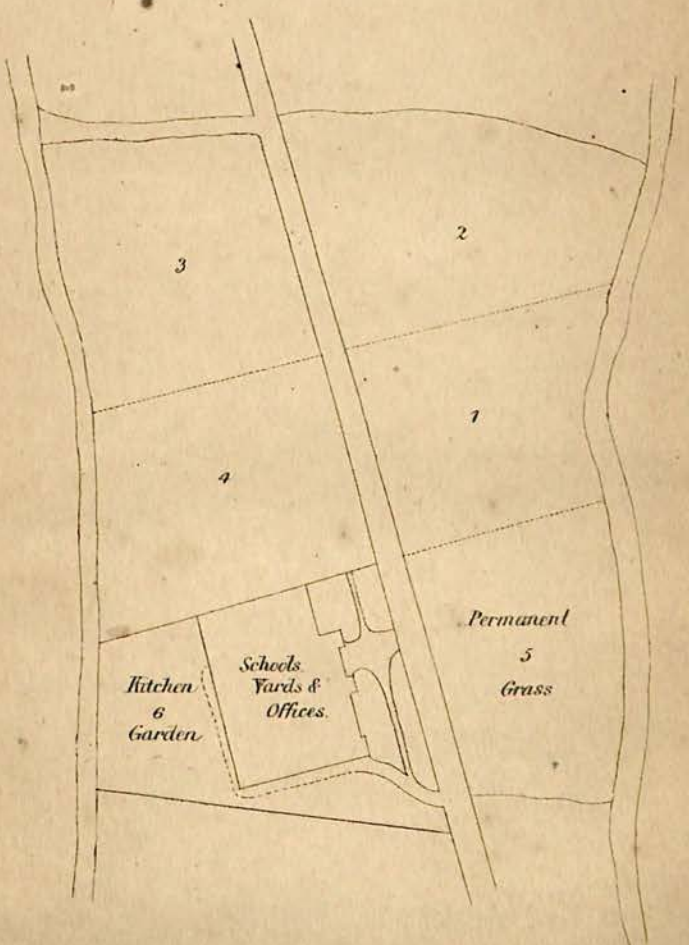
Map of

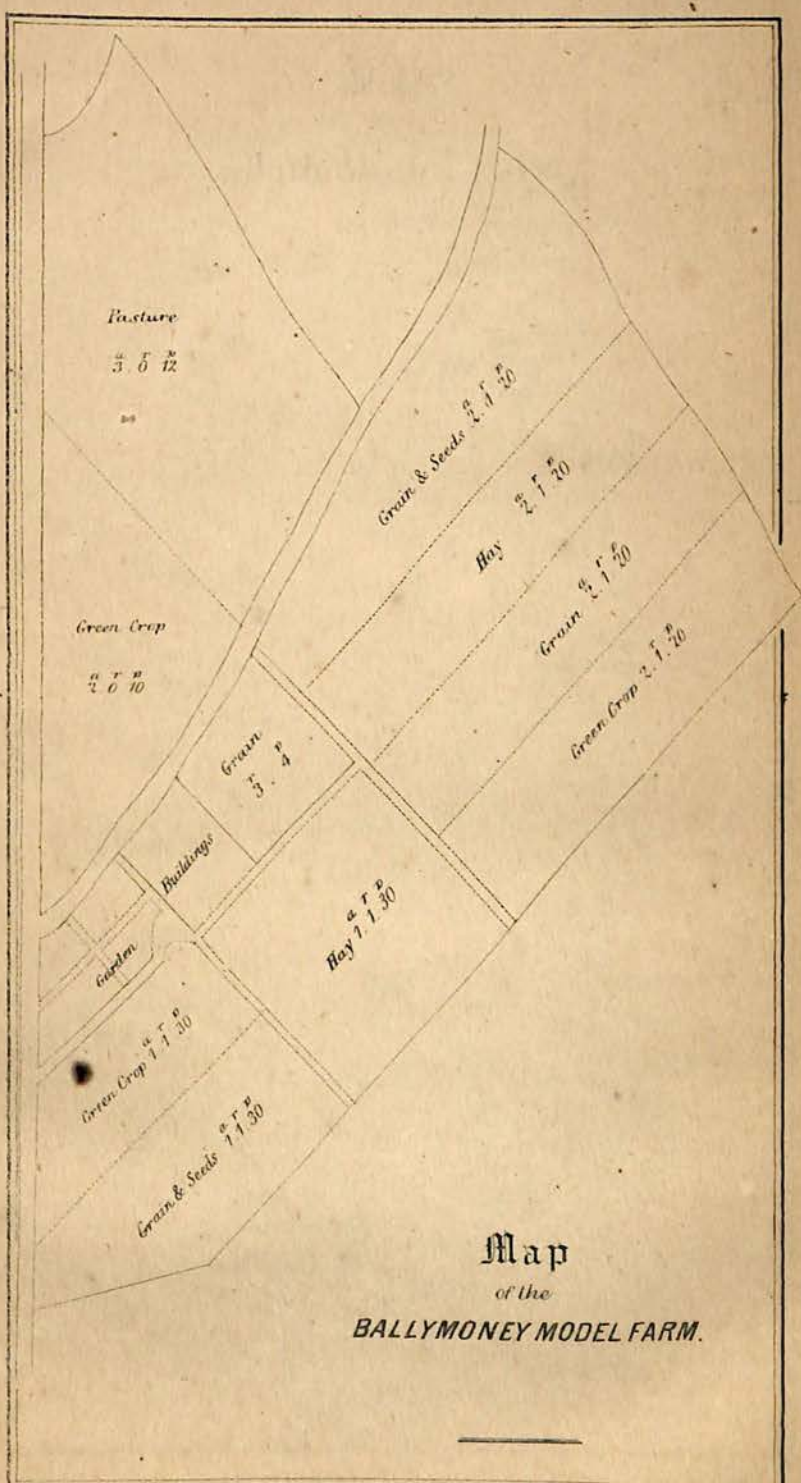
BAILLIEBORO MODEL FARM.



SCALE, 800 Links to an Inch.

MAP
OF
Dunmanway Model Farm.



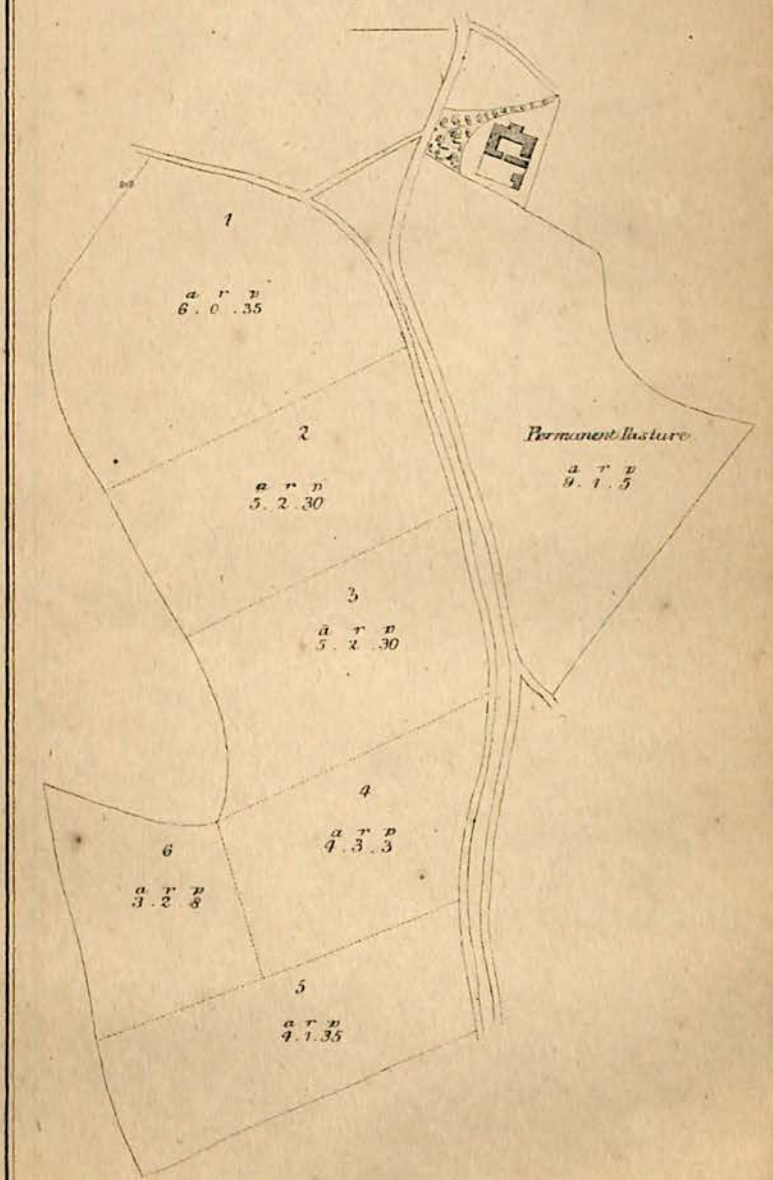


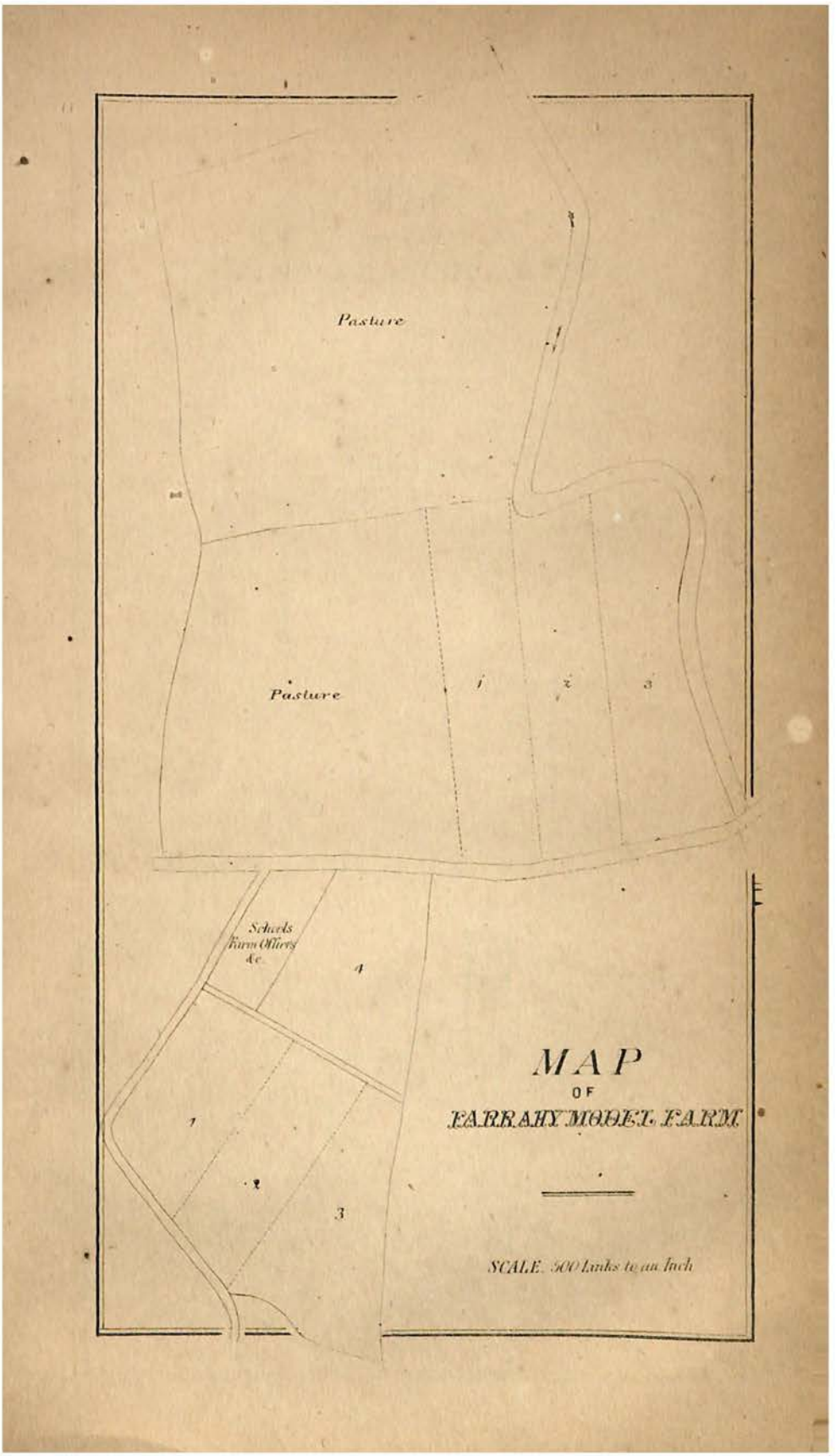
Map

of the

BALLYMONEY MODEL FARM.

MAP
OF
Bath Model Farm.

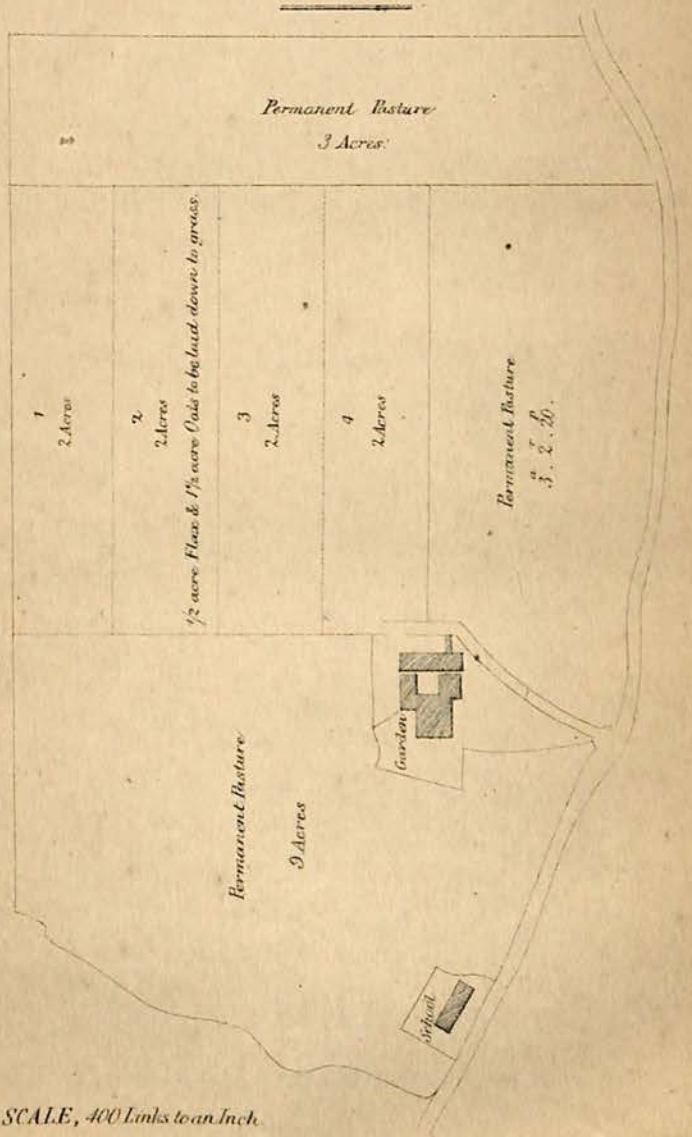


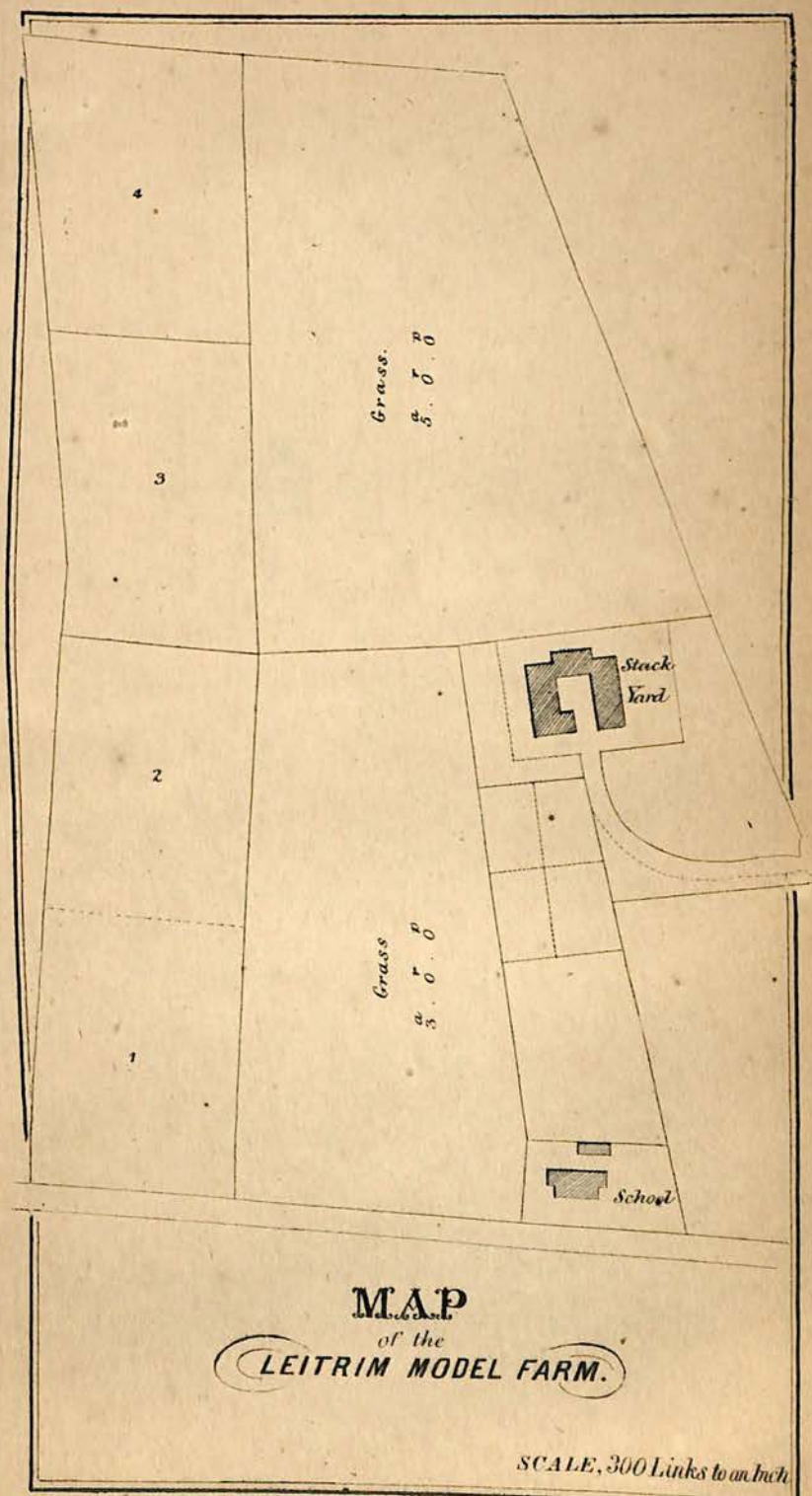

Pasture
Pasture
1
2
3
Schools
Farm Offices
&c.
4
1
2
3
MAP
OF
FARRAHY MOUET FARM
SCALE 300 Links to an Inch

MAP

of the

GANDORE MODEL FARM.

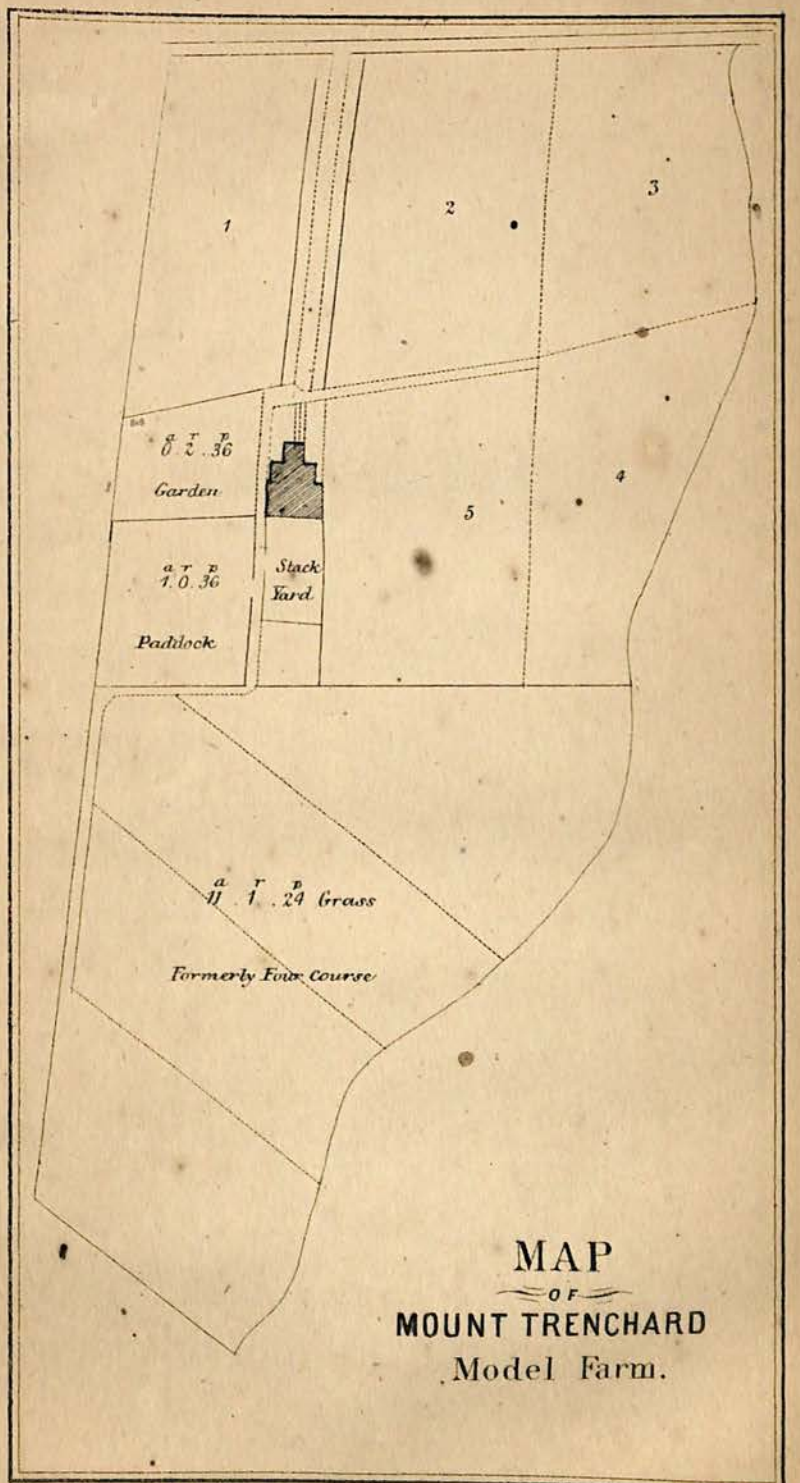


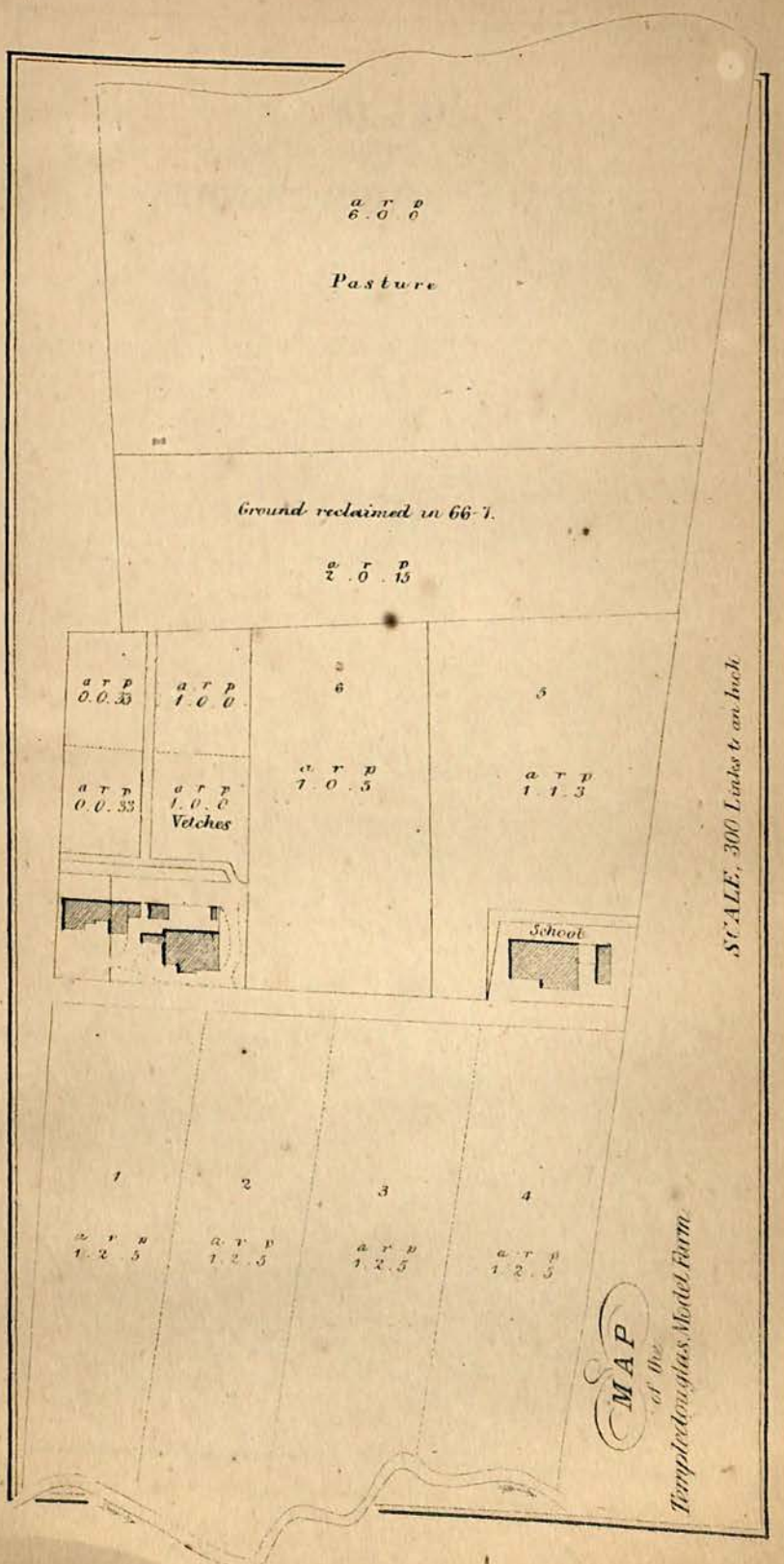


MAP
of the
LEITRIM MODEL FARM.

SCALE, 300 Links to an Inch

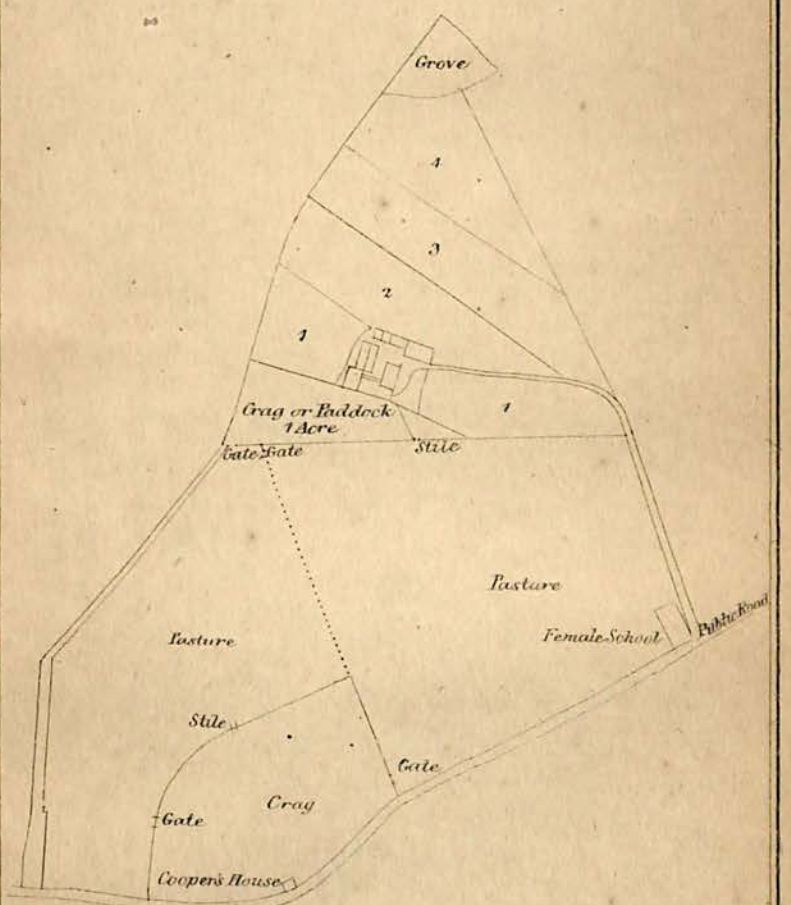
13

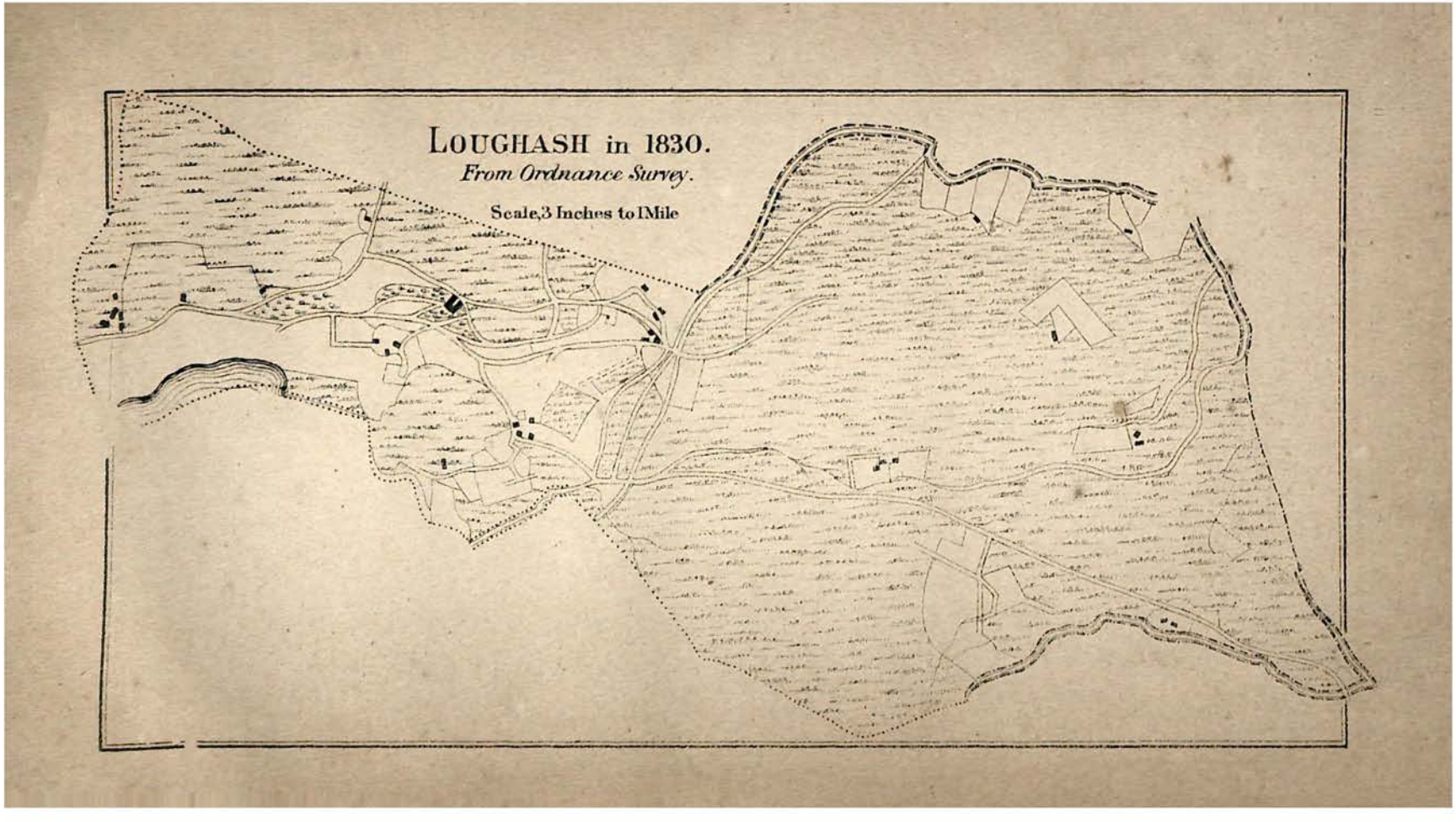

1
2
3
4
5
a r p
0 2 .36
Garden
a r p
1 0 .36
Paddock
Stack
Yard
a r p
11 1 .24 Grass
Formerly Four Course
MAP
OF
MOUNT TRENCHARD
Model Farm.

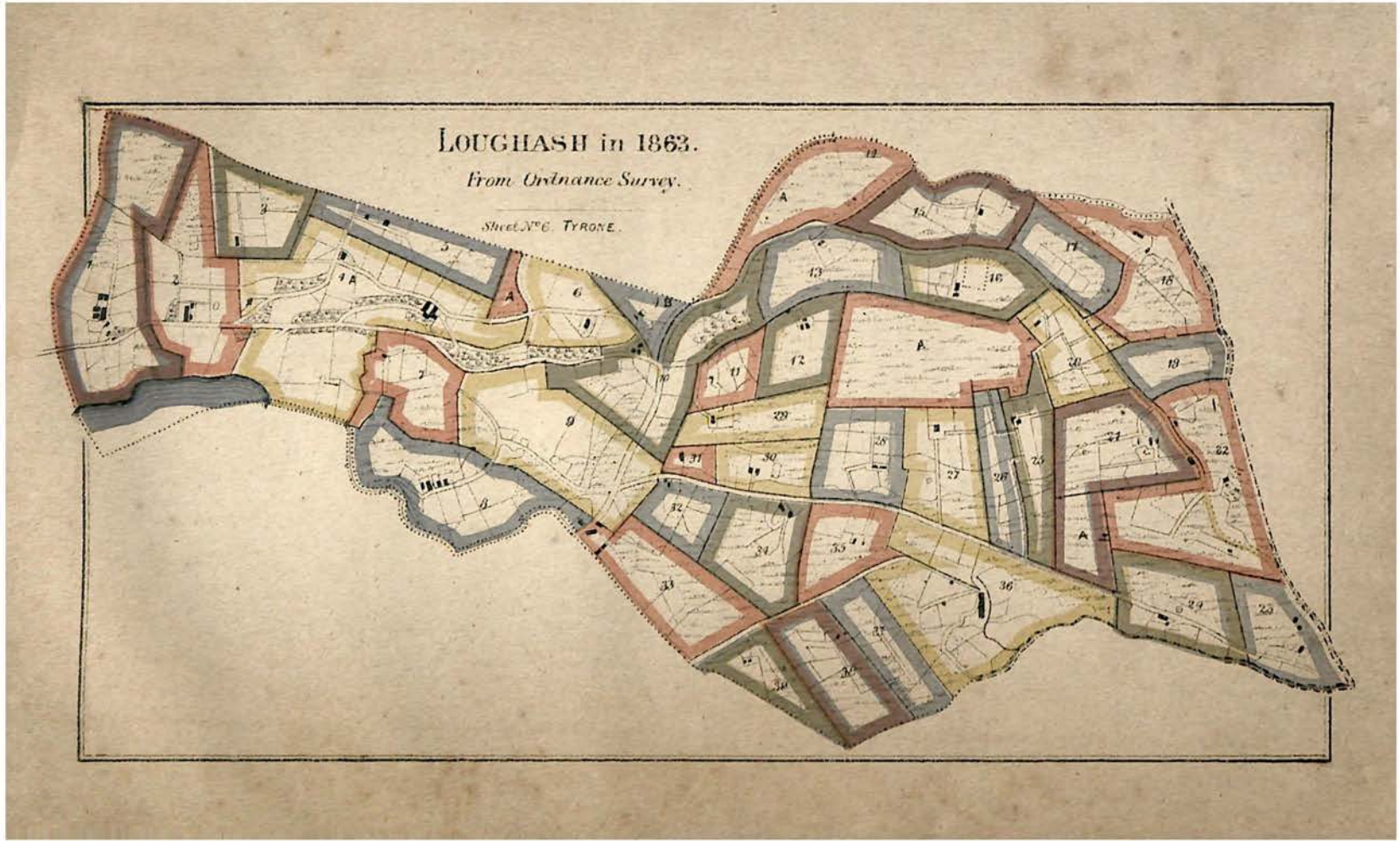

a r p
6 . 0 . 0
Pasture
Ground reclaimed in 66-7.
a r p
2 . 0 . 15
a r p
0 . 0 . 35
a r p
1 . 0 . 0
6
5
a r p
0 . 0 . 33
a r p
1 . 0 . 0
Vetches
a r p
1 . 0 . 5
a r p
1 . 1 . 3
School
1
2
3
4
a r p
1 . 2 . 5
a r p
1 . 2 . 5
a r p
1 . 2 . 5
a r p
1 . 2 . 5
MAP
of the
Templedouglas Model Farm
SCALE, 300 Links to an Inch.

15

MAP
OF THE
TERVOE MODEL FARM.




LOUGHASH in 1830.
From Ordnance Survey.
Scale, 3 Inches to 1 Mile


LOUGHASH in 1863.
From Ordnance Survey.
Sheet N°6. TYRONE.

APPENDIX G.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN OPERATION

ON

31ST DECEMBER, 1867;

WITH

SUMMARY IN COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER.

ULSTER—2,406 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—489 Schools.

NOTE.—In the column headed "*Vested or Non-Vested*," the letters V.T. denote Schools *Vested* in *Trustees*; V.T.B., those with additional security of *Bond*; V.C., those *Vested* in *Commissioners*; A., *Assigned* to Commissioners; and B., those *Secured* by *Bond* merely. Schools not having any of those letters are "*Non-Vested*." Religious denominations of Managers and Teachers are expressed thus—E.C., Established Church; R.C., Roman Catholic; Pres., Presbyterian; other Protestant Dissenters, Diss.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	7058	Aghagallon, .	Derrymore, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	46	28	74	24	1 14 4	—	24 0 0	8 5 0	Garden free.
2	7855	Do. . .	Derrynaseer, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	43	108	31	1 8 9	—	29 6 8	7 19 6	
3	8802	Aghalee, . .	Aghalee, . day,		Diss.	–	E.C.	–	69	38	107	29	5 6 7	—	38 13 10	4 16 11	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	83	32	115	21				1 3 9	
4	9881	Do. . .	Soldierstown, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	36	28	64	29	2 4 4	4 0 0	6 5 0	8 3 6	Residence free.
5	5621	Ahoghill, . .	Ballymena District Model, . m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C.	124	–	124	66					
6	5622	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	Pres.	–	101	101	50	17 12 1	—	585 8 0	82 8 6	
7	5623	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	45	55	100	39					
8	2	Do. . .	Killygarrin, . day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	117	75	192	56	4 2 1	—	52 10 0	4 4 5	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	84	52	136	32				1 5 7	
9	3	Do. . .	Leymore, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	47	32	79	25	—	—	17 10 0	4 12 0	
10	5	Do. . .	Gortgole, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	63	109	34	1 1 11	1 8 6	15 0 0	2 17 8	
11	1223	Do. . .	Aughterclooney, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	96	196	39	1 9 2	—	28 0 0	1 6 8	
12	2570	Do. . .	Glenhugh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	60	41	101	24	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	5 2 0	
13	2572	Do. . .	Cullybackey, m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	161	–	161	61	4 1 6	—	93 10 5	25 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	121	34	155	58				7 17 1	
14	6898	Do. . .	Cullybackey, . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	133	133	51	5 15 2	—	64 0 0	20 0 0	
15	2579	Do. . .	Moyasset, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	73	38	111	41	2 6 9	—	35 16 8	5 19 1	
16	2721	Do. . .	Upper Largy, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	56	110	27	1 7 10	—	33 0 0	2 8 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	48	56	104	20				0 13 6	
17	3074	Do. . .	Tullaghgarley, .		–	Pres.	Diss.	E.C.	94	58	152	57	4 3 3	—	26 15 0	13 15 0	
18	3307	Do. . .	Carninny, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	92	53	145	55	6 11 1	—	58 12 2	9 12 2	
19	3355	Do. . .	Straid, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	97	80	177	55	5 11 1	—	41 11 0	7 12 6	
20	3605	Do. . .	Ballymontenagh, .		Diss.	–	Pres.	–	115	56	171	52	4 14 9	—	39 0 0	5 18 0	
21	4232	Do. . .	Gortfad, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	44	27	71	38	0 15 6	—	25 5 0	9 0 3	

22	4355	Do.	.	Aughnacleagh,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	79	47	126	38	2	11	3	—	15	16	8	11	10	0	
23	4529	Do.	.	Tullynahinnion,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	66	39	105	32	3	6	11	—	24	0	0	3	15	1	Do.
24	4695	Do.	.	Garvaghy, West,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	62	42	104	35	1	12	4	—	24	0	0	8	1	2	
25	5354	Do.	.	Ballybeg,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	57	130	37	2	18	10	—	24	0	0	8	12	8	Garden free.
26	5429	Do.	.	Lisrodden,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	66	46	112	43	4	5	10	—	40	10	0	8	2	1	
27	5860	Do.	.	Galgorm,	. m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	125	–	125	43	5	1	4	—	33	15	10	16	5	6	
28	7746	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	Diss.	–	116	116	46	6	2	9	—	42	0	0	5	4	6	Residence free.
29	5942	Do.	.	Portglenone,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	64	34	98	33	0	11	1	—	31	6	8	0	12	0	
30	6035	Do.	.	Maboy,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	91	74	165	48	0	10	6	—	27	1	8	5	1	8	
31	6114	Do.	.	Garvaghy, East,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	55	125	43	1	9	0	—	27	16	8	8	0	0	
32	6419	Do.	.	Loan,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	106	66	172	44	1	7	8	—	33	2	6	5	18	1	
33	6474	Do.	.	Bridge End,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	112	66	178	37	1	12	1	—	25	18	4	4	8	5	
34	6731	Do.	.	Ahoghill,	m. day,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	97	–	97	27	} 7	1	9	—	44	10	0	{ 12	7	10	
				Do.	. evg.		–	–	–	–	113	55	168	33	}							{ 5	7	0	
35	6732	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	–	100	100	34	3	16	2	—	44	10	0	14	10	8	
36	8093	Do.	.	Do.	. i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	140	146	286	76		—		—	30	11	8	10	7	3	
37	7265	Do.	.	Tullygrawley,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	66	55	121	33	1	6	9	—	29	15	0	9	0	2	
38	8087	Do.	.	Teeshan,	.	v.c.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	89	55	144	38	1	7	3	—	40	3	4	8	12	6	
39	9363	Do.	.	Gracehill,	. m.		Diss.	–	Pres.	–	66	–	66	22		—		—	15	0	0	9	4	0	
40	9364	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	–	75	75	26	0	11	0	—	21	0	0	9	3	0	
41	2567	Antrim,	.	Creevery,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	80	50	130	53	1	19	1	1 0 0	27	13	4	5	13	8	Do.
42	2764	Do.	.	Antrim,	. m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	33	4	15	7	—	35	0	0	9	17	7	
43	2838	Do.	.	Do.	. f.	v.t.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	65	65	19		—		—	20	0	0	1	13	1	
44	6314	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2 Pres.	–	79	71	150	87	11	11	0	—	2	0	0		—		
45	2766	Do.	.	Mill-row,	. m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	6	49	21		—		—	33	0	0	7	10	10	
46	4671	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	89	89	35	2	17	1	—	36	6	8	8	17	6	
47	4072	Do.	.	Lady-hill,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	34	104	35	1	12	1	—	37	13	4	5	10	8	
48	5449	Do.	.	Bush,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	31	52	83	35	2	2	6	—	24	0	0	5	10	0	
49	8550	Do.	.	Main-street,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	87	60	147	63	11	1	6	—	58	6	8	23	12	0	
50	1	Ardclinis,	.	Glenariffe,	.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	65	37	102	16		—		—	15	0	0	1	4	10	
51	4560	Do.	.	Point of Garron,	.	v.c.	E.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	29	20	49	17	0	14	2	—	15	0	0	12	13	10	Garden free.
52	5688	Do.	.	Carnlough,	. m.	v.c.	E.C.	E.C.	Pres.	–	116	–	116	39	3	0	8	—	41	15	0	17	0	0	
53	5689	Do.	.	Do.	. f.	v.c.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	130	130	37	1	11	5	—	36	3	4	15	8	3	
54	9462	Do.	.	Waterfoot,	. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	60	119	34	3	5	9	—	20	0	0	1	1	0	
55	1200	Armoy,	.	Breen,	.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	88	37	125	27	0	16	10	—	32	0	0	3	10	9	
56	8367	Do.	.	Mullaghduff,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	29	83	26	0	14	8	—	17	5	0	5	11	8	
57	9246	Do.	.	Armoy,	. m.		–	Pres.	Pres	–	81	–	81	29	2	16	2	—	31	10	0	8	4	8	
58	9270	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	87	87	36	7	7	5	—	37	11	8	10	0	10	
59	8057	Ballinderry,	.	Killultagh,	.		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	65	55	120	44	3	0	6	—	38	0	0	3	5	6	
60	9324	Do.	.	Legatariffe,	.		Diss.	–	E.C.	–	52	15	67	24	1	7	9	—	18	0	0	10	1	5	
61	23	Ballintoy,	.	Cloghcorr,	.	v.t.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	59	26	85	26	1	10	4	—	24	0	0	3	15	10	
62	4688	Do.	.	Croaghbeg,	.		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	88	59	142	35	1	5	3	—	19	19	0	4	10	6	
63	8575	Do.	.	Prolisk,	.		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	72	52	124	29		—		—	18	0	0	3	7	11	
64	8	Ballyclug,	.	Crebilly,	.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	70	170	37	5	17	0	—	44	10	0	7	10	3	
65	3850	Do.	.	Moorfields,	.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	56	43	99	29	2	2	10	—	24	0	0	2	12	4	
66	7966	Do.	.	Harryville,	. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	22	2	15	7	—	15	0	0	1	6	10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
67	7967	Ballyclug,	Harryville, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	79	79	28	—	—	14 0 0	1 7 0	
68	8201	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	138	138	56	1 19 4	—	36 16 8	9 6 6	
69	1992	Ballycor,	Ballyeaston, m.	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	104	–	104	36	1 16 5	—	47 10 0	12 12 11	
70	3130	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	89	89	31	3 3 0	—	35 11 8	7 10 0	
71	4015	Do.	Ballyboley,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	72	15	87	16	0 12 3	—	16 5 0	1 12 9	
72	8582	Do.	Do. f.		Diss.	–	Pres.	–	37	87	124	42	4 9 6	—	52 10 0	8 0 5	
73	22	Rasheen,	Tilderg,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	50	47	97	27	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	6 15 4	
74	17	Ballylinny,	Bruslee,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	35	78	34	1 9 6	—	18 0 0	13 2 0	
75	18	Do.	Palentine,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	60	37	97	33	2 12 5	—	32 5 0	7 9 9	
76	19	Do.	Ballylinny,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	52	44	96	38	—	—	25 10 0	6 11 11	
77	1757	Do.	Straidnahanna,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	35	82	28	1 16 0	—	28 0 0	2 5 6	
78	2218	Do.	Carntall,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	78	62	140	45	2 15 0	—	52 3 4	12 0 6	
79	2593	Do.	Lisnalinchy,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	34	81	26	1 16 10	—	26 10 0	8 15 4	
80	9063	Do.	Mossley, day,		–	Diss.	Pres.	2 Pres.	97	92	189	98	15 19 7	—	117 5 0	32 17 6	Residence free.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	95	82	177	71				17 11 10	
81	2645	Ballymoney,	Garry,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	49	37	86	31	2 9 1	—	13 15 0	8 9 0	
82	2647	Do.	Seacon,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	58	34	92	28	2 18 2	—	28 0 0	7 2 2	
83	2674	Do.	Ballymoney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	33	2 7 5	4 5 5	31 5 0	6 7 4	
84	6737	Do.	Do. Minor Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C.	162	–	162	66					
85	6738	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	–	117	117	55	26 19 11	15 9 5	498 11 2	57 2 8	
86	6739	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	–	22	55	77	43					
87	3680	Do.	Do. Work.		P.L.	Gds.	2 Pres.	–	49	48	97	57	2 9 5	—	6 10 0	—	
88	9033	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	34	6 2 0	—	27 10 0	4 19 0	
89	2902	Do.	Kirkhill,	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	60	102	39	4 3 1	—	33 13 4	5 10 6	
90	3305	Do.	Culdoo,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	65	53	118	34	1 8 1	—	32 0 0	3 8 3	
91	6398	Do.	Landhead,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	55	102	30	1 7 3	—	20 5 0	3 17 4	
92	6856	Do.	Stranocum,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	94	33	127	40	2 18 9	—	32 16 8	11 10 1	
93	7084	Do.	Cabragh,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	72	47	119	33	2 11 6	—	24 0 0	7 10 5	
94	9082	Do.	Wesley-place,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	98	77	175	50	4 7 8	—	27 0 0	8 14 9	Residence and garden free.
95	9631	Do.	Balnamore,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	81	83	164	75	2 5 7	—	39 0 0	12 3 6	
96	20	Ballynure,	Skilganaban,	v.t.	–	Pres.	Diss.	–	25	29	54	17	0 18 8	—	11 13 4	1 16 0	
97	38	Do.	Ballylagan,		Diss.		Diss.	–	36	48	84	38	4 4 1	—	10 0 0	4 1 6	

98	2462	Do.	Ballynarry,		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	58	35	93	36	1 11 5	—	28 0 0	6 3 8		
99	5458	Do.	Ballynure, m.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	114	-	114	45	3 16 7	—	24 0 0	11 18 2		
100	7556	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	-	83	83	31	2 15 4	—	30 10 0	3 10 9		
101	7712	Do.	Ballygowan,		Diss.	-	Pres.	-	41	36	77	27	1 6 5	—	14 10 6	4 2 9		
102	8566	Do.	Straid, m.		Diss.	-	Diss.	-	81	-	81	35	1 17 9	—	25 0 0	6 3 5		
103	5668	Do.	Do. f.		Diss.	-	Pres.	-	-	80	80	26	3 15 7	—	24 0 0	3 12 8		
104	54	Ballyscullion Grange,	Taylorstown, South,		-	Pres.	R.C.	R.C.	161	98	259	76	2 17 4	—	67 10 0	8 5 7		
105	4808	Do.	Do. North, day,		Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres.	116	111	227	72	5 11 10	—	59 0 0	11 9 9	Residence free.
			Do. evg.		-	-	-	-	100	62	162	38				2 4 0		
106	1960	Do.	Millquarter,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	81	82	163	55	4 1 4	—	35 10 0	6 11 10		
107	6958	Ballywillin,	Portrush, No. 1,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	36	35	71	39	2 16 8	3 5 5	30 10 0	6 2 9		
108	7095	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	53	25	78	27	3 0 2	—	32 10 0	12 10 5		
109	2265	Billy,	Carnmoon,	v.t.	-	Pres.	E.C.	-	79	52	131	45	2 7 3	—	47 6 8	7 2 0	Residence and garden free.	
110	2917	Do.	Deffrick,	v.t.	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	56	44	100	32	1 7 0	—	25 0 0	3 12 1		
111	3042	Do.	Bushmills, m.	A.	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	92	-	92	38	1 6 8	—	32 0 0	20 2 0		
112	3043	Do.	Do. f.	A.	Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres.	-	108	108	40	4 5 8	—	46 0 0	17 4 3		
113	5664	Do.	Tonduff,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	57	35	92	42	1 8 2	—	17 0 0	2 10 0		
114	8915	Do.	Moycraig,		-	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	103	73	176	49	3 3 0	—	26 10 0	12 0 8		
115	8967	Do.	Mosside,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	80	66	146	35	6 9 10	—	24 10 0	4 0 2		
116	9538	Do.	Ballinagore,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	66	65	131	28	3 3 11	—	14 15 0	0 15 9		
117	9589	Do.	Billy, f.		E.C.	-	Pres.	-	34	48	82	26	0 19 0	—	16 0 0	3 2 7	Residence free.	
118	4223	Blaris,	Lisburn, m.	v.t.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	233	-	233	71	3 15 5	—	61 13 4	17 12 11		
119	4224	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	197	197	59	4 4 5	—	74 0 0	12 19 11		
120	8781	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	Pres. E.C.	-	79	47	126	55	4 10 11	—	4 0 0	—		
121	8365	Do.	Market-square, m.		-	Pres.	Pres.	E.C. Pres.	163	-	163	93	10 3 7	—	58 18 7	44 7 11		
122	8366	Do.	Do. f. day,		-	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	-	128	128	62		—	56 0 0	21 15 3		
			Do. evg.		-	-	-	-	100	49	149	33				10 5 5		
123	1979	Camlin,	Cramlin,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	64	37	101	34	3 1 8	—	28 0 0	19 0 2		
124	4696	Do.	Glenavy,		-	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	58	52	110	45	6 4 11	—	48 8 4	13 9 0	Do.	
125	24	Carncastle,	Carncastle, No. 1,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	51	55	106	46	1 18 4	—	47 0 0	7 6 4		
126	3535	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	42	39	81	38	3 10 7	—	20 5 0	4 15 11		
127	2210	Do.	Ballygilbert,		Pres.	-	E.C.	-	50	44	94	42	4 5 1	—	29 18 4	7 10 5		
128	25	Carnmoney,	Carnmoney, No. 1,		E.C.	-	E.C.	Pres.	97	77	174	72	7 7 11	—	59 16 8	22 13 2	Do.	
129	4683	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	-	89	89	42	2 5 3	—	41 10 0	13 0 0		
130	26	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	80	-	80	26	2 5 3	—	33 4 5	8 1 0		
131	27	Do.	Whitehouse, m. day,		-	E.C.	Pres.	E.C.	204	-	204	90	9 16 3	—	134 16 8	30 11 3		
			Do. evg.		-	-	-	-	168	-	168	46				6 0 8		
132	2699	Do.	Do. f. day,		-	E.C.	Pres.	R.C.	-	115	115	67		—	82 13 4	16 11 3		
			Do. evg.		-	-	-	-	-	147	147	30				3 1 7		
133	7589	Do.	Do. i.		-	E.C.	Pres.	R.C.	108	126	234	75		—	59 11 8	14 16 4		
134	6306	Do.	Ballycraigy, m.		Pres.	-	E.C.	-	72	-	72	26	2 6 8	1 0 0	21 3 4	4 5 0	Do.	
135	30	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	-	99	99	35	4 9 3	—	29 5 0	4 8 10	Do.	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
136	2649	Carnmoney,	WhiteAbbey, m. day,		Pres.	–	E.C.	E.C.	237	–	297	106	2 14 9	—	69 3 4	21 7 10	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	116	–	116	33				5 12 2	
137	2650	Do. . .	Do. . . f. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	–	241	241	91	6 13 10	—	68 1 8	18 4 11	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	148	148	37				5 13 5	
138	4564	Do. . .	Monkstown, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	113	108	221	83	4 16 10	—	91 5 0	21 6 5	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				—	Closed during
139	92	Carrickfergus, .	Carrickfergus, .	B.	–	Pres.	Pres.	E.C.	41	86	127	60	4 16 6	—	68 10 0	14 8 4	year.
140	7753	Do. . .	Do. Minor Model, . m..	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C. E.C.	155	–	155	85					
141	7754	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	Pres.	–	87	87	45	23 15 0	6 0 4	482 0 1	103 1 10	
142	7755	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Diss. Pres.	65	50	115	67					
143	36	Do. . .	Dunerew, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	24	26	50	22	1 4 2	—	16 0 0	1 4 9	
144	37	Do. . .	Loughmourne, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	57	51	108	52	5 9 2	—	44 0 0	8 3 2	
145	1225	Do. . .	Aldoo, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	105	82	187	58	4 5 9	—	32 10 0	8 10 0	
146	5542	Do. . .	Trooper-lane, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	55	43	98	22	1 7 9	—	19 0 0	2 8 2	
147	6634	Do. . .	Woodburne, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	66	92	158	58	4 6 9	—	39 0 0	8 0 0	Residence free.
148	7020	Do. . .	Minorca-place, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	73	172	68	5 10 7	—	71 8 4	13 4 1	
			Do. . . . evg.		–	–	–	–	70	53	123	36				2 17 0	
149	7609	Do. . .	Joymount, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	146	53	199	60	0 15 0	—	63 16 8	14 1 8	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	74	26	100	30				6 6 0	
150	8868	Do. . .	Barnmills, . .		–	Pres.	Diss.	Diss.	62	44	106	50	5 12 1	—	36 0 0	4 1 5	
151	9148	Do. . .	Sulla Tober, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	69	60	129	47	1 7 3	—	24 15 0	6 12 4	
152	9234	Do. . .	Market-place, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	Pres.	109	69	178	64	0 12 4	—	58 6 8	8 15 0	
153	9412	Do. . .	Upper Woodburne,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	76	72	148	60	4 6 11	—	38 0 0	10 5 0	
154	9672	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	23	24	47	17	—	—	13 4 5	—	
155	9673	Do. . .	Eden, . . i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	46	27	73	26	—	—	18 9 11	3 19 5	
156	40	Connor, . .	Upper Tawnybrack,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	88	56	144	47	2 19 3	—	27 10 0	8 7 1	
157	2573	Do. . .	Lower do. .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	89	28	117	26	2 17 3	—	16 8 4	4 1 6	
158	2571	Do. . .	Whappstown, .		–	Pres.	E.C.	–	61	35	96	36	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	7 11 7	
159	2577	Do. . .	Connor, . m.		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed dur
160	2587	Do. . .	Tardree, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	74	47	121	42	3 18 9	—	29 15 0	7 0 8	year.
161	2590	Do. . .	Tullynamullan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	125	95	220	82	5 17 11	—	48 2 9	17 15 6	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
206	4625	Dunaghy,	Carnbeg,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	93	48	141	36	1 2 4	—	32 0 0	8 17 7	
207	7932	Do.	Tullybane,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	61	52	113	25	1 18 3	—	24 0 0	2 12 8	
208	9279	Do.	Lemovollaghan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	129	62	191	30	1 7 11	—	15 0 0	4 8 0	
209	9822	Do.	Killyree,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	67	52	119	44	1 7 8	4 0 0	13 10 0	7 1 2	
210	7893	Grange of Dundermot,	Frosses,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	53	123	31	1 9 8	—	32 0 0	2 9 6	
211	49	Duneane,	Moneynick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	38	125	29	1 16 8	—	20 0 0	1 18 4	
212	1632	Do.	Creggan,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	62	150	47	1 7 3	—	34 16 8	6 4 5	
213	5818	Do.	Gullagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	34	95	29	1 3 4	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	
214	6436	Do.	Ballynamullan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	60	147	44	1 19 1	1 0 0	33 10 0	4 13 11	
215	7953	Do.	Duneane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	49	39	88	27	3 5 9	—	14 8 4	2 3 1	
216	8113	Do.	Do. parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	116	79	195	38	4 7 1	—	33 5 0	6 6 6	Garden free.
217	8270	Do.	Culnafay,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	61	48	109	28	3 3 0	—	21 13 4	3 12 0	
218	9075	Do.	Staffordstown,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	47	117	36	3 4 11	—	19 12 6	8 0 0	
219	2551	Dunluce,	Ballytibbert,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	95	73	168	58	1 17 6	—	39 13 4	8 12 7	Residence and garden free.
220	2984	Do.	Kilmoyle,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	71	44	115	22	—	—	28 0 0	2 7 6	
221	3023	Do.	Seneirl,	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	76	32	108	29	0 14 2	—	18 0 0	4 15 3	
222	6817	Do.	Ballyhome,	V.C.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	30	45	81	25	0 17 11	—	18 0 0	3 1 10	
223	7588	Do.	Ballymagarry,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	40	35	75	26	0 11 4	—	12 0 0	3 5 0	
224	1963	Finvoy,	Dunloy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	58	162	39	1 11 2	—	28 6 8	2 10 0	
225	4287	Do.	Caldanagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	63	60	123	30	1 12 8	—	28 0 0	1 5 0	
226	8278	Do.	Eden,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	62	33	95	31	1 10 11	—	18 0 0	1 15 0	
227	8583	Do.	Carrowreagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	44	46	90	31	3 3 4	—	28 0 0	11 2 8	
228	2828	Glenavy,	Ballymacricket, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	32	1 13 7	—	33 14 5	17 10 0	
229	7676	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	22	4 17 5	—	29 2 9	3 16 3	
230	4379	Do.	Sandhills,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	–	–	19	—	—	15 0 0	—	No returns from Manager; average taken from Inspector's report.
231	2576	Glenwhirry,	Clatteryknowes,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	51	63	114	32	—	—	17 12 6	5 3 0	
232	2926	Do.	Craigs,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	63	44	107	35	1 8 5	—	34 3 4	5 13 5	
233	4807	Do.	Lowtown,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	41	39	80	26	1 15 10	—	14 11 8	2 6 0	
234	55	Glynn,	Glynn Village,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	63	63	126	55	12 6 10	—	22 8 4	6 15 7	
235	81	Do.	Blackhill,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	38	46	84	25	1 4 10	—	15 0 0	8 5 0	
236	82	Do.	Mullaghmossan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	85	80	165	65	9 6 10	—	50 10 0	10 10 1	
237	56	Inver,	Ballysnod,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	62	45	107	45	1 17 9	—	23 0 0	9 0 5	
238	3531	Do.	Larne and Inver,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	96	84	180	90	5 15 4	—	70 0 0	24 6 1	

239	1528	Island Magee,	Mullaghboy,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	80	38	118	41	1	9	1			33	5	0	7	16	10	
240	2497	Do.	Mullaghdoo,		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	74	63	137	56	5	4	0			44	13	4	12	2	4	
241	2500	Do.	Brownsbay,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	32	89	38	3	14	9			36	10	0	14	16	3	
242	7845	Do.	Lower Kilcoan, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	120	120	48	2	4	2			37	13	4	11	7	9	
243	8842	Do.	Ballymoney, No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	59	36	95	35	2	0	4			29	5	0	11	11	1	Residence free.
244	2925	Kilbride,	Ballyvoy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	39	45	84	30	0	17	8			28	0	0	6	14	10	
245	4020	Do.	Kilbride,		Pres.	–	Diss.	–	80	64	144	44	4	5	8			24	0	0	13	0	9	
246	4179	Do.	Newmill,		–	Diss.	Pres.	–	36	30	66	32	1	17	3			15	0	0	6	9	4	
247	6219	Killagan,	Drumadoon, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	98	–	98	30	2	14	3			25	10	0	11	5	3	
248	8787	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	103	103	32	1	5	3	1	0	0	21	0	0	11	4	10	
249	61	Killead,	Carmavey,	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	54	96	26	1	5	3				10	5	0	4	17	0	
250	62	Do.	Straidhavern,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	59	48	107	36	1	10	4				32	0	0	9	16	7	
251	64	Do.	Ballyquillin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	18	53	22		—					32	0	0	2	13	6	
252	1943	Do.	Gortnagallon,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	43	21	64	21	0	17	0				24	0	0	3	4	6	
253	3729	Do.	Ballyrobin,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	92	73	165	55	4	16	7	1	0	0	55	2	2	32	18	9	
254	6953	Do.	Mount Cottage,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	62	52	114	53	3	5	8				83	0	0	10	10	6	Do.
255	8310	Do.	Diamond,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	29	30	59	28	3	1	5				21	0	0	11	8	7	Do.
256	8486	Do.	Killead,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	27	34	61	20	1	13	5				10	0	0	2	8	9	
257	9600	Do.	Dungonnel,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	28	26	54	24		—					15	5	0	6	9	0	
258	9652	Do.	Seacash,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	36	19	55	26	0	14	3				18	0	0	13	4	1	
259	3173	Grange of Killyglen,	Killyglen,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	–	–	28	1	5	3				11	10	0		—		Returns not available; average from Inspector's report.
260	2588	Kilraghts,	Ganaby,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	68	39	107	33	3	8	0				27	0	0	8	10	0	
261	5315	Do.	Ballymequillan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	53	126	44	4	0	5				25	10	0	2	7	1	
262	1352	Kilroot,	Kilroot,	A.	E.C.	–	Pres.	Pres.	73	47	120	54	2	19	10	3	5	5	65	11	8	16	15	2	
263	58	Kilwaughter,	Craiginorne,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	53	108	38	1	14	2				27	0	0	7	12	5	
264	59	Do.	Kilwaughter, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	100	–	100	34		—					28	3	4	8	9	10	
265	2772	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	90	90	30	1	15	1				29	0	0	5	7	8	
266	7677	Do.	Mullaghsandal,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	42	48	90	25	1	6	8				23	0	0	2	8	1	
267	9793	Do.	Millbrook,		–	Pres.	E.C.	Pres.	75	57	132	54	2	2	4	4	10	0	13	10	0	11	5	9	
268	69	Kirkinriola,	Clinty,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	55	67	122	35	2	16	1				31	5	0	8	0	8	
269	2574	Do.	Monaghan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	82	40	122	39	3	11	5				27	18	4	11	14	0	
270	3088	Do.	Parade,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	46	119	34	2	15	8				32	6	8	4	3	5	
271	3092	Do.	Craigywarren, Upper,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	49	61	110	30	1	5	0				15	10	0	2	18	9	
272	3592	Do.	Guy's, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	216	–	216	90	6	10	2				87	5	0	36	0	0	Residence free.
273	7757	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	146	146	53	4	0	9				57	10	0	15	0	0	Do.
274	5060	Do.	Do. i.		–	Pres.	Pres.	E.C.	121	166	287	79	0	12	8				72	5	0	10	0	0	Do.
275	6397	Do.	Carnlea,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	134	115	249	50	4	15	7				41	0	0	6	11	7	
276	8507	Do.	Castle-street,		Pres.	–	Diss.	–	37	27	64	27	4	17	2				22	5	0	22	6	7	Do.
277	8605	Do.	Ballymena, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	27	1	8	10				34	0	0	1	4	8	
278	8606	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	88	88	41	2	13	0				43	16	8	1	19	8	
279	3843	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	c Pres.	–	120	129	249	123	5	15	5				12	0	0		—		
280	2454	Larne,	Larne 1st Class Agr.	V.T	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	158	–	158	69	5	14	4				105	8	4	24	19	10	Do.
281	2455	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	90	90	35	2	12	0				40	5	0	16	14	0	Do.
282	2485	Do.	Do. i.	V.T.	Pres.	–	R.C.	–	65	48	113	47		—					27	0	0	6	10	10	Do.
283	6855	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	88	131	187	8	5	4				26	13	4	5	16	2	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical.	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
284	3653	Larne,	Larne Workhouse,		P.I.	Gs.	Pres. E.C.	–	90	55	145	75	5 1 1	—	3 0 0	—	
285	9451	Do.	North End, Larne, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	–	122	50	3 1 10	—	32 16 8	8 15 6	
286	9488	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	119	119	52	2 14 1	—	43 10 0	6 10 1	
287	1227	Layd,	Kilmore,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	47	120	22	—	—	32 18 4	4 18 5	
288	5895	Do.	Cushendall, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	164	–	164	27	1 12 1	—	40 16 8	2 7 7	
289	5702	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	128	128	33	3 4 2	—	27 6 8	2 5 1	
290	6007	Do.	Knocknacurry, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	–	137	30	—	—	38 0 0	3 6 1	
291	6008	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	146	146	36	1 5 4	—	35 0 0	2 2 10	
292	6740	Do.	Glendun,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	35	80	20	—	—	38 0 0	1 2 3	Residence free.
293	76	Loughguile,	Magherahoney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	60	96	23	0 15 7	—	20 0 0	0 13 0	Do.
294	77	Do.	Carrowcrin,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	100	58	158	36	1 11 1	—	37 10 0	3 14 6	
295	2144	Do.	Loughguile, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	–	69	22	3 16 11	—	15 0 0	1 6 6	
296	3341	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	24	1 8 6	—	26 2 6	0 14 6	
297	2589	Do.	Clontyfinnan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	62	35	97	32	2 12 3	—	24 0 0	5 1 10	
298	2720	Do.	Ballynagashel,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	91	81	172	50	4 0 1	—	32 0 0	13 4 10	Residence and
299	3817	Do.	Knockaholet,		Pres.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104	85	189	92	3 14 4	—	63 10 0	11 8 6	garden free.
300	6147	Do.	Ballycregagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	31	76	28	2 0 3	—	15 15 0	8 5 8	
301	7897	Do.	Ballyweeny,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	89	54	143	28	—	—	24 0 0	4 10 9	
302	8803	Do.	Corkey,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	51	36	87	25	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 6	
303	78	Magheragall,	Ballycarrickmaddy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	87	64	151	62	6 13 10	—	82 16 8	19 14 10	
304	1944	Do.	Sheepwalk,		–	Diss.	E.C.	–	80	36	116	39	2 16 3	—	28 0 0	6 16 6	
305	8079	Do.	Mullaghcarton,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	–	–	23	1 11 7	—	18 0 0	—	No returns
306	80	Maheramesk,	Maghaberry,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	79	42	121	37	4 9 3	—	24 0 0	11 0 6	from Manager; average
307	3788	Muckamore, Grange of,	Oldstone,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	29	55	84	22	1 12 8	1 0 0	26 0 0	1 3 5	attendance
308	4530	Do.	Islandbane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	34	76	24	1 9 8	—	24 0 0	1 12 0	from Inspector's report.
309	2923	Newtown Crommellin,	Newtown Crommellin		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	89	49	138	31	1 11 0	—	24 0 0	3 7 9	
310	2568	Grange of Nilteen,	Rathmore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	88	61	149	68	5 13 11	—	52 10 0	15 14 0	
311	2719	Do.	Silversprings,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	14	72	86	30	1 7 6	—	20 0 0	6 1 11	
312	5096	Do.	Dunadry,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	93	21	54	21	1 14 7	—	20 0 0	2 18 7	
313	9059	Portglenone,	Connaughtligger,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	68	52	120	35	2 17 11	—	19 0 0	5 1 6	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
349	8056	Shankill,	Hamilton-st. Convt.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	612	716	304	9 15 4	—	183 3 10	27 14 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	190	190	141				8 12 0	
350	9	Do.	Donegal-st., m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	3 R.C.	–	–	–	159	6 8 4	—	124 6 8	—	Attendance taken from quarterly returns of Manager; other returns unavailable.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47				—	
351	10	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	–	249	249	83	1 5 0	—	71 3 4	9 7 5	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	136	136	47				4 5 0	
352	13	Do.	Upper Falls, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	–	–	–	23	—	—	14 0 0	—	Returns not available; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
353	14	Do.	Legoneil, No. 1, day,	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	67	38	105	36	4 6 4	—	43 0 0	14 2 9	Residence free.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	121	–	121	23				9 16 8	
354	90	Do.	Hannahstown, .		–	Diss.	R.C.	–	38	27	65	28	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	4 1 10	Residence and garden free.
355	92	Do.	Hightown, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	82	53	135	55	2 10 0	4 5 9	52 3 4	17 3 8	
356	1224	Do.	Edenderry, . .	A.	–	Pres.	Pres.	3 Pres.	125	133	258	84	7 13 0	—	103 4 2	42 18 11	
357	2592	Do.	Fountain-street, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	–	243	243	88	9 14 1	—	118 6 1	15 0 0	Residence free.
358	2672	Do.	Townsend-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	5 Pres. 1 E.C.	341	282	623	242	23 2 2	—	248 5 4	102 16 4	
359	2770	Do.	Cavehill Railway,	v.t.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	44	40	84	39	0 15 8	—	28 3 4	7 0 0	
360	2921	Do.	May-street, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	3 R.C.	461	–	461	129	3 1 7	—	99 14 11	37 12 3	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	154	–	154	25				5 13 7	
361	3037	Do.	Forth River, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	30	40	70	30	0 17 2	—	40 0 0	11 0 0	
362	3091	Do.	Victoria-place, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	5 Pres.	366	252	618	231	21 12 3	—	208 8 4	90 15 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	221	131	352	59				36 0 2	
363	3469	Do.	Kent-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	184	98	282	51	3 16 4	—	59 0 0	11 1 2	
364	5132	Do.	Frederick-st., No. 1, or Lancasterian Industrial, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	2 Pres.	28	220	248	101	5 2 5	—	85 18 4	10 0 0	Do.
365	8777	Do.	Frederick-st., .		Diss.	–	Diss.	2 Diss.	216	95	311	77	5 4 11	—	98 8 4	31 11 11	
366	9017	Do.	Do. . No. 2,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	71	113	184	52	2 16 2	—	57 10 0	12 3 0	
367	1476	Do.	Do. . . i.		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	77	83	160	49	0 13 8	—	47 10 0	9 5 1	
368	5793	Do.	Seaman's Friend Society, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	E.C. Pres.	271	–	271	75	6 8 2	—	104 5 0	40 7 4	

369	5794	Do.	. .	Do. . . f.	–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	153	153	45	3	8	4	—		36	0	0	19	4	3	
370	8549	Do.	. .	Do. . . i.	–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	86	127	213	69	0	10	3	—		64	6	8	18	0	5	
371	5817	Do.	. .	Conway-street, day,	Pres.	–	Pres.	4 Pres.	285	233	518	133	6	19	0	—		120	13	0	33	5	8	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	141	155	296	36									8	11	9	
372	6094	Do.	. .	Fountain-lane, i.	Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C. Pres.	137	196	333	104	7	0	0	—		78	5	0	10	0	0	Do.
373	6262	Do.	. .	Oldpark, . .	–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	111	71	182	58	1	7	0	—		25	0	0	27	6	8	
374	6581	Do.	. .	Earl-street, m. day,	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C.	287	–	287	87	7	3	11	—			—		26	19	9	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	113	60	173	24									5	13	2	
375	8388	Do.	. .	Do. . . f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	–	241	241	82	2	1	8	—		69	10	0	18	12	4	
376	8389	Do.	. .	Do. . . i.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	198	132	330	95	1	7	11	—		80	10	0	15	7	1	
377	6995	Do.	. .	Chapel-lane, m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	303	–	303	87	1	5	0	1	0	0	54	12	1	16	13	3	
378	6996	Do.	. .	Do. . . f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	3 R.C.	–	405	405	99	2	15	4	1	0	0	56	0	0	17	15	5	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	–	166	166	70									2	16	2	
379	7124	Do.	. .	Cullentree-road, .	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	213	–	213	68	1	15	8	—		40	8	4	12	10	0	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	58	–	58	23									4	7	0	
380	7239	Do.	. .	Alfred-street, .	–	Pres.	–	2 Pres.	95	116	211	111	11	15	8	—		111	12	6	21	5	3	
381	7262	Do.	. .	Alexander-street,																				
				West, f. day,	R.C.	–	R.C.	3 R.C.	–	460	460	171	7	6	8	—		80	14	2	29	19	2	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	–	379	379	106									20	1	2	
382	7340	Do.	. .	Do. . . i.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	249	280	529	134	2	9	2	—		5	16	0	20	13	4	
383	7319	Do.	. .	Wolf-hill, . . day,	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	91	68	159	64	2	15	1	—		40	0	0	7	10	8	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	53	46	99	27									7	6	0	
384	7333	Do.	. .	Stanhope-st. m.day,	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	221	–	221	63	4	4	4	—		94	1	7	37	13	10	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	170	–	170	28									5	19	4	
385	8186	Do.	. .	Do. . . f.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	176	176	47	10	6	1	—		73	1	8	20	19	4	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	–	147	147	19									5	5	11	
386	8097	Do.	. .	Do. . . i.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	125	129	254	51	4	12	6	—		45	8	4	15	15	2	
387	7423	Do.	. .	Eglinton, . day,	Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	347	196	543	178	21	18	7	—		165	19	2	76	9	1	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	106	21	127	24									6	17	4	
388	7553	Do.	. .	Union-place, day,	Pres.	–	Pres.	3 Pres.	248	163	411	120	10	9	10	—		131	10	0	30	5	11	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	114	65	179	46									3	12	6	
389	7630	Do.	. .	Fisherwick-place,																				
				day,	–	Pres.	Pres.	2 Pres.	141	136	277	106	8	8	9	—		131	5	0	63	13	7	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	–	182	182	24									3	11	9	
390	7632	Do.	. .	Do. . . i.	–	Pres.	Pres.	2 Pres.	132	110	242	77	1	6	2	—		65	3	4	17	11	6	
391	7756	Do.	. .	Malone, . .	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	38	83	32	1	17	2	—		26	0	0	7	0	9	Do.
392	7867	Do.	. .	North Thomas-st.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	121	71	192	56	1	3	1	—		66	6	8	15	16	9	
393	9124	Do.	. .	Do. . . i.	Pres.	–	E.C.	Pres.	110	102	212	71	1	5	4	—		56	7	8	13	5	10	
394	8063	Do.	. .	Lodge Mill, . day.	–	E.C.	Pres.	2 Pres.	114	77	191	72	3	1	11	—		88	15	0	24	6	4	Do.
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	71	46	117	45									11	18	5	
395	8066	Do.	. .	Springfield, . day,	–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	72	79	151	51	1	5	4	—		58	19	10	21	2	10	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	39	29	68	34									5	18	3	
396	8121	Do.	. .	Nelson-street, day.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	147	66	213	59	2	16	6	—		65	11	8	13	3	0	
				Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	–	49	44	93	34									4	19	3	
397	8069	Do.	. .	Do. . . i.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	45	101	146	54		—		—		39	0	0	9	9	8	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.							In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
398	8258	Shankill,	Linen Hall-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 R.C. 3 Pres	396	75	471	184	33	4	5	—			201	8	10	110	10	2	Residence free.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	265	57	322	64										17	12	8	
399	8516	Do.	Legoneil, No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	Pres.	110	110	220	76				—			58	16	8	21	18	0	
400	8584	Do.	Old Lodge-road, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	253	–	253	67	3	0	5	—			50	5	6	17	16	2	
401	8585	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	145	145	77	0	14	3	—			59	0	0	17	6	7	
402	8586	Do.	Do. i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	91	92	183	58	0	10	3	—			41	0	0	10	8	10	
403	8612	Do.	Campbell's-row,		–	E.C.	Pres.	4 Pres.	99	403	502	160	5	7	6	—			123	11	8	79	2	2	
404	8632	Do.	Blackstaff, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	143	90	233	70	1	5	9	—			64	5	0	14	0	0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	66	55	121	25										4	0	0	
405	8633	Do.	Charlotte-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	76	66	142	47	2	14	5	—			41	15	10	7	6	4	
406	8711	Do.	York-st., No. 1, m.		Diss.	–	Pres.	–	198	–	198	45	2	17	3	—			49	18	4	12	19	6	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	41	10	51	31										2	19	6	
407	8712	Do.	Do. f.		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	–	165	165	61	3	18	1	—			36	0	0	15	12	10	
408	8725	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	175	–	175	82	6	6	2	—			80	0	0	47	3	11	
409	8739	Do.	Do. do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	121	121	58	6	11	5	—			70	16	8	47	9	6	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	–	222	222	78										8	0	8	
410	8721	Do.	Brown-st., m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	6 Pres.	634	–	634	200	14	3	11	4	14	9	273	3	11	56	2	10	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	400	350	750	146										27	14	10	
411	8722	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pros.	Pres. E.C.	–	337	337	81	3	3	9	3	4	0	79	16	8	21	11	11	
412	8723	Do.	Do. i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	166	192	358	90	1	8	3	2	17	5	73	1	8	17	8	11	
413	8724	Do.	Fall's-road,		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	79	101	180	63	1	7	2	—			40	0	0	12	7	10	
414	8726	Do.	Green-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	86	84	170	25	0	5	2	—			31	0	0	—			
415	8804	Do.	Wolfhill Mill, day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	3 Pres.	197	192	389	156	10	2	3	4	14	9	153	9	2	25	17	6	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	95	180	275	56										10	0	0	
416	8805	Do.	Smithfield, West,		–	R.C.	R.C.	2 R.C.	159	220	379	82	0	18	4	—			52	0	0	13	3	7	
417	8805	Do.	Duncairn, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	200	–	200	52	2	16	8	—			69	16	8	12	0	7	
418	8806	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	114	114	45	2	18	4	—			61	7	6	13	10	8	
419	8977	Do.	Do. i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	91	70	161	49		—		—			59	13	4	8	5	0	
420	8906	Do.	Great George-st., day		Pres.	–	Pres.	5 Pres.	279	219	498	149	11	8	2	—			180	3	10	33	13	9	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	119	60	179	47										12	0	8	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
455	9945	Shankill,	Hardinge-street, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	16	203	219	101	2 0 6	7 0 0	—	3 18 11	
456	9950	Do.	Conway-street, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	175	–	175	81	2 0 10	5 10 0	—	4 12 3	
457	9951	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	10	116	126	65	1 9 10	5 0 0	—	3 6 3	
458	2014	Skerry,	Mullindrew,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	51	45	96	29	—	—	21 2 6	2 2 3	
459	2503	Do.	Little Ballymena,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	40	110	27	0 6 6	—	24 0 0	4 4 3	
460	2508	Do.	Killygore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	105	59	164	36	1 12 6	—	38 6 8	9 16 9	
461	2510	Do.	Lower Kilcoan, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	97	–	97	43	2 14 3	—	30 11 8	11 11 5	
462	2575	Do.	Broughshane, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	181	181	64	6 12 2	—	70 11 8	8 0 9	
463	2578	Do.	Braidujle,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	81	51	132	31	3 17 10	—	31 5 0	11 0 0	
464	2683	Do.	Loughconnelly,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	69	47	116	29	1 18 11	—	24 0 0	7 9 0	
465	7284	Do.	Cloughwater,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	51	124	27	1 9 0	—	18 0 0	6 0 3	
466	7620	Do.	Correen,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	52	97	24	4 3 10	—	20 0 0	2 1 3	
467	9062	Do.	Braid,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	46	127	25	0 15 9	—	41 6 0	4 5 2	
468	98	Templecorran,	Windygap,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	59	22	81	33	1 7 10	—	24 0 0	7 18 7	
469	5543	Do.	Ballycarry,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	88	64	122	53	6 12 6	—	49 1 8	13 18 0	
470	6081	Do.	Do. 1st Class Agricultural, m.		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	77	–	77	33	1 13 6	—	49 10 0	32 11 7	
471	7944	Do.	Bella-Hill, No. 1,	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	23	70	28	1 4 1	—	24 0 0	4 16 2	
472	7945	Do.	Do. No. 2,	v.c.	E.C.	–	Pres.	Pres.	36	87	123	54	5 4 6	—	61 5 0	9 6 8	
473	93	Templepatrick,	Lylehill,	R.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	45	87	38	2 6 9	—	37 10 0	18 5 6	
474	95	Do.	Ballyutoag,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	77	41	118	43	2 14 11	—	24 0 0	17 11 8	
475	96	Do.	Molusk, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	94	–	94	38	1 15 4	—	34 10 0	10 8 10	
476	6125	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	116	116	49	1 6 7	—	40 0 0	3 17 10	
477	2507	Do.	Rickamore,		–	E.C	Pres.	–	70	39	109	37	4 5 11	—	27 0 0	17 18 5	Residence free.
478	6321	Do.	Roughfort,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	39	47	86	28	1 9 8	—	20 0 0	4 7 3	
479	9618	Do.	Templepatrick,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	43	85	32	1 5 9	—	21 5 0	8 16 2	
480	99	Tickmacrevan,	Feystown,	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	43	97	26	2 3 9	—	24 0 0	0 18 6	
481	1758	Do.	Knockstaken,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	61	45	106	27	2 16 2	—	32 0 0	13 12 0	
482	2861	Do.	Carnablanagh,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	70	72	142	43	1 7 6	—	30 13 4	13 14 3	
483	3241	Do.	Aughagash,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	71	66	137	33	1 8 2	—	35 1 8	13 5 4	
484	4565	Do.	Glenarm, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	112	–	112	48	8 2 9	—	37 18 6	22 6 4	
485	4359	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	95	95	37	3 16 5	—	39 5 0	15 5 7	

486	8130	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	64	66	130	59	2 11 1	—	26 5 0	21 7 5	
487	9754	Do, . .	Longfield, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	55	50	105	36	3 4 4	4 10 0	15 0 0	10 5 0	
488	6302	Tullyrusk, .	Dundrod, . .	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	71	125	45	3 12 0	—	51 0 0	12 10 2	
489	8998	Do. . .	Budore, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	34	25	59	30	0 7 6	—	28 0 0	5 19 2	
			Total for County Antrim, 489, .						45,023	39,486	84,509	28,267	1,713 9 8	231 1 9	23,424 13 1	6,597 2 2	

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—186 Schools.

1	101	Armagh, . .	Armagh, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	229	–	229	37	0 14 0½	—	27 13 4	2 4 2	
2	102	Do. . .	Do. . f. day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	248	248	57	}	—	72 3 4	{ 3 17 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	97	97	22	}			{ 1 8 7	
3	4317	Do. . .	Grangemore, .		–	Diss.	Pres.	–	53	39	92	35		—	31 13 4	10 11 6	Residence and
4	6753	Do. . .	Gosford-place, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	110	70	180	75	5 7 9	—	83 3 4	24 0 0	garden free.
5	6832	Do. . .	Ballynahone, .		–	Diss.	Pres.	Pres.	82	81	163	48	1 1 7	—	45 10 0	3 0 8	
6	9379	Do. . .	Abbey-street, m.		–	Diss.	Diss.	–	75	–	75	32	3 1 3	1 0 0	18 15 0	46 13 0	Residence free.
7	9083	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Diss.	Diss.	Diss.	13	90	103	51	4 9 0	—	43 18 4	16 4 11	
8	9168	Do. . .	Banbrook, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	71	80	151	48	1 9 4	—	50 14 5	9 7 4	Residence and
9	8220	Do. . .	Mount St. Catherine Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	250	250	153	3 11 4	—	80 10 0	4 0 0	garden free.
10	3156	Ballymore, .	Old Clare, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	126	–	126	46	2 2 1	—	39 18 4	20 7 4	Residence free.
11	4405	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	94	94	27	1 6 3	—	23 0 0	11 5 3	Do.
12	3732	Do. . .	Corlust, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	61	46	107	38	2 13 0	—	24 0 0	4 11 4	
13	4271	Do. . .	Tannyokey Ordinary Agricultural, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	89	–	89	29	2 13 5	—	29 0 0	37 16 8	Do.
14	4272	Do. . .	Tannyokey, . f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	–	97	97	28	—	—	20 0 0	14 10 0	
15	4960	Do. . .	Poyntzpass, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	105	–	105	43	4 12 11	—	53 6 8	16 5 0	Do.
16	4961	Do. . .	Do. . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	Pres.	–	127	127	49	6 15 5	—	75 3 4	14 15 0	Do.
17	5081	Do. . .	Tanderagee, No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	76	149	71	4 1 10	—	57 16 8	18 15 1	
18	8403	Do. . .	Do. . . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	176	–	176	63	5 2 11	—	47 5 0	23 18 2	Do.
19	8404	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	–	118	118	46	1 7 11	—	41 0 0	15 4 1	Do.
20	8346	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	69	68	137	56	1 4 0	—	43 10 0	12 11 3	Do.
21	5703	Do. . .	Acton, . i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	53	51	104	39	1 6 3	—	28 11 8	16 0 0	
22	7320	Do. . .	Poyntzpass, . day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	56	46	102	45	} 1 7 2	—	37 0 0	{ 6 11 7	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	51	40	91	21	}			{ 2 19 2	
23	8399	Do. . .	Clare, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	35	54	89	23	1 5 3	—	18 13 4	0 16 8	Do.
24	9895	Do. . .	Drumnaleg, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	59	44	103	37	1 12 9	4 10 0	4 13 4	13 8 9	Garden free.
25	108	Creggan, .	Dorsey, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	80	181	53	1 16 9	—	49 0 0	5 10 6	
26	5224	Do. . .	Tullynavall, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	28	71	24	1 5 3	—	13 0 0	—	
27	5820	Do. . .	Cullyhanna, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	81	169	50	1 8 3	—	32 0 0	4 0 0	
28	6636	Do. . .	Creggan Duff, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	68	154	34	—	—	26 0 0	0 12 6	
29	4414	Do. . .	Crossmaglen. m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	–	155	65	2 12 4	—	32 0 0	6 18 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of ARMAGH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30	4415	Creggan, . .	Crossmaglen, f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	151	151	50	3 0 10	—	30 0 0	4 4 10	Garden free.
31	5097	Do. . .	Ballynaclosha, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	76	158	40	0 10 1	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	
32	5172	Do. . .	Annaghmore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	94	206	69	1 4 0	—	45 18 10	2 8 3	
33	7199	Do. . .	Clonalig, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	93	198	57	2 1 6	—	27 0 0	4 4 6	
34	8272	Do. . .	Glassdrummond, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	67	2 12 3	—	50 0 0	—	Returns not available.
35	384	Clonfeacle, .	Blackwatertown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	165	–	165	52	1 12 0	—	39 13 4	9 7 10	
36	7954	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	131	131	39	8 18 6	—	25 2 9	8 6 2	
37	9025	Do. . .	Tullyroan, . day,		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	93	61	154	51	6. 9 1.	—	42 11 8	13 10 1	Residence free.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	53	14	67	29				1 5 0	
38	110	Drumcree, .	Richmount, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	56	56	112	33	1 12. 7	—	17 10 0	15 9 11	Do.
39	1898	Do. . .	Breagh, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	54	33	87	25	1 7 9	—	18 0 0	9 18 9	Residence and garden free.
40	2433	Do. . .	Maghon, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	64	61	125	35	1 13 3	—	24 0 0	13 3 0	Do.
41	5856	Do. . .	Portadown, No. 1, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	165	–	165	52	2. 5 1.	—	51 10 0	12 2 10	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	87	–	87	18				1 8 8	
42	5857	Do. . .	Do. No. 1, f. day.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	171	171	44	1 6 3	—	46 0 0	5 18 5	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	69	69	21				0 16 0	
43	8344	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	234	–	234	71	2 13 4	—	60 8 4	22 4 7	Residence free.
44	8345	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	Diss.	107	111	218	60	—	—	47 0 0	13 7 8	Do.
45	8424	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2, f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	E.C.	–	204	204	74	4 1 11	—	74 13 4	33 6 0	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	152	131	283	56				7 4 6	
46	8024	Do. . .	Derrycaw, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	30	84	26	1 0 7	—	18 15 0	3 0 5	Garden free.
47	8935	Do. . .	Thomas-st., .		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	167	82	249	59	7 15 10	1 0 0	77 5 0	16 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	125	44	169	29				6 3 0	
48	9311	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	79	61	140	41	1 5 9	—	38 0 0	4 10 10	
49	8999	Do. . .	Corcrain, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	80	216	38	1 8 10	—	16 10 0	5 8 0	Do.
50	9355	Do. . .	Derrykerran, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	52	26	78	25	1 17 2	—	12 4 2	6 13 4	
51	9489	Do. . .	Derryall, . .		Diss.	–	E.C.	–	93	52	145	41	1 0 6	—	17 0 0	9 10 0	
52	9545	Do. . .	Kilmoriarty, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	Diss.	63	62	125	47	—	—	30 0 0	15 0 0	Residence and garden free.
53	9809	Do. . .	Curran-street, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	32	41	73	29	—	—	8 3 4	0 17 5	
54	4988	Derrynoose, .	Lislea, . .	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	93	53	146	45	2 18 7	—	36 3 4	8 10 0	
55	5150	Do. . .	Derrynoose, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	186	–	186	56	1 12 9	—	57 18 4	0 3 0	Residence free.

56	5151	Do.	. .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	153	153	48		—					38	18	4	2	10	0	Do.
57	7253	Do.	. .	Maddan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	86	74	160	45	3	1	1				42	0	0	3	2	0	Do.
58	7970	Do.	. .	Maghery, Kilcranny,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	71	50	121	38	0	11	0				28	0	0	1	0	6	
59	8467	Do.	. .	Temple, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	59	40	99	39	1	7	3				34	13	4	5	0	0	Do.
60	9737	Do.	. .	Drumherney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	82	89	171	52	2	4	11				58	6	8	5	11	8	Do.
61	7022	Eglish,	. .	Lisadian, . .		–	Diss.	Pres.	–	76	58	134	43	1	18	1				24	0	0	5	8	2	Do.
62	7266	Do.	. .	Tullysaran, .	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	–	88	36	1	10	3				27	3	4	3	2	6	
63	7425	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	39	4	14	8				20	0	0	2	10	6	
64	7969	Do.	. .	Cavanballaghy, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	65	43	108	25	1	14	0				24	3	4	3	13	10	
65	9325	Do.	. .	Tullymore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	91	93	184	57	2	13	7				53	3	4	4	2	0	Do.
66	1229	Forkhill, .	.	Meighfoner,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	31	0	7	4				24	0	0	2	11	5	
67	9420	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	134	134	37	4	17	9				16	0	0	1	7	3	
68	1022	Do.	. .	Aughanduff, .		Pres.	–	R.C.	R.C.	102	63	165	53	1	6	10				32	0	0	5	3	6	Residence and
69	5355	Do.	. .	Silverbridge, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	71	166	41	1	18	8				33	1	8	3	16	2	garden free.
70	7301	Do.	. .	Dromintee, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	84	207	45		—					32	0	0	4	11	3	
71	7424	Do.	. .	Forkhill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	61	146	48	2	12	6½				26	0	0	3	1	1	Residence free.
72	7998	Do.	. .	Carrickavana, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	62	140	62	0	12	7				43	10	0	2	6	6	
73	105	Grange, .	.	Blundell's Grange,	m.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	89	–	89	37	2	15	0				50	0	0	13	0	0	Do.
74	106	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	108	108	38	1	6	4				24	0	0	0	18	6	Do.
75	4138	Jonesborough,	.	Jonesborough,	m.	v.t.	–	R C.	–	–	–	–	–		—						—			—		Closed.
76	4139	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	151	151	44	3	5	11				12	16	8	1	17	7	Residence and garden free.
77	112	Killevy,	. .	Cloghoge, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	158	–	158	57	1	16	6				46	7	6	5	0	0	Residence free.
78	6438	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	179	179	49	1	13	5				34	0	0	2	9	11	
79	4021	Do.	. .	Devernagh, .			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	77	51	128	29	1	6	6				21	0	0	11	0	10	Garden free.
80	4325	Do.	. .	Drumbanagher Ord. Agricultural,	m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	71	–	71	28	3	14	0				37	0	0	20	13	1	Residence free.
81	4326	Do.	. .	Drumbanagher,	f.		–	E.C.	Pres	–	–	72	72	31	3	15	3				51	16	8	14	15	4	
82	4728	Do.	. .	Drumilly, . .		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	64	162	45	0	15	3				15	0	0	4	9	6	
83	6236	Do.	. .	Bessbrook,	m. day.		–	Diss.	Diss.	R.C.	105	–	105	92	10	11	3				59	16	7	23	16	10	Do.
				Do. . .	evg.		–	–	–	–	103	–	103	34										5	19	2	
84	6237	Do.	. .	Do. .	f. day.		–	Diss.	Diss.	2E.C.	–	259	259	134	1	15	10				68	15	0	59	12	0	
				Do. . .	evg.		–	–	–	–	–	88	88	23										5	3	0	
85	6900	Do.	. .	Do. . .	i.		–	Diss.	E.C.	E.C.	107	108	215	94	3	11	7				34	0	0	22	0	0	
86	115	Do.	. .	Lislea,	m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	233	–	233	70	5	10	4				67	10	0	12	12	6	
87	8788	Do.	. .	Do. .	f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	140	140	49	0	15	0				24	0	0	6	2	5	Do.
88	116	Do.	. .	Lissummon, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	91	166	54	3	1	5				32	0	0	3	16	4	
89	1854	Do.	. .	Camlough,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	31	1	6	5				24	0	0	3	17	0	
90	2702	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	4	134	138	41	1	0	0				30	0	0	4	1	3	
91	4729	Do.	. .	Killean, .	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	–	147	69	1	8	0				40	0	0	3	2	8	Residence and garden free.
92	4730	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	181	181	59	2	18	7				37	0	0	1	4	9	Do.
93	6391	Do.	. .	Ballinless, .	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	222	–	222	69	1	6	0	1	0	0	48	0	0	11	1	0	
94	5316	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	55	2	2	4				35	5	6	2	10	6	Residence free.
95	121	Do.	. .	Ballinahinch,	m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	65	7	72	34	2	11	7				47	10	0	6	4	2	Do.
96	122	Do.	. .	Do. . .	f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	63	63	27	3	3	8				14	0	0	1	0	0	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ARMAGH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
97	4557	Kilmore,	Ballywilly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	66	211	64	3 5 8	—	50 0 0	3 6 0	
98	7141	Do.	Aghorey,		Pres.	–	Diss.	Pres.	105	39	144	54	2 11 6	—	35 0 0	8 13 0	
99	8166	Do.	Mullavilly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	56	109	34	1 17 1	—	27 14 2	2 10 2	Residence free.
100	9675	Do.	Laurel-vale, evg.		–	Diss.	E.C.	R.C.	107	66	173	56	2 17 9	—	10 0 0	8 17 11	
101	2773	Keady,	Keady, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	–	73	39	4 3 7	—	36 16 8	10 0 0	
102	2868	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	105	105	41	2 5 1	—	54 0 0	5 16 2	
103	3971	Do.	Aughnagurgan,	v.t.	Pres.	–	E.C.	–	54	48	102	29	2 15 1	—	18 0 0	3 4 1	
104	4324	Do.	Carrickawilkin,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	40	40	80	28	1 8 10	1 9 9	16 0 0	2 9 6	
105	7181	Do.	[Crossmore, Keady, m. day.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	175	–	175	63	2 2 10	—	70 11 8	5 9 10	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	113	95	208	69				7 10 4	
106	7554	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	154	154	56	3 7 0	—	70 6 8	5 18 2	Do.
107	7617	Do.	Darkley, m. day.		–	Pres.	Pres.	R.C.	120	–	120	57	6 9 10	—	77 11 8	27 10 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	179	161	340	78				14 11 11	
108	9610	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	123	123	57	1 10 1	—	54 16 8	21 13 6	
109	8301	Do.	Hermitage,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	49	24	73	21	—	—	14 0 0	2 1 10	Do.
110	8323	Do.	Granemore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	113	107	220	59	3 19 3	—	77 0 0	7 10 0	
111	8951	Do.	Clay,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	63	46	109	29	1 8 0	—	15 0 0	4 0 9	
112	4286	Kilclooney,	Cladymore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	79	64	143	49	3 1 0	4 5 5	31 6 8	15 8 1	
113	4654	Do.	Ballylane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	47	58	105	41	4 10 3	—	38 0 0	20 11 2	Do.
114	6161	Do.	Clady,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	70	145	36	1 3 3	—	23 6 8	4 3 6	Garden free.
115	8411	Kildarton,	Collone,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	96	99	195	53	2 3 10	—	42 0 0	—	Residence &
116	8613	Killyman,	Clonmore,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	51	58	109	41	3 6 9	—	30 10 0	24 18 7	garden free.
117	9378	Knocknamuckly,	Moytaverty,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	44	47	91	34	0 5 3	—	25 3 4	3 15 5	
118	123	Lisnadill,	Foley,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	133	101	234	58	3 3 8	—	46 0 0	12 0 6	Do.
119	2818	Do.	Drumgaw,	v.t.	Pres.	–	E.C.	–	68	61	129	31	1 11 5	—	40 13 4	2 0 0	
120	6439	Do.	Balleer,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	101	70	171	62	5 15 0	—	61 0 0	23 4 8	Do.
121	8311	Do.	Lisnadill,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	40	39	79	28	—	—	13 15 0	6 18 6	Do.
122	8085	Do.	Drumbee,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed entire
123	8702	Do.	Milford, day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	53	47	100	47	5 0 8	—	48 11 8	28 9 7	year.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	68	41	109	32				9 0 7	
124	9280	Do.	Ennislare,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	69	70	139	40	2 8 3	—	19 6 8	5 0 0	Residence and
125	9676	Do.	Seagahan,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	49	35	84	32	—	—	15 0 0	3 15 0	garden free.
126	2800	Loughgall,	Waste Lands,	v.t.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	70	56	126	44	1 11 5	—	27 6 8	19 12 9	Residence free.

127	2904	Do.	Aughanlig,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	46	126	35	—	—	23	10	0	12	9	1	Res. & garden free.
128	8487	Do.	Loughgall,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	76	60	136	46	2 8 2	—	38	0	0	5	16	2	Residence free.
129	9509	Do.	Ballytyrone,			–	E.C.	E.C.	–	71	48	119	45	1 10 3	—	26	18	4	16	2	7	Do.
130	9635	Do.	Hockley,			–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	82	45	127	50	5 4 6	—	29	0	0	21	18	4	Do.
131	9674	Do.	Annaghmore,			E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	81	59	140	53	3 6 7	1 0 0	25	6	8	28	0	0	Do.
132	5896	Loughgilly,	Tullyherron,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	36	103	38	1 12 9	—	20	5	0	2	8	0	
133	6252	Do.	Belleek,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	31	1 10 4	—	18	0	0	1	13	10	
134	6253	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	29	—	—	14	0	0	1	6	6	Do.
135	7665	Do.	Ballymoyer,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	87	184	53	1 6 6	—	38	0	0	5	2	7	
136	9271	Do.	Lisdrumchor,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	62	61	123	54	4 0 10	—	57	6	8	9	17	0	Do.
137	7200	Do.	Derrycughan School Garden,	m.		Pres.	–	Pres	–	71	–	71	31	2 2 11	—	42	5	0	13	11	1	Do.
138	8621	Do.	Do.	f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	92	92	37	—	—	70	0	0	5	0	8	Do.
139	4478	Mullaghbrack,	Markethill,	m.	v.t.	–	Pres.	Pres.	E.C.	133	–	133	59	3 13 9	—	43	0	0	15	10	0	Do.
140	3174	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	–	Pres.	Pres.	Diss.	–	130	130	57	8 12 10	—	49	6	8	18	12	0	
141	3285	Do.	Crosskeys,		v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	41	96	26	0 11 7	—	15	0	0	2	5	0	Garden free.
142	6437	Do.	Coolmillish,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	78	165	52	2 18 3	—	54	0	0	5	11	6	
143	9581	Do.	Tannaghmore, No. 2.			E.C.	–	E.C.	–	44	29	73	20	—	—	15	0	0	3	15	9	Do.
144	4255	Mointiaghs,	Derrytrasna,	day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	60	171	60	3 9 2	—	51	0	0	12	2	7	
			Do.	evg.		–	–	–	–	67	43	110	32						5	7	0	
145	1107	Newtownhamilton	Mullaghduff,	m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	102	–	102	38	—	—	32	0	0	3	10	0	Do.
146	5088	Do.	Do.	f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	83	83	33	—	—	21	0	0	2	12	0	
147	1108	Do.	Tullyvallan,			Pres.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	80	183	48	2 11 4	—	42	0	0	4	2	0	Res. & garden free.
148	3093	Do.	Cortamlet,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	105	78	183	56	2 0 6	—	44	0	0	5	19	0	Do.
149	4380	Do.	Newtownhamilton,			R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	136	87	223	84	3 12 4	—	98	8	9	9	12	1	
150	5018	Do.	Vallenbrook,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	67	40	107	40	1 5 3	—	40	0	0	6	0	0	
151	6167	Do.	Skerriff,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	43	88	32	1 11 6	—	18	0	0	2	4	6	
152	6588	Do.	Carrickrovaddy,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	41	113	33	1 10 0	—	14	7	6	2	12	3	
153	8459	Do.	Camly Macullough,			E.C.	–	E.C.	–	69	38	107	20	0 6 3	—	17	10	0	2	0	0	Residence free.
154	5624	Newry,	Newry Dis. Mod.	m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C.	161	–	161	60									
155	5625	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	–	147	147	70	9 2 7	24 11 11	518	3	0	85	4	11	
156	5626	Do.	Do.	i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	–	53	58	111	42									
157	7508	Do.	Canal-st. Conv.	f. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	415	415	110	2 19 6	—	108	5	10	—			
			Do.	evg.		–	–	–	–	–	250	250	58									
158	127	Shankill,	Tannaghmore,			–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	25	—	—	14	0	0	—			Closed during last quarter; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
159	1807	Do.	Dougher,	m. day,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	306	–	306	81	5 19 5	—	73	6	1	17	1	5	
			Do.	evg.		–	–	–	–	117	–	117	20						3	6	2	
160	8285	Do.	Lurgan,	m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	143	–	143	67	6 10 8	—	55	15	0	23	17	1	
161	8287	Do.	Do.	f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	116	116	43	1 7 11	—	60	15	0	14	0	0	
162	8540	Do.	Lurgan Minor Mod.,	m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C. Pres. E.C. Dis.	318	–	318	158									
			Do.	evg.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	–	94	–	94	20									
163	8541	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	Pres. Diss.	–	137	137	71	4 10 8	13 1 8	816	2	10	181	10	9	
164	8542	Do.	Do.	i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C. E.C.	85	67	152	68									

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ARMAGH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
165	9719	Shankill,	Edward-st. Conv. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	433	433	174	13	5	9	—			94	17	6	34	16	6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	260	260	86										2	9	5	
166	8502	Do.	Hill-st., Lurgan, day		Pres.	–	E.C.	2 Pres.	66	91	157	82	3	15	2	4	2	6	52	16	8	18	13	1	
			Do. . f. evg.		–	–	–	–	–	40	40	19										4	19	9	
167	8587	Do.	Hiftown, m. day		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	36	92	35	1	12	9	—			13	3	4	1	10	6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	65	12	77	19										0	17	6	
168	8779	Do.	Queen-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	100	78	178	46	0	17	6	—			47	16	8	6	0	0	
169	8922	Do.	Knocknashane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	39	46	85	38	1	11	3	—			20	0	0	7	9	6	
170	1747	Seagoe,	Aghacommon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	174	–	174	46	1	7	5	—			48	13	4	11	19	1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	99	–	99	28										1	15	1	
171	4254	Do.	Do. . f. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	29		—		—			28	10	0	4	17	2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	95	95	24										1	0	3	
172	6593	Do.	Edenderry, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	4 Pres.	242	209	451	192	13	17	5	—			144	6	8	52	0	2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	103	21	124	31										2	15	11	
173	8397	Do.	Balteagh, . m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	127	–	127	35	1	14	10	—			26	6	8	18	17	11	
174	8398	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	Diss.	–	–	101	101	25	1	13	3	4	5	5	18	16	8	11	12	5	
175	8503	Do.	Turmoyra, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	76	23	99	33	2	15	8	—			20	15	0	1	11	2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	61	28	89	28										2	16	2	
176	9326	Do.	Kearn, . day,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	62	49	111	32	4	14	11	—			24	10	0	8	2	8	Residence and garden free.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	51	26	77	25										1	13	10	
177	2837	Tartaraghan,	Maghery, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	60	139	47	3	1	8	—			34	18	4	6	12	7	
178	6184	Do.	Eglish, No. 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	73	193	51	3	4	11	—			47	0	0	3	13	0	Residencefree.
179	8910	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Diss.	–	Pres.	Diss.	75	80	155	56	3	7	0	—			39	11	8	13	4	3	Res. & garden free.
180	8202	Do.	Cloncore, .		–	Diss.	E.C.	–	169	104	273	61	2	8	10	—			41	16	8	24	0	0	Residencefree.
181	9272	Do.	Tartaraghan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	131	95	226	71	6	11	11	1	0	0	53	10	0	18	0	0	Do.
182	9546	Do.	Derrinraw, .		Diss.	–	E.C.	–	67	40	107	27	1	17	1	—			15	0	0	10	2	6	
183	4022	Tynan,	Middletown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	158	–	158	39	2	14	10	—			31	1	8	3	2	4	
184	5819	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	153	153	37	1	10	10	—			20	0	0	2	8	6	
185	8043	Do.	Manooney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	40	100	31	1	9	3	—			32	10	0	1	17	7	
186	9235	Do.	Lislooney, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	30	30	60	23	0	13	9	—			15	0	0	1	12	6	
		Total for County Armagh, 186, .							15,542	14,170	29,712	9,903	452	1	9	61	6	8	8,052	0	0	2,091	17	4	

COUNTY OF CAVAN—246 Schools.

1	128	Annagh,		Drumlaney,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	63	152	61	2	11	11	—		62	10	0	6	3	11	
2	1230	Do.		Shanna,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	–	150	35	3	13	0	—		38	10	0	5	13	7	
3	1483	Do.		Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	131	131	27	0	11	3	—		16	0	0	3	10	6	
4	2187	Do.		Keelagh,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	68	163	38	1	10	5	—		19	1	8	2	9	0	
5	2775	Do.		Kilnaleck,		v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	96	116	212	43	1	3	1	—		27	16	8	1	0	8	
6	8089	Do.		Belturbet,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	41	1	19	10	—		41	5	0	4	15	4	
7	8114	Do.		Do.	f.		–	–	R.C.	–	–	140	140	31	0	19	1	—		26	6	8	0	12	0	
8	157	Annagcliffe,		Coolboyogue,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	28	85	30	1	18	4	—		27	10	0	1	17	0	
9	1634	Do.		Pullamore,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	38	0	8	4	—		25	16	8	2	10	0	Residence free.
10	2304	Do.		Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	24	1	6	8	—		24	0	0	2	9	10	Do.
11	4375	Do.		Cavan,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	43	11	11	9	—		72	6	8	11	16	8	
12	4376	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	35	2	16	1	—		48	10	0	6	13	9	
13	3120	Do.		Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	E.C.	R.C.	62	53	115	63	3	0	9	—			—			—		
14	5249	Do.		Curlurgan,		A.	E.C.	–	E.C.	–	29	44	73	26	2	17	10	—		20	0	0	2	8	3	Do.
15	8453	Do.		Crubany,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	34	1	6	8	—		31	6	8	1	15	3	
16	8639	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	23		—		—		14	0	0	1	1	4	
17	130	Ballymachugh,		Ballynarry,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	–	134	45	1	7	7	—		34	3	4	3	6	6	Do.
18	131	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	28	1	11	5	—		28	3	4	3	10	6	
19	138	Do.		Carrick,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	32	1	12	8	—		24	0	0	2	3	0	Do.
20	139	Do.		Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	25	1	8	5	—		15	10	0	1	3	6	
21	3726	Bailieborough,		Dromecarrow,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	32	22	54	22	0	10	10	—		23	5	0	1	2	0	
22	4936	Do.		Crocknahattin,			–	Pres.	R.C.	–	40	39	79	21	0	19	9	—		15	0	0	1	13	0	
23	5580	Do.		Lear,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	88	60	148	65	4	8	4	—		70	0	0	8	0	0	
24	7971	Do.		Drumanespick,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	37	95	31	1	16	6	—		28	0	0	4	6	8	
25	8608	Do.		Lisball,		v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	55	70	125	15	1	19	2	—		26	6	8		—		
26	8789	Do.		Bailieborough,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	41	133	37	2	8	11	—		18	0	0	4	18	0	
27	5627	Do.		Do. District Model,	m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	144	–	144	70												
28	5628	Do.		Do.	f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	–	144	144	65	28	13	9	4	3	4	583	15	2	61	14	11	Do.
29	8514	Do.		Do.	i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	44	51	98	44												
30	3447	Do.		Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	22	23	45	25	1	2	10	—			—			—		
31	7385	Ballintemple,		Bruskey,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	–	147	34	0	19	0	—		24	0	0	0	17	6	
32	7525	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	142	142	34	0	5	9	—		21	8	4	0	15	0	
33	7386	Do.		Drumdrade,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	23	0	19	5	—		18	0	0	0	10	0	
34	7387	Do.		Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	64	64	20	0	7	0	—		18	10	0	0	10	0	
35	7782	Do.		Aughaloora,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	34	1	18	10	—		24	0	0	0	5	0	
36	7783	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	102	102	26	1	6	9	—		16	0	0	0	13	6	
37	7909	Do.		Coolbawn,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	83	162	37	1	5	5	—		18	0	0	0	5	0	
38	9504	Do.		Legaginney,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	–	145	43	1	11	3	—		24	0	0	1	17	6	
39	9505	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	21	0	11	6	—		19	16	8	0	2	2	
40	133	Castletara,		Ballyhaise,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	33	0	17	11	—		34	16	8	4	9	6	
41	134	Do.		Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	24	1	1	5	—		20	0	0	3	5	0	
42	3710	Do.		Castletara,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	27	1	6	6	—		15	0	0	2	2	6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of CAVAN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43	4025	Castletara,	Castletara, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	25	1 0 6	—	16 0 0	2 7 0	
44	9929	Do.	Corratubber,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	39	71	29	—	—	—	2 4 8	
45	5174	Castlerahan,	Castlerahan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	–	118	48	1 19 1	—	31 16 8	4 8 6	
46	5175	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	29	0 16 4	—	28 0 0	1 15 6	
47	7109	Do.	Lacken, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	28	0 11 10	—	24 0 0	0 3 6	
48	8102	Do.	Ballyjamesduff, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	32	0 15 0	—	39 10 0	2 1 0	
49	7276	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	30	1 11 0	—	30 18 4	2 10 0	
50	8103	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	56	106	44	1 9 2	—	25 6 8	1 7 0	
51	8314	Do.	Mullaghmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	98	63	161	52	1 8 11	—	39 13 4	4 15 3	
52	8567	Do.	Barcony Robinson, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	31	0 16 6	—	18 0 0	1 14 6	
53	8094	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	102	102	30	1 16 3	—	20 0 0	0 5 0	
54	8936	Do.	Garriross, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	68	52	120	46	2 15 11	—	46 0 0	2 13 9	Residence free.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	75	–	75	18					
55	1356	Crosserlough,	Kilnaleck, m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	119	–	119	50	1 6 4	—	32 15 0	6 16 6	
56	1484	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	76	76	30	2 10 9	—	20 0 0	0 18 0	
57	2742	Do.	Cullow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	53	132	52	1 5 3	—	46 0 0	2 11 0	
58	2743	Do.	Leharry, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	113	–	113	27	1 14 3	—	31 6 8	3 0 0	
59	2744	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	127	127	39	1 9 1	—	44 16 8	4 11 6	
60	6440	Do.	Drumkilly, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	162	–	162	54	1 16 10	—	40 0 0	4 3 6	
61	6441	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	175	175	50	0 13 3	—	47 0 0	2 17 0	
62	6637	Do.	Drumrora, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	144	51	2 18 2	—	39 5 0	3 0 6	
63	7042	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	125	125	40	1 5 3	—	16 6 8	1 16 0	
64	8460	Do.	Rassan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	63	144	53	1 8 8	—	52 0 0	1 0 0	
65	136	Drumlane,	Derravona,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	46	96	25	0 4 9	—	24 0 0	0 19 6	
66	1166	Do.	Staghall, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	–	146	38	1 5 10	—	40 13 4	4 0 0	
67	7778	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	79	79	22	0 14 7	—	14 3 4	0 17 6	
68	1531	Do.	Deramfield,	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily closed.
69	4256	Do.	Drumkerl, tem.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	49	99	48	1 17 2	—	24 0 0	3 2 4	
70	5759	Do.	Kilnaglare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	39	82	22	0 11 6	—	22 10 0	0 19 0	
71	6628	Do.	Ashgrove,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	42	89	24	0 12 10	—	16 0 0	0 15 6	
72	7798	Do.	Corcanidos,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	38	81	25	0 17 11	—	11 5 0	3 4 3	Residence free.
73	8948	Do.	Miltown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	21	0 9 9	—	24 0 0	0 14 0	
74	8949	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	80	80	21	1 12 0	—	28 5 0	1 0 7	

75	1355	Drumgoon,	Dernakesh,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	33	1	8	7			44	0	0	4	3	3	
76	1954	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	156	156	28	1	7	7			16	0	0	3	5	3	
77	1357	Do.	Cootehill,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	–	132	38	2	15	10			18	0	0	7	17	7	Do.
78	1899	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	151	151	44	2	0	10			30	0	0	4	12	9	Do.
79	3644	Do.	Do. Workhouse			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	37	27	64	25	1	1	6			3	0	0				
80	3229	Do.	Cohaw,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	–	92	24	1	7	0			19	10	0	1	6	3	
81	3230	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	18	0	7	8			14	0	0	0	16	7	
82	4199	Do.	Drutamon,			–	Pres.	Pres.	–	64	46	110	33	0	15	1			30	0	0	2	13	9	
83	4593	Do.	Knappagh,			–	E.C.	R.C.	–	108	76	184	39	2	9	1			42	0	0	8	5	0	
84	4632	Do.	Killycleare,			Pres.	–	E.C.	–	81	63	144	32	1	10	10			24	0	0	0	18	6	
85	153	Drumlumma,	Lougheyduff,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	–	148	37	2	13	8			24	0	0	2	1	6	
86	154	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	156	156	49	1	13	5			44	0	0	5	3	6	
87	4027	Drumlumman,	Mynagh,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	49	59	108	30	1	6	3			20	0	0	3	5	0	
88	6221	Do.	Clonoose,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	–	65	24	0	6	3			20	5	0	0	8	3	
89	6322	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	76	76	25	1	12	0			16	0	0	0	5	0	
90	8312	Do.	Kilcogy,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	144	42	0	6	1			33	18	4	1	6	4	
91	8313	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	37	1	14	2			17	10	0	0	14	2	
92	9662	Do.	Cloncovet,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	97	87	184	56	2	13	5			28	0	0	1	16	6	
93	4363	Denn,	Crosskeys,			–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	108	76	184	56	1	11	6			46	2	6	1	15	0	
94	7023	Do.	Denn,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	26	0	15	3			19	18	4	0	5	0	
95	7293	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	30	1	18	9			36	11	8	2	6	0	
96	7955	Do.	Lacken,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	25	0	5	10			20	0	0	0	19	9	
97	8468	Do.	Cornaseer,			E.C.	–	E.C.	–	40	47	87	26	0	11	1			4	15	0	1	4	3	
98	9573	Do.	Killatain,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	138	171	38	0	8	3			20	0	0	0	15	0	
99	9616	Do.	Banaho,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	28	128	30	0	10	3			16	2	6	1	13	6	
100	5231	Drumgower,	Cootehill, No. 2,	m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	109	–	109	42	1	5	11			43	0	0	4	0	0	Do.
101	5232	Do.	Do.	f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	15	76	91	37	2	16	2			24	0	0	2	17	9	
102	4942	Drung,	Drung Ord. Ag.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	25	3	5	5	0	17	3	34	0	0	1	16	0	
103	5897	Do.	Drung,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	26	1	9	6			14	0	0	1	11	0	
104	7928	Do.	Lappan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	32	82	32	0	10	0			18	0	0	1	15	0	
105	8299	Do.	Cornakill,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	74	–	74	18	0	16	4			15	0	0	0	19	4	
106	8271	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	87	87	15	0	15	11			16	0	0	1	1	0	
107	8273	Do.	Lisboduff,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	29	1	7	3			15	0	0	2	8	0	
108	8351	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	26	1	5	3			19	11	8	1	10	4	
109	8622	Do.	Maghera,			E.C.	–	E.C.	–	68	60	128	34	1	9	5			24	0	0	12	0	0	Do.
110	7621	Drumgood,	Lattyloo,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	54	37	91	24	0	11	8			15	0	0	2	5	5	
111	9724	Drumreilly,	Ardmoneen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	66	159	31						28	10	0				
112	1633	Enniskeen,	Edenagully,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	–	129	29	1	5	6			24	0	0	1	18	0	
113	3643	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	129	129	29	1	7	6			20	13	4	1	6	4	
114	4591	Do.	Northlands,			–	E.C.	R.C.	E.C.	165	130	295	67	2	12	1			73	3	4	6	8	3	
115	7760	Do.	Leiter,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	–	72	24	0	10	3			13	15	0				
116	8167	Do.	Kingscourt,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	166	–	166	62	1	16	7			59	13	4	5	7	0	Attendance taken from Inspector's report; school closed during last quarter of the year.
117	8168	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	43	3	12	10			43	0	0	3	0	9	
118	146	Kildrumsherdan,	Ahatotan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	26	1	6	2			18	0	0	1	0	0	
119	147	Do.	Kill,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	61	124	33	1	9	5			24	0	0	1	12	0	
120	7142	Do.	Doocarrick,			E.C.	–	Pres.	Pres.	85	65	150	49	5	19	4			42	0	0	10	14	0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of CAVAN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vestrd.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.														
													£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
121	7890	Kildrumsherdan,	Cornasaus, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	56	131	28	1	8	10	—			23	0	0	1	6	6	.
122	8432	Do. . .	Drumnatrade, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	64	111	28	0	10	3	—			16	0	0	1	8	6	
123	8447	Do. . .	Ashfield, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	76	54	130	40	0	11	11	—			32	0	0	16	8	1	
124	8843	Do. . .	Tullyvin, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	15	1	13	1	—			14	0	0	0	10	6	
125	1141	Killdallen, .	Killdallen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	–	43	15	0	7	2	—			12	10	0	—			
126	5099	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	57	57	19	0	7	0	—			16	0	0	0	14	6	
127	2371	Do. . .	Killygorman, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	28	1	4	0	—			20	0	0	4	11	0	
128	3547	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	21	0	7	0	—			22	0	0	1	17	0	
129	1232	Kilmore, . .	Ballynagh, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	149	–	149	40	3	2	0	—			46	0	0	6	7	8	
130	2763	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	157	157	48	3	11	9	—			78	6	8	5	1	1	
131	3568	Do. . .	Drumcor, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	58	125	26	0	14	2	—			16	0	0	2	0	0	
132	9267	Do. . .	Drumcrow, . .		R.C.		R.C.	R.C.	116	121	237	57	2	12	4	—			38	0	0	5	11	3	
133	2211	Killinagh, .	Castlebawn, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	47	88	31	0	14	7	—			17	10	0	1	6	0	
134	3537	Do. . .	Gubaveeny, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	48	117	39	3	0	6	—			32	0	0	1	15	0	
135	3694	Do. . .	Kilduff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	40	79	32	1	7	3	—			18	0	0	0	17	6	
136	3395	Do. . .	Moneygashel, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	59	106	41	0	10	4	—			24	16	8	0	19	0	
137	3821	Do. . .	Gortahill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	50	104	27	0	7	4	—			19	5	0	6	10	8	
138	4685	Do. . .	Tullinamoyle, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	54	104	43	1	19	8	—			32	0	0	3	1	6	
139	4985	Do. . .	Tober, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	50	128	20	1	12	0	—			18	0	0	3	5	6	
140	5359	Do. . .	Meenaslieve, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	48	119	39	1	6	0	—			10	6	8	1	19	0	
141	6780	Do. . .	Barran, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	46	114	30	2	12	5	—			18	0	0	2	19	2	
142	6997	Do. . .	Monragh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	61	129	38	1	6	0	—			38	0	0	0	11	6	
143	7461	Do. . .	Carricknagrow, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	36	82	26	0	12	5	—			18	0	0	3	5	0	
144	9034	Do. . .	Cornagee, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	51	94	39	0	8	10	—			19	10	0	0	14	8	
145	2738	Killinkere, .	Finternagh, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	–	97	35	3	13	0	—			32	0	0	8	15	0	Residence free.
146	2739	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	108	108	31	1	0	0	—			26	0	0	1	1	6	Do.
147	4605	Do. . .	Derryhum, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	41	107	23	0	10	10	—			24	0	0	1	18	3	
148	4948	Do. . .	Killinkere, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	35	1	6	2	—			24	0	0	1	5	9	
149	8046	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	114	114	35	1	6	2	—			28	10	0	1	12	6	
150	4962	Do. . .	Carrickgorman, .		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	42	30	72	22		—		—			17	5	0	2	6	6	
151	9812	Do. . .	Lurgananure, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	104	199	56	2	19	0	—			37	6	8	1	10	0	
152	6857	Do. . .	Termon Ord. Ag. .		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	135	107	242	70	5	17	7	—			64	0	0	2	8	0	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of CAVAN.—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
199	6022	Lavey, . .	Currahoe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	39	1 13 7	—	42 15 0	3 16 5	
200	6280	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	129	129	39	2 3 11	—	20 0 0	2 3 3	
201	9288	Do. . .	Knocknagillah, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	–	142	39	1 7 9	—	25 18 4	3 7 5	
202	9289	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	33	1 9 5	—	21 16 8	1 10 4	
203	1359	Mullagh, . .	Killeeter, . .	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	57	58	115	31	3 6 0	—	28 0 0	2 0 0	
204	3776	Do. . .	Raffony, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	109	102	211	51	3 14 11	—	42 0 0	4 8 0	
205	4257	Do. . .	Doon, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	85	77	162	28	0 19 3	—	32 0 0	1 11 0	
206	7201	Do. . .	Mullagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	33	1 6 10	—	28 0 0	2 1 2	
207	8815	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	112	112	35	1 8 1	—	18 17 10	1 15 3	
208	7891	Do. . .	Crowreagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	66	136	52	1 8 3	—	35 0 0	2 10 7	
209	7678	Munterconnaught,	Knocktemple, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	–	136	39	1 16 7	—	40 1 8	2 16 6	
210	7679	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	34	1 14 11	—	43 13 4	2 6 6	
211	8488	Do. . .	Ballydurrow, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	33	1 19 3	—	29 0 0	2 19 6	
212	8489	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	29	1 3 1	—	16 0 0	0 16 0	
213	1233	Shercock, .	Lecks, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	50	108	25	1 10 3	—	15 0 0	1 19 6	
214	3616	Do. . .	Glasleck, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	51	103	29	2 0 7	—	24 13 4	7 11 0	
215	5173	Do. . .	Nolagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	44	103	29	2 0 10	—	18 0 0	7 0 9	
216	5786	Do. . .	Shercock, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	36	1 8 8	—	28 0 0	7 6 0	
217	6052	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	33	1 14 7	—	20 0 0	1 7 10	
218	7927	Do. . .	Dhuish, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	63	56	119	26	1 17 3	—	24 0 0	1 9 6	
219	4716	Scrabby, . .	Scrabby, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	30	1 1 5	—	18 0 0	1 13 10	
220	6309	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	31	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	1 18 0	
221	8025	Do. . .	Cortober, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	73	152	81	1 17 3	—	26 15 0	2 18 0	
222	1182	Templeport, .	Garvolt, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	41	87	28	0 16 11	—	18 0 0	1 8 2	
223	1995	Do. . .	Currin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	55	63	118	46	0 14 0	—	42 0 0	4 6 6	
224	2027	Do. . .	Bawnboy, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	45	106	47	1 15 7	—	64 0 0	—	
225	6910	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse		P.L.	Gds.	E.C.	R.C.	41	33	74	32	4 14 10	—	..	—	
226	3157	Do. . .	Tullybrack, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	27	1 6 1	—	36 5 0	2 15 0	
227	4141	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	24	0 11 11	—	16 0 0	1 9 6	
228	8429	Do. . .	Drumloher, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	71	133	35	1 11 5	—	41 6 8	4 1 9	
229	3584	Do. . .	Crea, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	45	99	35	1 1 0	—	40 10 10	6 5 0	
230	5306	Do. . .	Tomena, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	66	143	36	0 10 9	—	35 3 4	1 7 0	

231	6998	Do. . .	Tullyveela, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	56	121	32	1 14 0	—	24 11 8	1 4 6	
232	7079	Do. . .	Dararaugh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	69	136	46	2 17 11	—	47 6 8	5 15 0	
233	7219	Do. . .	Arderra, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	79	163	44	3 6 6	—	44 3 4	1 11 0	
234	7282	Do. . .	Cappenagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	33	91	31	0 18 9	—	27 0 0	3 2 6	
235	7769	Do. . .	Tiercahan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	43	95	27	0 18 4	—	18 0 0	0 13 0	
236	7856	Do. . .	Legnatrogha, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	28	56	25	0 11 4	—	19 0 0	1 10 0	
237	8165	Do. . .	Munlough, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	78	60	138	53	2 10 6	—	39 0 0	13 15 0	
238	8305	Do. . .	Drumhurrin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	51	61	112	49	0 11 10	—	37 6 8	1 7 10	
239	9469	Do. . .	Altachullin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	50	58	108	42	1 10 1	—	38 0 0	2 17 0	
240	9636	Do. . .	Drumleaden. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	59	57	116	30	1 11 4	—	29 0 0	1 10 0	
241	4024	Do. . .	Tullycasson,Ord.Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	61	130	54	2 13 0	—	53 13 4	5 2 6	
242	8713	Do. . .	Cornacleigh, do. .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	35	39	74	32	0 13 3	—	46 0 0	11 1 3	Residence free.
243	2853	Tomregan, .	Ballyconnell, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	45	2 4 7	—	50 13 4	7 7 10	
244	3692	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	27	1 2 9	—	27 18 4	2 9 6	
245	8806	Urney, . .	Cavan, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	164	–	164	50	1 10 1	—	50 6 8	8 15 8	
246	8490	Do. . .	Do. No.2, Conv. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	377	377	147	9 19 6	—	93 10 0	28 0 0	
		Total for County Cavan, 246, .							15,094	13,554	28,648	8,605	428 7 1	5 0 7	7,346 16 7	792 17 7	

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—305 Schools.

1	3137	Ardara, . .	Loughriespoint, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	80	80	25	—	—	27 0 0	—	
2	7787	Do. . .	Garrowart, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	55	40	95	27	—	—	34 10 0	—	Garden free.
3	4143	All Saints, .	Crossroads, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	55	39	94	32	3 18 4	1 0 0	26 0 0	10 0 3	
4	5579	Do. . .	Newtowncunningham, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	97	47	144	47	4 1 2	—	35 16 8	11 4 4	
5	9526	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		E.C.	–	Diss.	–	35	64	99	28	3 12 0	—	22 4 2	3 15 0	Residence free.
6	8274	Aughinish, .	Killycreen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	47	117	31	1 9 3	—	41 16 8	3 0 5	
7	8662	Do. . .	Ramelton, Robertson's, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	76	21	97	29	2 16 4	—	29 0 0	17 17 5	Residence and garden free.
8	8464	Aghuninshun, .	Woodland, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	42	130	27	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	4 7 8	
9	8000	Burt, . .	Carrowreigh, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	61	48	109	27	1 8 11	—	23 10 0	14 1 6	
10	2049	Do. . .	Burt, No. 1, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	35	86	30	1 19 0	—	28 0 0	6 2 9	
11	2673	Do. . .	Carrowan, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	35	33	68	24	2 1 0	—	15 0 0	7 11 1	
12	159	Culdaff, . .	Ballycharry, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	69	77	146	37	1 14 9	—	40 0 0	1 9 0	
13	160	Do. . .	Bocan, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	172	–	172	38	2 14 3	—	59 10 0	—	
14	5862	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	35	1 11 5	—	31 15 0	2 15 9	
15	161	Do. . .	Carramore, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	94	77	171	55	1 14 11	—	67 10 0	1 2 5	
16	2131	Do. . .	Dristeran, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C. / R.C.	–	102	86	188	43	7 4 6	—	60 10 0	3 10 6	
17	1237	Clonmany, .	Gaddyduff, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	204	–	204	35	1 8 1	—	28 0 0	2 16 6	Garden free.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Donegal—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
18	2445	Clonmany,	Gaddyduff, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	146	146	30	1 10 0	—	26 0 0	1 10 0	
19	1805	Do.	Rasheny,	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	99	52	151	35	2 5 4	—	27 0 0	5 12 4	Residence and garden free.
20	1806	Do.	Beltra,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	45	91	27	0 12 9	—	—	0 2 10	
21	1807	Do.	Tiernasligo,	v.t.	R.C.	–	2R.C.	–	111	83	194	50	2 17 1	—	42 0 0	3 3 9	
22	8288	Do.	Cross Connell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	102	214	50	2 18 0	—	48 0 0	4 19 8	Garden free.
23	1622	Convoy,	Broadpath,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	50	96	29	1 5 0	—	28 0 0	3 10 0	
24	3687	Do.	Lissinisk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	49	95	26	0 12 11	—	21 10 0	0 5 0	
25	8436	Do.	Corradooey,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	40	39	79	25	1 8 1	—	27 0 0	4 17 8	
26	8614	Do.	Drumkeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	61	128	27	1 6 6	—	24 0 0	2 6 6	
27	9128	Do.	Agheygalt,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	60	48	108	35	1 11 6	—	30 3 4	10 2 8	Residence free.
28	5280	Do.	Convoy Ord. Agrl.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	48	56	104	37	2 8 2	—	52 0 0	—	
29	2147	Clondavaddog,	Ballymichael,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	112	78	190	28	—	—	25 0 0	2 9 8	
30	3454	Do.	Drumfad,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	80	43	123	26	1 7 7	—	28 6 8	3 12 2	
31	6492	Do.	Doaghbeg,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	78	47	125	26	—	—	17 5 0	3 10 6	
32	7375	Do.	Glenvar,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	96	201	41	3 14 10	—	36 15 0	2 12 8	
33	9283	Do.	Ballyhoorisky,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	96	50	146	36	—	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	
34	9663	Do.	Ballyhuirke,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	33	109	27	1 9 6	—	11 13 4	1 15 8	
35	9692	Do.	Rossnakill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	78	198	42	1 11 3	—	54 10 0	6 15 2	
36	4929	Clondahorkey,	Cashelmore, day,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	24 5 0	—	Temporarily closed.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					
37	5004	Do.	Dunfanaghy,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	62	32	94	31	2 12 1	—	25 6 8	9 1 0	
38	9002	Do.	Do.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	114	204	57	1 17 3	—	50 10 0	2 18 9	
39	5857	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	E.C.	–	15	10	25	15	0 15 4	—	1 10 0	—	
40	5652	Do.	Kilmackilloo,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	72	67	139	27	1 14 8	—	15 0 0	4 2 4	
41	1285	Conwal,	Letterkenny, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	28	0 11 2	—	41 11 8	4 9 9	
42	2336	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	114	114	37	2 0 3	—	40 15 0	3 19 5	
43	8343	Do.	Do. No. 2		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	37	110	44	4 9 10	—	28 14 5	16 19 3	
44	4975	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	–	–	–	–	–	21	3 15 0	—	—	—	Returns not available; average attendance taken from In-
45	2056	Do.	Glencar,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	36	89	25	0 19 3	—	24 0 0	3 12 0	
46	8744	Do.	Bomany,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	44	98	21	0 14 3	—	24 0 0	1 1 6	
47	4667	Do.	Treantagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	64	47	111	32	1 16 6	—	22 3 4	0 5 0	
48	6820	Do.	Tullyhonner,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	44	126	31	3 19 5	—	14 9 2	4 0 0	

49	7509	Do.	.	Kirkneedy,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	32	86	20	1	9	0				16	2	2				spector's re-
50	8786	Do.	.	Rashedoge,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	58	126	20	0	12	2				18	0	0				port.
51	9440	Do.	.	Ballaghstrang,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	39	101	19	1	4	6				18	0	0	1	0	0	
52	9471	Do.	.	Meenatole,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	40	85	21	0	12	3				15	0	0	2	9	0	
53	9732	Do.	.	Ards,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	44	35	79	27	1	5	10				18	0	0	0	14	1	
54	9823	Do.	.	Meenatinny,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	29	25	54	18	1	5	6	4	0	0	9	6	8	1	0	0	
55	6968	Do.	.	Templedouglas 1st Class Agrl.	.	Y.C.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	104	47	151	26	0	12	9	1	5	6	42	0	0	3	6	11	
56	9854	Do.	.	Letterkenny,	i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	65	124	82	3	3	9	5	0	0	28	0	0	11	2	7	
57	168	Clonleigh,	.	Murlog,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	66	114	37	1	11	7				26	10	0	1	0	0	
58	165	Do.	.	Cloghfin,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	35	73	19	1	1	3				15	0	0	2	2	6	
59	166	Do.	.	Ballybogan,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	20	74	26	0	14	6				25	0	0	2	11	0	
60	1238	Do.	.	Porthall,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	48	105	42	5	0	10				24	0	0	1	10	9	
61	9284	Do.	.	Blackrock,	.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	28	27	55	26	2	7	3				28	0	0	23	16	2	Residence and
62	167	Cloncha,	.	Aughaclay,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	60	150	31	1	6	6				24	0	0	1	14	6	garden free.
63	168	Do.	.	Malinhead,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	2R.C.	–	144	101	245	49	1	19	8				49	5	0	3	7	8	
64	1738	Do.	.	Coolkinny,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	89	172	84	1	4	2				24	0	0	2	5	6	Garden free.
65	2988	Do.	.	Malin,	.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	69	52	121	40	2	19	2				23	13	4	1	19	6	Residence free.
66	6846	Do.	.	Keenagh,	.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	49	44	93	32	1	8	6	1	0	0	7	15	0	0	15	0	
67	7626	Do.	.	Urblereagh,	.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	120	72	192	37	1	14	9				28	6	8	1	17	9	
68	7929	Do.	.	Goorey,	.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	60	45	105	27	2	14	9				20	0	0	1	19	7	
69	170	Donagh,	.	St. Patrick's,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	188	–	188	40	3	0	3				36	10	0	2	3	9	
70	8822	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	–	266	266	68	3	3	10				51	6	8	4	18	4	
71	171	Do.	.	Craigtown,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	51	122	24	0	12	6				18	0	0	3	17	6	
72	1239	Do.	.	Glassalts,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	86	68	154	38		—					46	0	0	2	3	10	
73	2055	Do.	.	Glentogher,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	60	129	36	0	14	3				15	0	0	2	19	6	
74	3863	Do.	.	Innishowen Workh.			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	17	21	38	15	1	2	2					—			—		
75	1963	Donaghmore,	.	Gortichar,	.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	66	53	119	48	1	10	8				32	0	0	0	4	6	
76	1620	Do.	.	Cooladawson,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	32	64	29	0	13	0				24	0	0	2	10	0	Garden free.
77	1923	Do.	.	Drummurphy,	.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	43	37	80	24	2	1	2				16	0	0	3	1	0	Do.
78	1964	Do.	.	Castlefin,	.		R.C.	–	2R.C.	–	105	105	210	83	5	5	7				95	1	8	11	17	10	
79	8963	Do.	.	Do. No. 2,	.		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	21	11	32	16		—					15	0	0	0	2	0	
80	2471	Do.	.	Crossroads,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	44	87	30	1	7	3				24	0	0	1	3	0	
81	2475	Do.	.	Knock,	.		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	45	33	78	27	1	7	7				16	2	2		—		
82	3191	Do.	.	Dreenan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	52	96	35		—					32	0	0	0	4	0	
83	4036	Do.	.	Carnower,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	21	64	28	1	8	9				36	0	0	0	1	11	
84	4422	Do.	.	Glenecely,	.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	57	129	50	1	11	0				34	6	8	0	9	0	
85	6185	Do.	.	Donaghmore, No. 2,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	48	35	83	20	0	10	11				32	19	5	8	3	10	
86	9282	Donoughmore,	.	Donoughmore Ord. Agricultural,	.		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	56	41	97	52		—					51	3	4	25	3	0	
87	7187	Do.	.	Drumavish,	.	V.C.	–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	84	63	147	53	4	14	5				47	10	0	13	1	11	Residence and
88	7427	Do.	.	Sessiah O'Neill,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	50	127	40	1	12	2				48	0	0	1	1	0	garden free.
89	1532	Donegal,	.	Leghawny,	.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	130	120	250	56	2	0	0	2	11	3	38	0	0	3	0	6	
90	4381	Do.	.	Drumnahowl,	.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	35	49	84	29	1	14	8	3	19	4	16	0	0	1	10	0	Do.
91	9660	Do.	.	Barnesmore,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	–	73	29	1	7	6	9	9	8	3	8	4	1	16	3	
92	9661	Do.	.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	37	1	9	3	8	14	2	1	13	4	2	4	8	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
93	9389	Donegal,	Donegal. No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	124	195	57	5 3 5	4 19 1	46 18 4	8 4 4	Residence free.
94	4313	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	Diss.	–	23	30	53	25	2 0 4	—	—	—	
95	1573	Dysertgeney,	Meenagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	101	220	52	0 12 7	—	40 12 6	1 18 9	
96	2615	Drumhome,	Ballintra, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	31	3 9 10	—	36 0 0	3 17 6	
97	8699	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	32	0 18 4	1 0 0	33 10 0	3 2 0	
98	3978	Do.	Ballymagroarty,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	70	38	108	34	0 16 10	3 3 3	33 10 0	1 19 10	[garden free.
99	6096	Do.	Tullynaught,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	61	41	102	40	1 7 11	—	31 6 0	16 18 6	Residence and
100	8400	Do.	Ballydermott,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	43	33	76	30	—	4 1 11	29 0 0	3 6 0	Garden free.
101	8433	Do.	Ballynakillen,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	62	47	109	44	—	—	29 13 4	13 17 0	
102	8456	Do.	Laghey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	58	131	37	1 6 11	—	32 0 0	4 18 1	
103	9013	Do.	Goolard,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	48	35	83	22	2 2 0	—	14 0 0	10 10 0	
104	172	Fahan, Lower,	Cockhill,	V.T.	R.C.	–	2R.C.	–	139	104	243	68	4 0 3	—	57 0 0	4 5 6	
105	1572	Do.	Dumfries,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	61	50	111	52	2 16 2	—	66 10 0	3 5 9	Do.
106	1574	Do.	Lower Illies,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	74	169	33	2 11 11	—	30 15 0	2 11 11	Res. & garden free.
107	2407	Do.	Ballymacarrey,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	86	181	56	—	—	56 15 5	3 9 9	Residence free.
108	3160	Do.	Tullydish,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	60	123	17	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	—	
109	6285	Do.	Buncrana,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	41	86	33	1 14 6	—	30 0 0	12 14 11	
110	1472	Fahan, Upper,	Birdstown,		Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	57	42	99	30	2 0 0	—	29 10 0	7 7 7	
111	6066	Do.	Carnshanagh,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	65	48	113	42	3 4 8	—	32 5 0	18 14 10	
112	1595	Do.	Crislagh or Tooban Ord. Agr.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	65	133	24	1 3 0	—	24 10 0	—	
113	2527	Gartan,	Drumsallagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	28	75	36	—	—	12 8 10	0 3 6	
114	6583	Do.	Church-hill,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	17	—	—	10 15 0	—	School closed latter
115	6108	Glencolumbkill,	Meenaneary,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	31	85	30	—	—	18 0 6	3 12 6	portion of year;
116	7341	Do.	Carrick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	62	151	53	2 18 11	—	71 18 4	0 17 6	average attend-
117	7681	Do.	Teelan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	97	67	164	68	3 15 10	—	79 10 0	1 14 0	ance taken from
118	7695	Do.	Cashel,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	82	183	49	2 0 6	—	55 8 4	2 7 0	Inspector's report.
119	7892	Do.	Malinbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	63	55	118	53	3 15 11	—	54 0 0	0 9 0	
120	8483	Do.	Meenacross,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	53	39	92	24	1 9 3	—	15 0 0	2 0 0	
121	9328	Do.	Strabny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	35	81	28	—	—	45 16 8	—	
122	9756	Do.	Malinmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	32	92	54	1 7 9	4 10 0	20 0 0	1 14 6	
123	1734	Inniskeel,	Mullamore,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	62	145	45	2 13 10	—	31 11 8	6 11 9	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
169	9044	Killaghtee,	Killaghtee,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	65	46	111	51	1 18 8	—	29 11 8	16 10 6	Res. & garden free.
170	1364	Kiltevock,	Cloghan,	v.t.	–	E.C.	E.C.	–	48	22	70	26	—	—	24 0 0	5 5 0	Residence free.
171	5890	Do.	Letterbrick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	51	133	47	0 13 6	—	49 0 0	2 10 0	
172	6162	Do.	Commeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	42	133	31	—	—	40 3 4	1 11 8	Do.
173	1471	Kilmacrenan,	Carrownaganonagh	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	79	55	134	31	1 12 9	—	20 10 0	3 19 11	Do.
174	1533	Do.	Cashel,		E.C.	–	R.C.	Pres.	104	85	189	49	3 2 11	—	37 15 10	4 10 6	
175	1068	Do.	Leiter,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	61	50	111	29	0 11 0	—	18 0 0	3 15 10	
176	3523	Do.	Edencarnan,		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	74	119	29	1 17 0	—	20 0 0	2 1 5	
177	3718	Do.	Legnahoory,		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	76	30	106	27	1 1 7	—	24 13 4	1 10 4	
178	6202	Do.	Cranford,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	21	—	—	11 5 0	—	Closed latter portion of year; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
179	6640	Do.	Currin,		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	62	148	31	0 10 3	—	23 0 0	0 7 4	
180	7590	Do.	Rathdonnell,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	10 0 0	—	School temporarily closed.
181	8461	Do.	Kilmacrenan,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	66	54	120	24	0 15 9	—	28 10 0	14 0 0	Residence free.
182	1621	Killybegs, Upper,	Fintra,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	67	146	35	1 5 3	—	44 8 4	—	
183	1735	Do.	Killybegs,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	153	115	268	75	1 9 9	—	74 11 8	9 11 3	Residence and garden free.
184	2054	Do.	Meenavalley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	55	125	37	—	—	30 16 8	1 12 2	
185	9100	Do.	Murray, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	96	–	96	36	2 1 8	—	57 16 8	21 6 6	Do.
186	8524	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	–	88	88	36	2 12 7	—	29 16 8	14 10 2	Residence free.
187	8727	Do.	Ardara,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	42	79	121	47	—	—	24 13 4	—	
188	1733	Killybegs, Lower,	Do.	v.t.	E.C.	–	E.C.	–	105	52	157	46	1 1 5	—	50 16 8	1 10 6	Do.
189	2130	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	60	90	150	43	0 11 1	—	36 13 4	—	
190	6302	Do.	Gortnacart,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	41	34	75	31	1 5 0	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	
191	7485	Do.	Leckonell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	22	93	29	0 14 0	—	18 0 0	—	
192	8517	Do.	Meentanadea,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	85	48	133	36	0 12 0	—	33 5 0	9 4 0	
193	9810	Do.	Kilrain,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	57	135	54	1 9 1	4 10 0	11 5 0	8 12 4	
194	9479	Killybegs,	Roshin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	44	104	22	0 10 9	—	15 0 0	—	
195	2252	Killynard,	Donegal, m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	Pres.	–	116	–	116	41	11 4 0	—	60 16 8	11 0 0	
196	2253	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	Pres.	Pres.	16	96	112	47	9 4 8	—	38 0 0	7 0 0	
197	2854	Do.	Ballydevitt,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	75	191	38	1 17 2	—	24 0 0	5 13 3	Do.

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of DONEGAL—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
244	1737	Raphoe,	Rooskey,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	46	126	53	1 10 4	—	58 10 0	5 12 2	
245	3606	Do.	Glenmacquin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	24 0 0	5 4 6	No attendance given; records destroyed by fire.
246	9748	Do.	Do.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	37	79	32	0 10 3	—	22 10 0	7 1 8	
247	3703	Do.	Ballyholey,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	–	–	20	1 6 3	—	8 3 4	0 13 0	Returns of pupils on rolls not given; roll-book missing from school.
248	4656	Do.	Raphoe,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	—	—	14 0 0	—	School closed latter portion of year; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
249	8324	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	84	66	150	81	5 4 4	—	78 0 0	22 0 0	
250	8475	Do.	Robertson Parish,		E.C.	–	E.C.	2 E.C.	109	99	208	84	4 9 4	—	53 8 10	21 1 6	Residence and garden free.
251	2200	Reymunterdoney,	Ballyboe,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	40	91	34	1 7 9	—	14 0 0	—	
252	8425	Do.	Myragh Ord. Agrl.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	31	30	61	27	2 16 1	—	47 10 0	27 7 4	
253	8026	Raymoghy,	Errity,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	18	61	21	1 10 11	—	18 0 0	4 15 11	Residence free.
254	5363	Do.	BalleeghanOrd.Agr.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	78	49	127	45	1 11 0	—	54 0 0	16 18 2	
255	2251	Stranorlar,	Dooish,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	55	114	33	3 4 0	—	32 0 0	0 17 9	Do.
256	4033	Do.	Stranorlar, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	–	88	26	1 5 3	—	35 0 0	1 6 7	
257	4034	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	94	94	51	1 8 7	—	36 13 4	3 3 6	
258	6023	Do.	Meen Bane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	40	91	22	1 5 9	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	
259	7188	Do.	Meencarrigach,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	47	101	25	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	0 4 7	
260	7209	Do.	Ballybofey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	42	92	37	0 16 6	—	23 0 0	1 9 1	
261	1164	Tullaghobegly,	Derrybeg,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	44	143	35	1 7 11	—	44 16 8	4 7 10	
262	2116	Do.	Gortahork,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	90	237	51	2 2 4	—	70 8 4	0 12 4	
263	3294	Do.	Cashelnagorr,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	67	149	29	3 3 8	—	30 3 4	2 5 6	
264	4739	Do.	Gola,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	16	16	32	17	—	—	14 0 0	—	
265	4740	Do.	Knockastoler,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	54	162	35	2 18 3	—	48 8 4	0 10 0	
266	4741	Do.	Dore,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	37	115	21	1 7 0	—	18 15 0	1 11 10	
267	5046	Do.	Meenacladdy,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	37	32	69	12	—	—	12 13 10	—	
268	5161	Do.	Tory Island,	V.C.	–	E.C	R.C.	–	42	33	75	34	1 18 3	—	19 0 0	0 16 6	
269	5166	Do.	Bunaninver,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	33	123	27	2 2 11	—	19 0 0	1 0 0	
270	9327	Do.	Innisbofin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	24	60	42	—	—	2 6 8	—	

271	4705	Do. . .	Dunlewy 1st Class Agricultural, .	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	70	50	120	23	1	14	0	0	1	0	77	13	4	4	0	0	Do.
272	2480	Tullyaughnish,	Ramelton, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	68	–	68	27	4	0	4		—		60	5	10	5	8	2	Do.
273	2564	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	107	107	48	2	10	0	1	0	0	60	13	4	16	0	0	
274	5243	Do. . .	Croaghan, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	35	80	23	1	6	0		—		17	15	0	4	15	7	Residence and
275	5719	Do. . .	Ray, . . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	47	39	86	18	0	5	0		—		15	0	0	3	6	6	garden free.
276	5898	Do. . .	Bridge End, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	37	110	40	1	0	10		—		30	18	4	5	12	8	
277	6849	Do. . .	Kerrykeel, or Carrowkeel, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres	–	70	54	133	27	2	5	0		—		24	0	0	4	15	8	Residence frec.
278	7464	Do. . .	Brown Knowes, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	46	31	77	25	1	7	1		—		28	0	0	2	13	8	
279	3739	Templecrone, .	Dunglee, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	121	–	121	50	4	10	2		—		85	5	0	2	0	0	
280	6877	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	109	109	40	2	5	9		—		68	5	0	0	12	6	
281	4738	Do. . .	Roshine, . .	v.c.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	132	72	204	31	1	18	9		—		6	17	6	0	1	0	
282	4809	Do. . .	Kendue, . .		R.C.	–	R C.	–	106	61	167	37	0	10	0		—		41	13	4	1	10	0	
283	5272	Do. . .	Meenmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	63	179	32	1	7	8		—		35	11	8	0	2	0	
284	5273	Do. . .	Owey Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	20	22	42	20		—			—		13	9	5		—		
285	5275	Do. . .	Acres, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	51	140	36	0	18	10		—		37	15	0	0	10	0	
286	5466	Do. . .	Rutland, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	22	46	22	1	6	10		—		24	0	0	0	7	6	Do.
287	5784	Do. . .	Belcruit, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	68	168	45	2	18	0		—		61	1	8		—		
288	5899	Do. . .	Inishfree, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	25	23	48	17	0	5	2		—		18	0	0		—		
289	8061	Do. . .	Anagry, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	53	176	37	1	6	3		—		15	16	8		—		
290	8751	Do. . .	Mullaghduff, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	56	156	43	1	16	7		—		38	0	0		—		
291	6571	Do. . .	ArranmoreOrd.Agr.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	160	59	219	36	3	5	3		—		50	16	8	1	2	6	Do.
292	9794	Do. . .	Innishkeeragh, .		–	E.C.	R C.	–	19	21	40	27	1	7	2	4	0	0	10	16	8		—		
293	6806	Taughboyne, .	St. Johnston, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	31	16	47	31	1	15	5		—		26	0	0	9	0	6	
294	7148	Do. . .	Monreagh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	36	92	45	4	0	9		—		44	3	4	15	18	6	Do.
295	8104	Do. . .	Castletown, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	50	53	103	30	1	9	8		—		34	3	4	10	16	4	Do.
296	8029	Do. . .	Ardagh, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	66	38	104	43	1	18	3		—		22	0	0	13	0	0	} Residences &
297	9035	Do. . .	Drumbeg, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	87	62	149	68		—			—		28	7	6	16	0	0	∫ gardens free.
298	9416	Do. . .	Taughboyne, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	47	35	82	20		—			—		15	0	0	16	6	6	Residence free.
299	9680	Do. . .	Treantagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	21	57	40		—			—		15	0	0	5	0	0	
300	7235	Templecairne, .	Gortnessy, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	102	45	147	49	2	12	1		—		38	6	1	18	4	8	
301	8752	Do. . .	Milford, . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	101	101	40	1	17	2		—		32	1	8	12	8	4	
302	4932	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	E.C.	–	23	27	50	20		—			—		1	10	0		—		
303	9439	Do. . .	Ballyarr, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	40	31	71	25	1	8	9		—		14	11	8	12	5	3	Residence and
304	2903	Urney, . .	Alt, No. 1, . .	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	38	106	33	1	6	10		—		18	0	0	4	11	5	garden free.
305	3391	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	40	39	88	31		—			—		18	0	0	1	10	0	
			Total for County Donegal, 305,						19,691	15,191	34,882	10,760	501	5	10	109	9	8	9,399	15	4	1,326	8	7	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Down.

COUNTY OF DOWN—356 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.					In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical.	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	3662	Annaclone,	Ballynafern,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	17	69	28	1 7 11	—	24 0 0	11 8 0	
2	7043	Do.	Annaclone,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	21	35	56	23	2 11 6	—	20 0 0	5 7 4	
3	9710	Do.	Monteith,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	90	178	46	4 10 2	—	56 6 8	4 2 0	
4	187	Aghaderg,	Loughbrickland, day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	63	141	47	3 0 11	—	55 10 0	9 11 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	27	19	46	14	—	—	—	0 7 0	Closed December quarter.
5	7779	Do.	Do. . No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	65	45	110	41	6 8 11	—	82 19 0	13 7 0	
6	2270	Do.	Ballyvarly, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed during year.
7	2271	Do.	Do. . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	67	136	47	1 14 1	—	16 0 0	2 8 10	
8	2024	Do.	Meenan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	52	107	20	2 3 7	—	16 0 0	2 16 4	
9	4872	Do.	Glasherbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	65	138	46	1 6 3	—	48 0 0	8 0 0	
10	8360	Do.	Glaskermore,		–	Pres.	E.C.	–	62	40	102	44	3 0 1	—	24 10 0	10 6 6	Returns of proficiency, &c. for last quarter not available.
11	7894	Do.	Bragne,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	15	22	37	20	0 14 7	—	14 0 0	3 5 6	Do.
12	3450	Annahilt,	Clontough,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	48	46	94	27	2 18 10	—	28 0 0	14 4 0	
13	5666	Do.	Ballykeel, Loughgerne,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	80	48	128	42	1 17 0	—	18 0 0	7 17 1	
14	98	Do.	Annahilt, endowed free, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	84	–	84	46	1 10 2	4 10 0	4 10 0	45 0 0	Residence free.
15	9884	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	58	58	24	2 8 7	4 0 0	3 10 0	—	
16	7665	Ardquin,	Ardquin,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	43	39	82	27	2 4 1	—	22 0 0	13 8 3	
17	8630	Ardglass,	Ardglass,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	27	30	57	21	4 15 6	—	15 10 0	6 10 1	
18	8801	Do.	Do. . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	–	65	26	3 3 6	—	26 3 4	5 10 10	
19	8813	Do.	Do. . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	40	7 11 10	—	41 13 4	5 0 7	
20	8016	Ardkeen,	Kirkstown,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	107	96	203	51	3 8 6	—	42 19 5	10 4 10	
21	126	Ballee,	Ballee, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	68	–	68	28	1 9 10	—	47 13 4	13 13 1	Do.
22	5015	Do.	Do. . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	53	53	19	0 14 3	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
23	2274	Do.	Ballycruttle,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	46	112	38	2 5 3	—	31 10 0	6 12 4	
24	2518	Bangor,	Conlig, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	91	77	168	63	4 14 10	—	48 3 4	7 14 8	Do.
25	8372	Do.	Cotton,	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	104	72	176	86	16 7 9	—	74 0 0	34 0 0	
26	4344	Do.	Groomsport, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	82	–	82	41	0 10 0	—	30 10 0	15 4 9	Do.
27	4345	Do.	Do. . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	67	67	34	2 2 10	—	23 16 8	10 15 7	

28	5011	Do.	.	Bangor,	.	m.	Pres.	–		187	–	187	72	6	17	0	1	0	0	78	18	4	27	4	10						
29	5012	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	Pres.	–		–	139	139	52	5	0	10				83	18	4	14	8	0						
30	6953	Do.	.	Ballysallagh,	.	.	–	R.C.		71	60	131	61	4	6	9				62	5	0	43	6	5						
31	9025	Do.	.	Ballymaconnell,	.	.	–	R.C.		90	74	164	71	4	2	1				68	10	0	27	10	2						
32	6061	Do.	.	Ballymullan,	.	.	–	R.C.		63	62	125	60	5	17	6				106	16	8	44	15	8						
33	8754	Do.	.	Copeland Island,	.	.	–	Diss.		14	15	29	16		—					16	0	0	0	12	0						
34	2759	Ballyroney,	.	Aughnavallig,	.	.	–	Pres.		43	52	95	29							16	0	0	3	0	1						
35	7006	Ballyphilip,	.	Ballyphilip,	.	m.	–	R.C.		194	–	194	88	4	3	8				98	4	2	23	17	1						
36	4343	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	–	R.C.		–	168	168	74	4	18	7				71	10	0	10	5	2						
37	6847	Do.	.	Portaferry, No. 2,		m.	Pres.	–		95	55	150	72	8	1	5				60	16	8	16	9	2						
38	9175	Do.	.	Do.	.	No. 3,	Diss.	–		23	18	41	14	1	6	8				10	0	0	1	0	0						
39	4743	Bright,	.	Bright,	.	m.	–	E.C.	v.c.	47	–	47	24	2	4	4				12	13	4	1	1	9						
40	4744	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	–	E.C.	v.c.	23	78	101	33	1	6	0				26	0	0	2	9	0						
41	6327	Blaris,	.	Largymore,	.	.	–	E.C.	Pres.	160	94	260	88	4	13	11				83	11	8	17	6	1						
42	9080	Ballywalter,	.	Ballyferis,	.	.	–	R.C.		29	15	44	27	3	17	0				24	0	0	10	16	6						
43	7045	Ballyrustan,	.	Kearney,	.	.	Pres.	–		44	26	70	28	1	14	6				24	0	0	10	10	11						
44	7221	Ballycultter,	.	Strangford,	.	.	–	E.C.		80	61	141	64	7	0	4				60	15	4	29	5	1						
45	1108	Clonallan,	.	Mayo,	.	m.	v.r.	R.C.		189	–	189	60	3	1	4				36	17	4	7	4	10						
46	2890	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.r.	R.C.		–	241	241	60	11	6	0				48	0	0	9	18	2						
47	1950	Do.	.	Carrogs,	.	m.	v.r.	R.C.		140	–	140	43		—					26	5	0	0	13	4						
48	2997	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.r.	R.C.		–	98	98	31	0	10	0				19	0	0	4	0	0						
49	6479	Do.	.	Warrenpoint,	.	m.		R.C.		–	–	97	48	1	6	9				28	13	4	17	15	6						
50	5451	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.		R.C.	–	110	58	8	2	2				72	1	8	8	15	4						
51	5741	Do.	.	Clontafleece,	.	.		E.C.		Diss.	–	104	75	5	16	1				48	0	0	18	15	0						
52	195	Comber,	.	Tullygarvan,	.	.		–		Pres.	–	49	43	3	6	1				27	10	0	5	11	8						
53	1581	Do.	.	Crossnarreevy,	.	.		Pres.			Pres.	67	61	3	19	10				41	0	0	18	9	4						
54	1597	Do.	.	Ballymalady,	.	.		Pres.			Pres.	54	92	2	17	5				48	11	1	12	0	0						
55	4684	Do.	.	Comber,	.	.		Pres.			Pres.	79	133	9	5	4				98	0	0	44	19	10						
56	5073	Do.	.	Moneyreagh,	.	.		Pres.			Pres.	102	181	2	19	5				51	5	0	17	5	5						
57	5954	Do.	.	Magheraconse,	.	.		Pres.			Pres.	75	124	4	14	2				38	0	0									
58	6878	Do.	.	Ballystockart,	.	.		Pres.			E.C.	93	186	5	12	3				97	1	8	10	18	2						
59	7725	Do.	.	Ballymagfaffe,	.	.		Pres.			Pres.	68	113	2	1	11				46	16	8	20	4	11						
60	8109	Do.	.	Smyths,	.	.		Pres.			Pres.	46	96	7	11	5				50	11	8	34	1	8						
61	8068	Do.	.	Killynether,	.	.		Pres.			Pres.	67	121		—					32	0	0	8	0	0						
62	1245	Clonduff,	.	Clonduff, or King-				Pres.			Pres.	54	55																		
				hill,	.	m.	–	R.C.			–	85	85	1	17	10				17	5	0	1	10	0						
63	1486	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	–	R.C.			–	85	10	0	12	6				24	0	0	1	9	7						
64	7306	Do.	.	Ballygoriammore,		day	–	E.C.			Pres.	84	47		—					39	0	0	21	1	8						
				Do.	.	evg.	–	–			–	56	29	3	16	4				25	0	0	4	3	9						
65	7488	Do.	.	Ballymaghery,	.	m.	–	R.C.			R.C.	180	57	1	6	9				26	8	8	9	10	2						
66	7489	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	–	R.C.			–	114	41	1	7	8				24	0	0	5	4	9						
67	7502	Do.	.	Cabra,	.	m.	–	R.C.			–	83	39		—					24	0	0	2	1	11						
68	7503	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	–	R.C.			–	–	30	1	7	7				24	0	0	1	17	11						
69	7720	Do.	.	Tamry,	.	.	–	E.C.			–	–	–							16	5	0		—							
70	198	Dromore,	.	Tullymacarret,	.	m.	–	Pres.			–	105	32	1	7	0				42	10	0	5	4	6						
71	200	Do.	.	Dromore, No. 1,		m.	Pres.	–	v.r.		–	100	60	5	16	10				79	18	4	15	19	4						

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No returns.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
72	201	Dromore, . .	Dromore, No. 1, f.	v.t.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	96	96	42	4	16	2		—		78	18	4	9	3	4	
73	3468	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	61	5	18	3		—		39	8	4	16	3	7	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	75	32	107	24		—			—			—		5	10	0	
74	9417	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	42	2	7	1		—		35	3	4	6	16	9	
75	8937	Do. . .	Do. . No. 3, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	75	63	138	40	3	16	1		—		29	10	0	4	0	2	
76	2723	Do. . .	Drumlough, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	69	43	112	43	3	6	10		—		34	0	0	17	18	10	Residence free.
77	9357	Do. . .	Do. . . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	70	45	115	48	1	16	0		—		41	0	0	7	15	10	
78	3979	Do. . .	Ashfield, . .	A.	–	Pres.	E.C.	–	25	73	98	40	1	12	6		—		35	5	0	9	2	1	Do.
79	4041	Do. . .	Backnamullagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	59	37	96	31	2	9	2		—		23	0	0	8	2	3	
80	4607	Do. . .	Skeogh, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	124	104	228	55	4	1	0	4	5	5	40	0	0	11	1	9	
81	5943	Do. . .	Ballykeel, No. 2, .		–	Pres.	E.C.	–	79	59	138	40	1	6	4		—		24	0	0	12	12	6	
82	5996	Do. . .	Ballyvicknakally, .		Pres.	–	Diss.	–	76	71	147	40	2	5	3		—		24	0	0	7	10	1	
83	6524	Do. . .	Tullyglush, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	52	52	104	46	1	13	1		—		44	0	0	16	0	5	Do.
84	7780	Do. . .	Ballymacormack, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	47	19	66	32	1	8	4		—		25	0	0	7	19	4	
85	203	Drumgath, .	Barnmeen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	53	123	38	3	0	4		—		29	10	0	6	4	8	
86	3183	Do. . .	Lurgancahone, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	50	149	40	1	9	8		—		29	3	4	5	11	1	
87	5876	Do. . .	Rathfriland, m. day,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	167	–	167	53	3	3	2		—		68	6	8	10	18	2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	87	–	87	25		—			—			—		2	15	6	
88	5877	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	116	140	48	1	6	5		—		34	13	4	4	2	8	
89	8477	Do. . .	Newry-street, Rathfriland, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	124	–	124	48	2	7	1		—		67	10	0	18	11	0	
90	8484	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	114	114	44	3	6	4	4	5	5	51	13	4	14	16	0	
91	205	Drumgooland, .	Magheramayo, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	28	1	7	8		—		28	0	0	2	19	10	
92	7267	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	27	1	10	8		—		24	0	0	3	2	9	
93	1365	Do. . .	Leganany, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	47	128	32	1	7	7		—		32	0	0	6	15	6	
94	1902	Do. . .	Decomet, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	78	190	58	3	13	0		—		72	10	0	7	4	4	
95	7384	Do. . .	Leitrim, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	94	66	160	50	3	5	7		—		62	10	0	24	5	11	
96	8742	Do. . .	Drumlee, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	55	73	128	47	1	8	5		—		26	2	2	4	12	8	
97	212	Drumbo, . .	Carryduff, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	90	100	190	56	5	10	8		—		24	13	4	10	17	5	
98	2044	Do. . .	Carr, . . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	56	40	96	22		—			—		24	0	0	5	16	0	
99	2561	Do. . .	Drumbo, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	2 Pres.	153	104	257	99	5	9	10		—		78	6	8	36	5	11	
100	2626	Do. . .	Leveroge, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	69	43	112	36	1	5	6		—		18	0	0	8	18	4	

101	4042	Do.	Purdysburn, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	96	–	96	37	2	13	10				24	11	8	13	5	2	
102	4649	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	–	76	76	24	2	1	6				14	0	0	8	14	5	
103	4310	Do.	Clogher,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	53	33	86	26	1	5	6				16	0	0	6	19	9	
104	4861	Do.	Cargycroy,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	49	106	44	1	8	8				28	0	0	11	17	6	
105	6222	Do.	Ballymacbrennan,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	75	76	151	48	2	14	0	3	5	5	33	0	0	15	8	7	
106	7905	Do.	Legacurry,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	79	51	130	56	4	10	0				27	10	0	20	13	6	
107	9590	Do.	Milltown,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	42	22	64	26	1	5	0				9	0	0	4	13	1	
108	1244	Drumballyroney,	Magherel,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	54	131	36	5	15	9				42	0	0	5	16	3	
109	2523	Do.	Edenagarry,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	56	37	93	28		—					27	0	0	5	12	5	
110	3094	Do.	Emdale,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	58	42	100	36	1	11	11				24	0	0	7	0	6	Do.
111	2675	Do.	Ballybrick,		–	Pres.	E.C.	–	24	30	54	21	1	6	4				24	10	0	4	9	11	
112	4546	Do.	Closkelt,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	44	99	30	1	17	2				18	0	0	5	2	4	
113	5089	Do.	Ballyroney,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	79	62	141	35	1	2	0				24	13	4	5	8	0	
114	7702	Do.	Moneygore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	97	86	183	55	3	2	2				42	0	0	9	15	3	
115	9064	Do.	Annahinchigo,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	94	46	140	43	1	18	5				30	0	0	13	0	8	Do.
116	9129	Do.	Drumdreenagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Diss.	85	89	174	45	2	5	8				55	10	0	6	8	2	
117	1534	Down,	Downpatrick, m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	127	–	127	46	6	2	10				77	5	0	18	18	7	
118	1535	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	68	68	24		—					27	0	0	6	18	4	
119	2724	Do.	Do. i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Diss.	97	110	207	49		—					32	0	0	8	7	10	Do.
120	2273	Do.	Bonecastle,	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	71	138	50		—					44	13	4	12	13	6	
121	8523	Do.	Infirmary-lane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	42	80	122	49	5	0	9				62	7	2	15	7	0	
122	9428	Do.	John-street, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	249	–	249	91	5	17	9				78	8	4	28	18	5	
123	7272	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	290	290	97	11	7	7				80	3	4	6	10	0	
124	2517	Donaghadee,	Killaghey,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	100	114	214	69	3	19	11				44	13	4	15	7	6	
125	2519	Do.	Millisle,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	72	89	161	65	16	3	6	9	15	5	34	10	0	15	8	4	
126	2941	Do.	Herdstown,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	53	31	84	30	1	3	7				18	0	0	4	18	10	
127	3395	Do.	Grangee,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	69	54	123	44	1	16	9				42	0	0	9	4	5	
128	3586	Do.	Ballyvester,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	49	35	84	29	2	17	10				19	10	0	19	19	9	
129	4913	Do.	Donaghadee, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	85	–	85	48	5	19	7				47	15	0	27	12	3	
130	4914	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	94	94	48	3	6	10				54	1	8	20	11	6	
131	8325	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	87	92	179	66	3	12	2				50	0	0	26	10	11	Do.
132	8753	Do.	Do. No. 3,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Diss.	76	80	156	56	2	17	5				51	16	8	16	19	8	
133	5023	Do.	Ballyhaskin,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	70	52	122	54	5	3	3				43	11	8	15	16	5	
134	5467	Do.	Carrowdore,		–	E.C.	Pres.	E.C.	95	92	187	65	2	13	6				61	1	8	8	12	0	
135	1636	Dromara,	Meninabane,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	75	163	47	3	15	3				46	0	0	7	4	6	
136	3661	Do.	Finnis, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	35	4	2	6				34	1	8	5	2	5	
137	4374	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	6	75	81	23	1	12	6				27	13	4	6	0	4	
138	4040	Do.	Artana,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	41	93	33	1	10	8				15	0	0	2	10	4	
139	5154	Do.	Guiness,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	39	111	30	2	0	8				18	0	0	1	19	4	
140	5178	Do.	Gransha,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	77	68	145	37	5	0	9				43	1	8		—		
141	7146	Do.	Moydalgan,		–	Pres.	E.C.	–	67	34	101	32	1	12	10				27	0	0	2	11	10	
142	7445	Do.	Magherahamlet,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	92	61	150	47	4	3	8				30	5	0	4	10	10	
143	9285	Do.	Dromara, day,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	40	19	59	27	1	6	3				19	3	4	3	9	0	Closed for last quarter.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	46	10	56	22										2	4	0	Do.
144	1637	Donaghmore,	Barr,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	39	85	34	1	7	3				29	10	0	4	13	7	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
145	2521	Donaghmore,	Four Towns, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	40	30	70	30	1 18 11	—	33 0 0	3 12 0	
			Do. : evg.		–	–	–	–	48	17	65	19					
146	5236	Do.	Derrycraw, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	33	1 2 4	—	28 0 0	4 12 2	Residence free.
147	5485	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	90	90	31	1 5 10	—	26 0 0	5 7 11	Do.
148	8448	Do.	Donaghmore,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	62	43	105	40	1 10 3	—	35 4 5	8 16 0	
149	8714	Do.	Tullymore,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	42	19	61	28	—	—	15 0 0	8 0 1	
150	9459	Do.	Dromantine,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	29	20	49	26	1 15 1	—	32 0 0	21 1 8	
151	9901	Drumbeg,	Hill Hall,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	37	36	73	48	2 3 4	4 0 0	2 13 4	28 0 0	
152	2000	Dunsfort,	Ballydock, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	50	4 18 9	—	33 11 8	15 11 4	
153	2001	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	90	90	24	3 6 0	—	24 0 0	1 11 9	
154	3078	Donaghcloney,	Donaghcloney,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	91	85	176	91	6 18 1	—	67 18 10	40 0 0	
155	6594	Do.	Fortescue,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	58	47	105	53	—	—	41 8 4	15 3 8	Do.
156	8695	Do.	Warringstown, m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	117	–	117	45	2 13 4	—	48 0 0	14 12 6	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	75	26	101	26				1 9 6	
157	8728	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	85	85	31	1 6 10	—	20 0 0	26 18 4	Do
158	9800	Do.	Banoge,		–	E.C.	Pres.	E.C.	88	70	158	67	5 12 7	5 0 0	14 6 8	6 9 5	
159	8704	Do.	Corcreeny,		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	87	72	159	85	4 10 11	—	60 10 0	21 13 7	
								Pres.									
160	4290	Dundonald,	Dundonald, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	65	–	65	29	2 18 11	—	28 0 0	8 15 0	
161	4291	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	87	87	31	0 11 0	—	29 6 8	7 3 4	
162	7866	Do.	Ballymiscaw,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	59	52	111	46	2 3 5	—	34 16 8	13 16 7	Do.
163	214	Grey Abbey,	Tullycavey,		–	Pres.	Diss.	–	63	43	106	35	0 10 9	—	32 0 0	17 2 6	
164	5704	Do.	Grey Abbey,		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	124	71	195	80	10 2 9	—	88 1 8	20 5 4	Do.
165	5705	Do.	Do. i.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	77	94	171	75	—	—	37 5 0	6 9 4	
166	6151	Do.	Ballyboley,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	122	90	212	72	3 7 6	—	59 0 0	14 10 0	Do.
167	2623	Garvaghy,	Castlevenan,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	56	37	93	29	2 1 1	—	24 0 0	11 14 8	Do.
168	2939	Do.	Carnew,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	89	61	150	50	4 10 6	—	72 0 0	18 8 0	
169	8137	Do.	Shanrod,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	91	61	152	47	2 18 6	—	50 10 0	8 11 7	
170	8577	Do.	Tullyorier,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	23	75	27	3 2 11	—	31 0 0	4 10 8	
171	218	Holywood,	Creighton's Green,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	29	28	57	22	1 6 2	—	15 5 0	6 0 1	
172	5134	Do.	Belmont, m.		Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	112	–	112	56	2 0 8	—	18 0 0	26 10 3	

173	9224	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	110	110	46	5	7	7	–	37	0	0	16	16	2		
174	8885	Do.	.	Holywood, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C. R.C. Pres.	243	–	243	116	12	5	6	–	151	18	4	76	0	0		
175	8886	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	131	131	51	1	5	0	–	65	6	8	19	18	11		
176	8887	Do.	.	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	100	85	185	72	1	5	9	–	43	10	0	19	4	2		
177	6259	Do.	.	Do. . Par. m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	129	–	129	33	4	18	11	–	31	0	0	16	10	8	Do.	
178	6378	Do.	.	Do. . Par. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	–	130	130	49	2	6	6	–	52	8	4	19	5	2	Do.	
179	7298	Do.	.	Knocknagoney, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	–	–	27	1	5	8	–	30	13	4		—		Returns not available; attendance taken from Inspector's report.	
180	8576	Do.	.	Beersbridge, day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	2 Pres.	193	135	328	97	5	8	2	–	105	15	10	35	7	10		
				Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	171	102	273	50								8	15	8		
181	2559	Hillsborough,	.	Ballykeel, Artifinny,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	36	32	68	23	1	10	0	–	28	0	0	4	5	2		
182	2560	Do.	.	Do. Edenagonnell, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	66	43	109	34	3	7	2	–	37	16	8	13	7	6	Residence free.	
183	7576	Do.	.	Hillsborough, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	39	35	74	34	2	15	3	–	43	0	0	18	0	0		
				Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	36	9	45	11								5	15	0		
184	7734	Do.	.	Reilly's Trench, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	40	93	30	2	19	5	–	24	5	0	4	17	1		
185	8058	Do.	.	Edenticullo, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	34	76	26					18	0	0	9	0	0		
186	253	Inishargy,	.	Kircubbin, . .	D.	Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	97	73	170	79	7	3	8	–	85	16	8	26	0	6		
187	7062	Do.	.	Glastry, . .		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	98	60	158	47	1	2	6	–	32	0	0	8	13	0		
188	2840	Inch,	.	Rann, . .		–	Pres.	E.C.	–	51	40	91	36	1	12	2	–	25	0	0	7	11	0	Do.	
189	2931	Do.	.	Ballygally, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	70	60	130	51	3	10	5	–	42	0	0	13	2	0		
190	221	Kilkeel,	.	Moneydara, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	57	116	37	1	11	2	–	16	0	0	0	16	8		
191	2401	Do.	.	Dunavan, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	–	132	47	3	1	2	–	24	0	0	10	1	6		
192	2402	Do.	.	Do. . f. day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	45	6	15	7	–	25	0	0	8	5	9		
				Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	55	55	25								2	10	0		
193	2898	Do.	.	Grange, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	171	–	171	41	1	12	0	–	38	0	0	7	5	7		
194	2899	Do.	.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	146	146	35	1	16	1	–	26	0	0	4	9	6		
195	6686	Do.	.	Kilkeel, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	87	69	156	46	1	18	10	–	43	16	8	7	1	10		
196	6931	Do.	.	Ballymartin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	80	168	67	1	9	9	–	34	0	0	6	12	6		
197	9408	Do.	.	Annalong, m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	80	–	80	30	2	5	2	–	17	18	6	1	10	0		
				Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	73	–	73	35								1	10	0		
198	4658	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	63	63	35	0	15	4	–	14	0	0	3	12	4		
199	222	Killinchy,	.	Ardmillane, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	68	44	112	31	1	11	0	–	35	10	0	5	9	2		
200	223	Do.	.	Ballymacashan, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	48	37	85	31	1	12	4	–	15	0	0	4	10	4		
201	2515	Do.	.	Tullycore, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	126	68	194	89	6	4	8	–	58	16	8	19	3	11		
202	3224	Do.	.	Ballycloghan, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	77	32	109	34	2	4	5	–	20	13	4	3	16	8		
203	5137	Do.	.	Barnamaghery, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	44	38	82	55	2	13	9	–	50	6	8	8	4	1		
204	5955	Do.	.	Carrickmannan, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	106	85	191	64	1	10	1	–	60	10	0	19	2	3		
205	6054	Do.	.	Raffrey, . .		–	R.C.	Pres.	R.C.	105	72	177	60	7	7	11	–	55	6	8	18	0	0		
206	9463	Do.	.	Drumreagh, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	70	53	123	50	3	11	2	–	45	1	8	13	11	8		
207	227	Kilmegan,	.	Aughlisnafin, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	37	96	33	2	11	10	–	21	15	0	4	14	3		
208	1246	Do.	.	Annesboro', m. day,	v.t.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	137	–	137	56	4	9	0	–	50	18	4	19	15	1	Do.	
				Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	71	–	71	28								9	9	3		
209	1486	Do.	.	Do. . f. day,	v.t.	–	Pres.	Pres.	E.C.	–	151	151	57	3	5	2	–	54	6	8	23	14	8		
				Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	73	73	28								5	6	6		
210	2932	Do.	.	Clanvaraghan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	65	139	47	1	9	4	–	32	0	0	8	14	8		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
211	2546	Kilmegan, .	Castlewellan, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	130	–	130	56	2 11 10	—	86 16 8	8 7 8	
212	3067	Do. .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	34	2 13 4	—	32 13 4	2 15 10	
213	7486	Do. .	Do. . No. 2,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	57	47	104	37	1 18 4	—	32 0 0	34 15 6	Residence free.
214	230	Kilcoo, .	Ballymoney, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	–	134	34	2 14 2	—	27 0 0	3 2 3	
215	3129	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	120	120	32	2 5 3	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	Do.
216	1366	Do. .	Ardaghy, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	39	33	72	18	1 5 9	1 0 0	24 0 0	1 1 1	
217	4227	Do. .	Tullaree, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104	74	178	42	1 10 0	—	38 0 0	3 3 9	
218	7671	Do. .	Slievenaman, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	32	30	62	24	0 11 0	—	18 0 0	1 3 0	Do.
219	7818	Do. .	Burrenreagh, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	49	81	130	36	1 5 0	—	26 0 0	6 4 0	Do.
220	9665	Do. .	Newcastle, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	62	98	34	1 8 9	—	26 0 0	3 0 3	
221	234	Killyleagh, .	Derryboy, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	54	51	105	36	4 6 7	—	21 0 0	—	
222	2522	Do. .	Ballytrim, . .		–	Pres.	Diss.	–	58	43	101	40	1 8 7	3 5 5	18 0 0	22 2 5	
223	2727	Do. .	Killinchy Woods,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	64	60	124	49	2 17 5	—	52 0 0	13 0 9	
224	3745	Do. .	KillyleaghMills,day,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres. 2E.C.	114	96	210	109	10 2 1	—	91 1 8	27 12 9	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	119	124	243	103	—	—	—	50 2 8	
225	4648	Do. .	Do. . Irish-st.		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres.	81	84	165	60	4 2 1	—	46 1 8	16 1 7	
226	6024	Do. .	Do. . . day,		–	R.C.	Pres.	2E.C.	126	84	210	93	7 1 10	—	77 3 4	50 0 0	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	87	113	200	78	—	—	—	20 0 0	
227	6092	Do. .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	–	63	63	31	2 7 4	—	20 0 0	23 15 8	Do.
228	3856	Do. .	Tullyveery, .		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	33	25	58	31	1 11 10	—	5 5 0	1 19 9	
229	9811	Do. .	Shrigley, . i.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	65	55	120	65	1 9 8	4 0 0	8 3 4	28 6 8	
230	235	Kilmore, .	Crossgar, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres. Diss.	112	107	219	90	4 1 3	—	113 4 2	28 0 11	
231	1623	Do. .	Rademan, . .	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres	48	60	108	48	1 9 9	—	44 13 4	4 8 6	
232	3171	Do. .	Drumaghlis, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	72	66	138	56	1 9 7	—	54 0 0	7 18 7	
233	3619	Do. .	Kilmore, No. 1, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	39	117	25	2 9 4	—	28 0 0	5 2 10	
234	3822	Do. .	Drumgiven, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	33	32	65	31	4 10 4	—	18 0 0	5 15 4	
235	5136	Do. .	Raleagh, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	52	47	99	40	0 14 6	—	46 0 0	5 10 5	Do.
236	1608	Kilbroney, .	Rosstrevor, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	–	133	36	1 18 6	—	23 0 0	5 4 8	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	63	–	63	14				2 0 0	
237	9725	Do. .	Rostrevor, Conv., f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	170	170	71	1 12 6	—	21 6 8	—	
238	6442	Do. .	Killowen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	34	0 12 5	—	28 0 0	6 15 1	

239	6911	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	29	1	10	3	–		16	0	0	2	14	10		
240	8406	Do.	Drumreagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	27	85	30	0	8	0	–		24	0	0	3	18	4	Do.	
241	2288	Knockbreda,	Ballymacarrett,		–	Pres.	Pres.	2 Pres.	143	93	236	90	3	19	4	–		49	5	0	16	0	3		
242	2400	Do.	Tullycarnet,	v.t.	–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	66	54	120	61	3	15	0	1	0	0	58	3	4	19	0	0		
243	2547	Do.	Mount Pottinger, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres. E.C.	304	–	394	131	12	14	10	–			103	13	4	45	10	1		
244	2548	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	55	315	370	111	5	14	0	–			104	1	1	31	19	6		
245	4862	Do.	Bridge-End, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	271	–	271	118	3	15	7	–			84	14	5	23	19	5		
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	146	–	146	31										2	18	5		
246	6523	Do.	Do. f. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	–	228	228	82	4	4	2	–			57	15	0	14	11	0		
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	–	137	137	32										4	15	2		
247	5552	Do.	Knock,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	21	77	32	3	19	4	–			29	10	0	22	8	4		
248	7240	Do.	Lagan Village,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	85	102	187	50	0	13	2	–			43	0	0	8	5	1		
249	8790	Do.	Willowvale,		Diss.	–	Diss.	Pres.	60	61	121	55	2	7	11	–			38	0	0	8	4	7		
250	9637	Do.	New Road,		–	Pres.	Pres.	3 Pres.	229	201	430	131	4	17	6	4	5	5	96	6	4	34	5	9		
251	4533	Kilmood,	Lisbarnet,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	75	66	141	64	3	6	10	–			67	5	0	24	7	8		
252	6522	Do.	Drumhirk, No. 1,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	50	49	99	31	0	10	2	–			18	0	0	2	2	0		
253	6286	Killaney,	Carricknaveagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	93	92	185	63	3	15	6	–			69	3	4	20	6	5		
254	7054	Kilclief,	Kilclief, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	37	5	15	3	–			37	13	4	6	12	7		
255	9866	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	44	3	12	4	–			10	10	0	4	15	4		
256	236	Loughinisland,	Loughinisland, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	–	123	59	5	8	3	–			40	5	0	9	11	4		
257	7619	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	117	117	49	1	0	2	–			45	6	8	12	0	0		
258	7229	Do.	Drumaroad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	85	178	55	4	16	6	–			41	0	0	9	7	9		
259	7906	Do.	Clough,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	61	58	119	49	3	16	6	–			47	8	10	39	11	7		
260	7919	Lower Mourne,	Glasdrummond,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	42	90	33	1	14	6	–			15	0	0	1	8	11		
261	8369	Lambeg,	Lambeg, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	169	–	169	46	1	19	11	–			34	6	8	17	17	8		
262	8370	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	E.C.	–	143	143	45	1	7	6	–			52	10	0	16	18	7		
263	1580	Maghera,	Carnacaville,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	56	58	114	37	5	19	7	–			38	0	0	5	0	3		
264	2024	Magheralin,	Magheralin, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	–	88	27	6	17	10	–			37	3	4	5	5	3		
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	70	24	94	28										1	14	8		
265	3187	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	22	1	18	10	–			16	0	0	2	16	0		
266	3386	Do.	Drumlin,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	66	52	118	38	3	3	7	–			19	0	0	4	12	10		
267	6165	Do.	Edenmore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	73	48	121	51	3	14	1	–			32	0	0	14	11	8		
268	6893	Do.	Dollingstown,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	54	22	76	31		—		–			12	10	0	1	8	6		
269	9262	Do.	Lisnashanker,	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	55	97	40	1	13	6	–			21	8	4	11	11	7		
270	3095	Moira,	Lurganville, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	117	93	210	52	3	3	7	–			49	10	0	9	5	11	Do.	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	115	36	151	31										1	14	8		
271	4745	Magherally,	Mullafarnaghan,	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	39	30	69	27	2	17	11	–			28	0	0	11	5	0		
272	7974	Do.	Magherally,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	40	27	67	32	1	7	4	–			34	10	0	7	0	0	Do.	
273	9641	Do.	Do. No. 2, day,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	66	55	121	48	3	3	10	–			32	13	4	7	19	6		
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	70	46	116	47										5	0	10		
274	8590	Do.	Tonaghmore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	57	49	106	47		—		–			40	0	0	12	10	4	Do.	
275	8624	Do.	Ballymoney,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	24	34	58	16	0	10	1	–			16	12	2	1	19	10		
276	6312	Magheradrool,	Ballymaglave,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	107	89	196	71	4	15	7	–			52	0	0	39	3	3		
277	7179	Do.	Drumaness,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	87	72	159	58	3	18	9	–			62	10	0	25	10	1	Do.	
278	5244	Do.	Ballynahinch, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	53	41	94	33	1	7	1	–			38	6	8	11	12	0		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.														
													£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
279	8917	Magheradrool,	Ballynahinch, No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	51	62	113	30	1	5	9	—			31	10	0	4	10	7	
280	9290	Do.	Do. (Church-st.),		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	33	1	6	7	—			18	0	0	7	2	0	
281	9480	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	26	0	17	0	—			16	0	0	4	6	10	
282	2726	Newry,	Crowbane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	50	25	75	32	0	10	9	—			28	0	0	3	7	9	Residence free.
283	2757	Do.	Loughorne,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	51	48	99	41	1	6	0	—			18	0	0	15	8	0	Do.
284	2758	Do.	Sheeptown,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	48	33	81	34	0	19	10	—			24	0	0	4	13	8	
285	3449	Do.	Crowhill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	25	29	54	20	1	5	4	—			18	0	0	3	19	6	
286	3645	Do.	Ryan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	68	42	110	26	1	11	8	—			18	0	0	5	0	0	
287	4815	Do.	Shinn,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	49	96	29	2	18	7	—			28	0	0	15	19	8	Do.
288	6642	Do.	Windsor Hill, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	144	–	144	50	3	1	8	—			85	3	4	9	11	0	Do.
289	6643	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	17	93	110	31	1	9	10	—			29	10	0	7	16	2	Do.
290	7283	Do.	Mill-street, Newry,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	255	92	347	43		—		—			38	0	0	9	4	4	
291	9345	Do.	William-st., Newry,		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	69	73	142	48	7	8	6	—			42	0	0	12	16	8	
292	9742	Do.	Grinan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	48	107	30	1	7	5	4	10	0	18	0	0	9	10	3	
293	243	Do.	High-st. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	768	768	302	5	8	3	—			127	16	2	—			
294	246	Newtownards,	Ballycullen,	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	84	62	146	38	2	9	4	—			46	0	0	4	19	11	
295	3079	Do.	Loughriscouse, No. 2		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	91	55	146	54	5	4	0	—			39	10	0	12	5	8	
296	3620	Do.	Ballyblack,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	94	99	193	80	6	5	4	—			31	13	4	15	3	5	
297	3675	Do.	Loughries, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	80	68	148	55	3	13	10	—			41	0	0	14	13	3	
298	3874	Do.	Mill-st., Newtownards,		Pres.	–	Diss.	Pres.	105	71	176	68	1	5	6	—			56	16	8	20	9	9	
299	4657	Do.	Newtownards, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	3 Pres.	244	207	451	178	9	9	11	—			125	5	0	39	8	8	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	110	93	203	51										13	8	9	
300	6641	Do.	Do.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	53	97	150	52	1	9	9	—			47	5	0	15	5	4	
301	7774	Do.	Do. Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	Com. N. E.	–	Pres.	E.C. R.C. Pres.	248	–	248	148	29	6	10	4	17	5	960	15	0	156	13	10	
302	7775	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com. N. E.	–	E.C.	R.C. 2 Pres.	–	165	165	89													
303	7776	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com. N. E.	–	R.C.	Diss.	64	92	156	77													
304	3350	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	Pres.	Pres.	88	100	188	70	7	8	6	—			11	0	0	—			
305	5135	Do.	Greengraves,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	40	37	77	27	0	14	6	—			18	0	0	7	18	7	
306	6912	Do.	Drumhirk, No. 2,		–	R.C.	Pres.	Pres.	82	56	138	55	4	1	0	—			46	13	4	23	1	8	

307	7321	Do.	Movilla-street, day,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		14 10 0		—	Closed from 31st March, 1867; no returns.
			Do. . . evg.																		
308	8190	Do.	Ballyrogan, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	48	26	74	30	2	13	10	—		19 15 0		8 17 0	Residence free.
309	8413	Do.	Zion-place, . .		Diss.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	97	89	186	60	1	9	9	—		55 0 0		11 7 8	
310	9094	Do.	Anne-street, m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	128	–	128	59	4	0	4	—		72 13 4		9 12 6	
311	8888	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	138	138	55	1	18	9	—		68 18 4		14 3 2	
312	9726	Newtownbreda,	Newtownbreda, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	106	66	172	48	14	12	6	—		28 10 0		47 17 0	
313	2403	Rathmullan,	Killough, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	–	147	69	6	3	9	—		63 6 8		18 0 0	
314	2404	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	122	61	2	19	6	—		48 6 8		6 6 4	
315	2940	Do.	Rathmullan, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	71	46	117	35	3	1	8	—		17 0 0		8 11 7	
316	238	Seapatrick,	Mulligans, . day,		–	Pres.	R.C.	R.C.	58	62	120	47	1	15	6	—		59 10 0		7 14 11	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	45	13	58	21								1 3 0	
317	3805	Do.	Banbridge, m. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	158	–	158	54	5	13	4	—		59 3 4		11 11 7	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	130	–	130	22								2 12 7	
318	8059	Do.	Do. . f. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	155	155	58	5	1	10	—		73 0 0		16 6 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	106	106	24								2 11 8	
319	4594	Do.	Do. . No. 2,																		
			m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	110	29	139	55	4	0	5	—		50 5 0		19 11 10	Do.
320	4595	Do.	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	142	142	61	1	9	3	—		45 6 8		12 7 6	Do.
321	3068	Do.	Do, Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	Pres.	–	45	29	74	20		—				1 10 0		—	
322	8145	Do.	Scarva-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	112	76	188	83	5	1	0	—		120 13 4		36 5 7	
323	9329	Do.	Ballydown, No. 2, day		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	50	52	102	50	3	19	3	—		48 0 0		15 16 10	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	53	15	68	25								3 15 0	
324	9344	Do.	Do. No. 1, day,	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	32	86	30	2	5	1	3	5 5	30 1 1		7 13 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	28	16	44	28								2 7 0	
325	9844	Do.	Friar's-place, .		Diss.	–	Pres.	Diss.	68	63	131	46	1	13	8	4	10 0	8 10 0		5 8 3	
326	252	Saint Andrew's,	Ballyhalbert, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	65	48	113	47	7	7	8	—		18 0 0		8 4 1	
327	2513	Do.	Ballyesborough, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	157	110	267	116	9	10	8	—		100 5 10		41 2 6	Do.
328	2275	Saul,	Ballintogher, .	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	136	72	208	68	2	13	9	1	0 0	35 5 0		14 19 7	
329	293[illegible]	Saintfield,	Leggygowan, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	40	40	80	34		—		—		32 0 0		4 11 9	
330	3791	Do.	Lessans, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	65	62	127	51	1	13	9	—		52 13 4		15 13 0	
331	5065	Do.	Tullywest, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	101	56	157	68	3	11	8	—		61 15 0		17 14 9	
332	5818	Do.	Saintfield, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	91	50	141	46	2	18	10	—		43 8 4		27 10 7	
333	9011	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	71	71	40	2	17	0	4	0 0	—		8 10 2	
334	5900	Do.	Ballyknockan, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	86	77	163	59	6	17	3	—		68 15 0		20 12 0	
335	7487	Do.	Boardmills, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	65	67	132	51	2	17	3	—		24 7 9		16 2 0	
336	8083	Do.	Tonaghmore, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	49	106	35	1	11	5	—		30 0 0		11 6 11	
337	9187	Shankill,	Kilmore, No. 2, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	27	72	35	1	7	4	—		26 0 0		4 19 8	Do.
338	256	Tullylish,	Bann, day, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	–	145	59	4	4	6	—		64 0 0		10 14 2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	117	–	117	26								1 19 2	
339	6644	Do.	Do. . day, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	126	126	42	1	12	9	—		56 16 8		10 9 8	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	88	88	23								1 3 10	
340	2688	Do.	Ballinagarrick, day,		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	84	77	161	55	4	15	10	—		30 10 0		16 4 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	111	52	163	27								10 0 0	
341	2689	Do.	Clare, . day,		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	83	71	154	59	6	4	5	—		64 16 8		14 1 8	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	70	23	93	24								3 12 8	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
342	2690	Tullylish, .	Ballylough, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	37	107	98	2 17 8	—	48 0 0	8 1 6	Residence free.
343	3225	Do. . .	Gilford, . day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	190	92	282	94	3 1 9	1 0 0	94 6 8	18 18 8	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	142	63	205	48				6 11 3	
344	4811	Do. . .	Gilford Mill, m.day,		–	E.C.	Pres.	2 Pres.	205	–	205	90	3 0 8	—	121 11 0	59 11 4	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	164	–	164	54				4 15 4	
345	4812	Do. . .	Do. . f. day,		–	E.C.	R.C.	2 Pres.	–	215	215	88	7 12 3	—	90 8 4	40 6 5	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	275	275	64				4 14 11	
346	7111	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	Pres.	2 Pres.	131	119	250	87	2 1 11	—	63 16 8	21 0 0	
347	6748	Do. . .	Milltown, m. day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	73	–	73	34	1 8 7	—	47 8 4	24 17 0	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	75	23	98	32				5 1 5	
348	6930	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	81	81	36	1 10 3	—	37 13 4	16 11 7	
349	8437	Do. . .	Mullabrack, .		Pres.	–	E.C.	Pres.	86	61	147	46	1 5 3	—	31 8 4	9 1 5	
350	8442	Do. . .	Moyallen, . .		–	Diss.	Diss.	Diss.	109	73	182	61	6 1 6	—	41 6 8	39 11 5	Do.
351	9151	Do. . .	Ballydougan, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	68	51	119	36	4 5 9	—	50 0 0	8 18 10	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	101	33	134	32				2 4 2	
352	9930	Do. . .	Knocknagore, .		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
353	3033	Tullynakill, .	Ballydrain, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	60	63	123	50	3 7 8	—	66 11 8	12 12 1	
354	7268	Tyrella, . .	Ballykinlor, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	25	2 5 11	3 5 5	36 0 0	20 11 8	
355	7429	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	96	96	27	4 7 10	—	36 10 0	12 18 8	
356	7044	Witter, . .	Ballygalget, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	67	168	63	9 3 4	—	61 10 0	10 5 1	
			Total for County Down, 356, .						27,607	23,248	50,945	18,385	1,129 17 0	80 0 9	15,301 5 5	4,828 9 5	

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—120 Schools.

1	1247	Aghalurcher,	Mullaghfad,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	61	145	41	1 7 10			17 16 8	1 6 6	
2	3044	Do.	Cavanaleck,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				2 13 4	–	Not in operation during the year.
3	4425	Do.	Ballindarragh,	v.c.	E.C.	–	E.C.	–	58	50	108	25				19 10 0	1 2 0	
4	4717	Do.	Lisnaskea,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	94	61	155	62	1 12 0			54 5 0	9 3 5	
5	8055	Do.	Maguire's Bridge,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	76	171	57				56 10 0	1 15 1	
6	8785	Do.	Mulnaburtlin,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	65	54	119	32	2 12 2			22 0 0	2 4 7	
7	4292	Do.	Tyrehan,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	49	61	110	43	1 8 9			20 0 0	8 11 4	
8	1748	Aghavea,	Ardmoney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	51	127	30	0 10 2			24 0 0	2 5 0	
9	2531	Do.	Tattykeeran,		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	42	38	80	30	0 14 3			24 0 0	1 11 6	
10	4635	Do.	Tatnamona,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	42	41	83	31	0 11 7			18 0 0	2 11 0	
11	4708	Do.	Ednagilhorn,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	49	43	92	26	1 7 1			24 0 0	1 16 0	
12	5584	Do.	Coonian,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	49	134	32	0 11 6			24 0 0	2 19 6	
13	5901	Do.	Cornafanog,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	63	38	101	40	1 10 2			31 10 0	4 11 6	
14	7307	Do.	Brookboro',		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	25	73	23	1 5 3			28 0 0	0 14 6	
15	3794	Do.	Crieve, Ord. Agr.		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	22	28	50	26				29 0 0	1 8 10	
16	2437	Boho,	Carrickbeg,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	45	109	29				24 0 0	2 2 2	Residence free.
17	8170	Do.	Treel,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	31	92	24	1 7 2			24 0 0	1 10 6	
18	3676	Belleek,	Tonnoghgorm,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	51	109	35	0 10 9			18 0 0	1 5 0	
19	5667	Do.	Belleek,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	41	76	27				24 0 0	3 3 6	
20	7580	Do.	Mullick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	41	112	29				24 0 0	1 3 6	
21	264	Clones, East, or Rossteagh,	Bruskcarnagh,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	114	66	180	69	2 16 8			44 3 4	6 14 0	Do.
22	265	Clones,	Deerpark,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	141	91	232	89	3 3 3			82 18 4	2 8 6	
23	267	Do.	Rossbrick,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	24	64	22	0 11 6			15 13 4	1 6 0	
24	1250	Do.	Cornagague,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	40	91	28	1 1 8			18 0 0	1 4 0	
25	3596	Do.	Lisroon,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	36	83	29	0 10 3			25 10 0	0 8 0	
26	4934	Do.	Knockmacaroony,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	67	120	34				29 10 0	4 7 0	
27	6879	Do.	Mullanvaum,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	55	142	36	1 13 7			28 0 0	2 14 0	Do.
28	8279	Do.	Greaghawarren,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	88	49	137	73	1 11 1			85 3 4	9 7 0	
29	7080	Do.	Dresternan,		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	41	37	78	24	2 0 6			18 10 0	0 17 6	
30	8743	Do.	Rosslea,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	32	31	63	16	0 10 4			6 5 0	14 2 0	
31	5452	Cleenish,	Corryglass,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	38	40	78	23	2 5 1			14 0 0	2 5 0	
32	3793	Do.	Corryglass, West,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	36	82	28				28 0 0	3 16 0	
33	3861	Do.	Carrick,	v.t.	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	22				18 0 0	–	Inoperative during latter part of year.
34	4173	Do.	Lisbellaw, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	80	–	80	25	1 13 1			12 10 0	0 17 6	
35	4283	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	–	108	108	37	1 19 0			18 8 10	2 11 3	
36	5453	Do.	Rossdoney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	60	155	60	2 19 7			38 11 8	9 17 1	
37	5784	Do.	Belcoo,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	36	92	24	1 5 8			25 10 0	7 10 10	
38	7337	Do.	Lattone,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	45	28	73	28				27 10 0	5 15 0	
39	7907	Do.	Cornagee,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	87	73	160	37	1 4 0			28 0 0	25 16 6	
40	8159	Do.	Belnaleck,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 18 2			10 0 0	–	Temporarily closed.
41	8897	Do.	Killycrew,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	42	36	78	29	2 5 11			15 0 6	1 10 9	
42	9720	Do.	Skea,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	45	110	35	0 5 0			42 13 4	4 12 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.					In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.					
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43	271	Derryvullan,	Slee,		–	Diss.	R.C.	–	35	40	75	30	2 3 9	—	9 4 8	2 13 2	
44	3295	Do.	Liscreevan,	A.	–	Diss.	R.C.	–	32	39	71	24	1 11 1	—	13 15 0	4 19 6	
45	4596	Do.	Drogan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	44	90	26	1 9 5	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
46	5763	Do.	Coolaness,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	53	45	98	30	1 5 8	—	18 0 0	4 1 9	
47	8715	Do.	Irvinestown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	108	179	46	1 4 2	—	38 0 0	6 6 9	
48	3525	Drumkeeran,	Tullyhommon,		Pres.	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 8 2	—	12 10 0	—	Temporarily closed.
49	3677	Do.	Aghalane,		Pres.	E.C.	R.C.	–	54	49	103	36	—	—	25 0 0	2 17 9	
50	3915	Do.	Aghagrefin,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	33	36	69	30	1 5 3	—	5 0 0	1 9 0	
51	4551	Do.	Ednaveigh,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	70	53	123	46	—	—	26 10 0	4 6 0	
52	6493	Do.	Drumskinny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	65	151	36	1 7 4	—	38 0 0	1 5 0	
53	7610	Do.	Drumgowna,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	48	34	82	20	0 5 0	—	19 5 0	—	
54	8002	Do.	Drummangenahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	30	19	49	19	0 11 3	—	26 10 0	—	
55	1741	Do.	Gusheady, Ord. Agr.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	75	35	110	32	1 7 8	—	37 0 0	1 13 6	
56	1742	Devenish,	Lisded,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	56	135	33	0 14 8	—	48 3 4	5 17 0	
57	2038	Do.	Monea,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	37	108	26	—	—	24 0 0	6 2 6	
58	3494	Do.	Garrison,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	47	108	28	1 19 7	—	30 15 0	1 8 6	
59	5706	Do.	Drumbeggan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	37	76	27	0 5 7	—	16 0 0	2 16 0	
60	5792	Do.	Rossinuremore,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	26	63	15	0 7 10	—	15 0 0	1 7 6	
61	9591	Do.	Cashelnadrea, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	31	1 10 9	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	
62	8070	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	28	1 0 0	—	20 0 0	1 5 6	
63	7869	Derrybrusk,	Derryharney,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	63	57	120	29	0 17 0	—	16 13 4	11 4 0	
64	274	Enniskillen,	Killea,	V.T.	E.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	68	167	37	—	—	28 0 0	1 10 0	
65	275	Do.	Carrickmacmea,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	56	114	31	1 9 1	—	32 6 8	—	
66	1998	Do.	Tempo, m.		Pres.	–	E.C.	Pres.	77	66	143	45	1 6 5	—	38 0 0	5 10 11	
67	4816	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	18	43	61	20	—	—	14 0 0	—	
68	2034	Do.	Enniskillen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	169	–	169	55	1 9 1	—	71 0 0	15 15 11	
69	2035	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	186	186	38	—	—	30 0 0	3 12 0	
70	7497	Do.	Do. Convent, No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	350	350	163	7 11 0	—	96 16 8	11 19 4	
71	9071	Do.	Do. District Model, m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	99	–	99	74	10 8 5	264 13 5	147 6 2	5 2 6	
72	9072	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	–	51	51	34					
73	9073	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C.	15	21	36	25					

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
120	2865	Magheracross,	Coa,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	50	155	35	1 1 7	—	18 0 0	8 0 6	
121	3267	Do.	Grove,	A.	–	E.C.	E.C.	–	80	66	146	47	2 2 0	—	66 6 8	5 0 0	
122	3510	Do.	Sydare,	A.	–	Diss.	R.C.	–	47	27	74	28	—	—	29 10 0	4 0 0	
123	3733	Do.	Drumcullion,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	76	38	114	28	—	—	31 10 0	4 1 3	
124	6572	Templecarn,	Townavany,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	45	45	90	28	1 9 6	—	24 0 0	0 18 0	
125	8001	Do. Drumkeeran,	Bow Island,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	28	20	48	18	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
126	0768	Do.	Letter,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	59	43	102	25	—	—	23 0 0	2 9 0	
			Total for County Fermanagh, 126,						7,322	6,043	13,365	4,205	184 3 5	269 13 5	3,571 10 1	453 7 0	

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—230 Schools.

1	292	Ardtrea,	Ballymulderg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	18	24	42	23	0 10 9	—	0 16 8	0 11 2	
2	293	Do.	Ballindrum,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	64	38	102	35	1 14 10	—	24 0 0	3 1 6	
3	1195	Do.	Anahorish, day,	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	104	69	173	65	3 15 8	—	66 10 10	3 5 0	
			Do. eve.		–	–	–	–	34	15	49	26				1 10 0	
4	2606	Do.	Ballynenagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	44	100	31	2 4 0	—	30 0 0	7 7 2	Residence free.
5	3318	Do.	Loup,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	46	58	104	31	1 5 9	—	34 0 0	6 16 6	
6	3893	Do.	Warwick Lodge,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	55	126	30	1 6 3	—	24 0 0	1 13 11	
7	2603	Aghadowey,	Ring's End,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	77	73	150	50	1 0 8	—	40 0 0	4 0 0	
8	2608	Do.	Aghadowey, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	–	54	27	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	9 17 6	
9	8677	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	92	92	40	1 16 3	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
10	3738	Do.	Cullycapple, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	127	127	60	2 19 9	—	40 16 8	18 0 0	Do.
11	6283	Do.	Moneycarrie,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	26	68	32	1 14 11	—	16 11 8	4 15 6	
12	8494	Do.	Miltown, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	107	–	107	37	3 5 3	—	87 15 10	18 0 0	
13	7672	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	86	86	31	2 0 3	—	24 0 0	14 2 8	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Aid granted by the Board during the year.				Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.					
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
60	4269	Coleraine,	Coleraine, . m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	117	—	117	50	9 4 3	—	62 9 2		20 0 0			
61	4395	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	91	91	30	2 19 8	—	24 0 0		7 10 0			
62	9330	Do.	Do. . No. 2, m.		—	E.C.	Diss.	2 Pres	256	—	256	122	10 19 8	—	83 0 0		100 0 0			Residence free.
63	9331	Do.	Do. . . f.		—	E.C.	Pres.	E.C. Pres	—	208	208	106	12 1 3	1 0 0	80 10 0		82 0 0			
64	9332	Do.	Do. . . i.		—	E.C.	E.C.	Diss. Pres.	94	114	208	88	1 10 8	—	70 0 0		44 0 0			
65	3381	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	E.C. Pres	—	48	55	103	73	2 2 6	—	10 0 0		—			
66	7367	Do.	Knockintern, .		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	53	47	100	31	2 18 5	—	29 10 0		2 16 3			
67	1802	Clondermott,	Waterside, . m.	V.T.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	125	—	125	43	1 5 0	—	24 0 0		24 2 2			
68	3279	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.T.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	105	105	34	0 11 9	—	25 0 0		10 14 9			
69	6461	Do.	Do. . No. 2,		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	92	75	167	64	2 10 6	—	59 6 8		24 7 8			Do.
70	1816	Do.	Rosnagallagh, .	V.T. & A.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	44	58	102	38	1 18 10	—	16 0 0		14 8 11			
71	2780	Do.	Lisdillen, . .		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	67	32	99	21	0 11 2	—	15 0 0		2 16 3			Garden free.
72	5042	Do.	Lismacarroll, .		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	50	43	93	30	3 3 4	—	28 0 0		11 11 10			Residence and
73	7886	Do.	Glendermott, .		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	75	41	116	38	2 17 10	—	37 0 0		8 4 8			garden free.
74	8105	Do.	Greerstown, .		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	34	25	59	26	—	—	26 0 0		11 6 10			Residence free.
75	8340	Do.	Kellymallaght, .		—	Diss.	Pres	—	80	53	133	44	3 16 5	—	46 10 0		14 19 5			
76	9166	Do.	Gortnessy, . .		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	68	55	123	50	5 11 4	—	25 13 4		14 0 0			House and
77	9441	Do.	Clooney Terrace, .		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	118	113	231	65	3 0 10	—	47 8 4		30 0 0			garden free.
78	9510	Do.	Faughanvale, .		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	23	33	56	19	1 2 5	—	14 0 0		2 1 6			
79	3881	Do.	Derry Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2 Pres.	—	84	132	216	86	9 6 0	—	11 0 0		—			
80	306	Desertoghill,	Magheramore, .		—	Pres.	R.C.	—	86	51	137	45	3 16 1	—	67 0 0		15 10 4			
81	2668	Do.	Ballyagan, . m.		—	Pres.	Diss	—	120	—	120	40	2 16 8	—	55 13 4		17 0 0			
82	7770	Do.	Do. . . f.		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	—	68	68	23	1 10 3	—	14 0 0		7 3 0			
83	2692	Do.	Moneydig, . .		—	Pres.	Pres	—	52	25	77	28	3 6 1	—	24 0 0		—			No return of
84	8495	Do.	Trinaltinagh, .		—	Pres	Pres.	—	58	32	90	27	1 13 4	—	18 0 0		8 10 0			local emolu-
85	8853	Do.	Carhill, . .		—	E.C.	E C.	—	47	47	94	29	1 10 10	—	15 0 0		21 9 0			ment.
86	9458	Desertmartin,	Knocknagin, .	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	68	57	125	42	2 1 11	—	42 0 0		5 14 11			
87	9728	Do.	Rosegarland, .		R.C.	—	R C.	—	46	41	87	24	1 10 3	—	28 17 6		1 6 0			
88	4116	Desertlyn,	Gortagillie, . .		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	69	46	115	42	1 6 4	—	35 0 0		12 0 0			Residence free.

87	9025	Do.	.	Derrytrasna,	.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	51	61	112	25	1	3	10				17	13	4			
90	2699	Dunboe,	.	Ballywildrick,	.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	34	81	27	0	10	3				18	0	0	14	4	6
91	2660	Do.	.	Ballinrees, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	59	104	27	1	8	4				12	0	0	1	1	8
92	3416	Do.	.	Altkeeragh,	.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	47	100	41	1	16	0				35	0	0	7	11	2
93	3472	Do.	.	Ballyhacket,	m.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	61	–	61	25							24	0	0	12	10	0
94	3473	Do.	.	Do. . .	f.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	57	57	22	1	15	1				20	0	0	10	12	0
95	8493	Do.	.	Downhill,	.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	50	37	67	29	1	18	2				32	0	0	3	16	2
96	8531	Do.	.	Articlave,	.	E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	80	61	141	51	3	14	11				53	10	0	23	6	8
97	9902	Do.	.	Formoyle,	.	E.C.	–	E.C.	–	47	45	92	23	1	19	1	5	0	5	2	10	0	26	10	0
98	2950	Drumachose,	.	Market-street,	.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	81	64	145	85	6	1	11				99	13	4	69	18	6
99	4407	Do.	.	Roe Mill,	.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	26	44	70	22	1	15	0				24	0	0	2	18	2
100	4673	Do.	.	Newtownlimavady,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	68	45	113	18	1	11	5				38	16	8	9	15	0
101	9587	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	Pres.	–	44	35	79	60	7	16	4									
102	7683	Do.	.	Isle of Man-street, N.-T.-Limavady,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	46	2	17	9				97	13	10	10	17	3
103	8844	Do.	.	Do. . .	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	32	0	13	7				37	18	4	3	10	6
104	8223	Do.	.	Derrymore,	.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	52	106	35	1	9	3				28	10	0	11	8	11
105	9005	Do.	.	Drumrammer, tem.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	29	31	60	24	0	11	5				10	5	0	2	0	9
106	9506	Do.	.	Drumachose,	.	Pres.	–	E.C.	–	53	23	76	30	1	14	7				28	0	0	2	15	6
107	4147	Dungiven,	.	Cashel, .	m.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	26	1	17	0				21	0	0	5	4	0
108	4322	Do.	.	Do. . .	f.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	26							16	0	0	7	9	6
109	4709	Do.	.	Tirgoland,	.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	64	33	97	21	1	12	4				22	12	6	0	6	6
110	5431	Do.	.	Dungiven,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	27	1	10	0				24	0	0	3	16	10
111	5856	Do.	.	Do. . .	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	67	67	25	1	13	3				20	0	0	1	13	10
112	9018	Do.	.	Do. No. 2,		–	E.C	–	–	19	38	57	24	1	9	6	4	0	0	2	6	8	1	18	6
113	312	Errigal,	.	Lisnascreagh,	.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	104	77	181	20	2	8	5				26	10	0	3	0	9
114	2064	Do.	.	Belraugh,	.	Pres.	–	Pres	–	52	50	102	25	0	14	6				20	0	0	2	0	0
115	4074	Do.	.	Glenullin,	.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	83	72	155	55	1	14	7				90	0	0	11	8	0
116	5827	Do.	.	Garvagh,	.	–	Pres.	Pres	–	58	41	99	50	3	10	0				34	13	4	21	13	10
117	9057	Do.	.	Do. . .	f.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	–	94	94	37	7	2	11				38	1	8	14	11	1
118	8950	Do.	.	Cah, .	.	Pres.	–	E.C.	–	53	36	89	35	1	2	7				24	0	0	3	0	0
119	9807	Do.	.	Craigbrack,	.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	27	74	29	1	10	10	4	0	0	13	15	0	4	0	0
120	9903	Do.	.	Ballerin,	.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	52	112	31	1	14	9	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	17	0
121	3640	Faughanvale,	.	Greenan,	.	–	Pres.	–	–	–	–	–								18	0	0			
122	3782	Do.	.	Faughanvale,	.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	55	31	86	27	0	13	3				19	5	0	3	17	6
123	9712	Do.	.	Gresteel,	.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	69	44	113	34	4	3	0	4	5	5	28	0	0	12	0	0
124	311	Killowen,	.	Cranagh Hill,	.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	50	41	91	45	1	18	5				68	18	4	31	0	0
125	3987	Do.	.	Killowen-street, Coleraine,	m.	v.r.m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	–	58	22	1	7	4				21	13	4	10	4	6
126	4804	Do.	.	Do. . .	f.	v.r.m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	65	65	28	0	11	4				23	10	0	5	8	10
127	5618	Do.	.	Do. District Model,	m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C.	87	–	87	37												
128	5619	Do.	.	Do. . .	f	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	–	120	120	58	47	8	1	16	9	0	492	18	4	73	4	1
129	5620	Do.	.	Do. . .	i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	29	40	69	31												
130	312	Kilcronaghan,	.	Monashinagee,	.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	44	55	99	29	1	10	1				20	5	0	5	6	10

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
131	319	Kilcronaghan,	Bracka Rowley,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed during year.
132	2693	Do.	Killynumber,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	31	27	58	18	0 10 0	—	20 0 0	1 0 2	
133	6152	Do.	Tobermore, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	99	156	47	5 4 8	—	15 7 6	5 7 7	
134	7747	Do.	Kilcronaghan,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	87	68	155	46	7 9 8	3 5 5	46 10 0	—	
135	9609	Do.	Keenagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	67	155	34	1 5 10	—	24 0 0	2 4 7	
136	2135	Killelagh,	Tirkane,	v.t.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	135	96	231	46	3 5 9	—	40 5 0	10 0 3	
137	3894	Do.	Corlacky,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School in possession of dismissed teacher.
138	7430	Do.	Killelagh,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	20 0 0	—	Closed for December quarter; no return of attendances.
139	7526	Do.	Faughanvale, No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	109	–	109	42	2 4 2	—	40 11 8	26 7 6	
140	7527	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	92	92	34	1 2 8	—	44 10 0	16 7 6	
141	8861	Do.	Swatteragh, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	105	–	105	30	1 6 4	—	24 0 0	21 10 7	Residence and garden farm free.
142	8862	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	3	106	109	31	1 11 11	—	26 0 0	19 7 6	
143	2666	Kildolagh,	Damhead,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	79	86	165	48	3 12 7	—	45 5 0	9 12 6	Residence and garden free.
144	8855	Kilrea,	Moyvanagher, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	103	–	103	35	1 12 2	—	28 0 0	25 3 0	Residence free.
145	8856	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	–	115	115	39	2 15 6	—	31 5 0	21 3 7	Do.
146	8857	Do.	Lislea, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	79	–	79	36	1 10 11	—	34 1 8	28 10 9	Do.
147	8858	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	57	57	26	1 9 8	—	20 0 0	19 2 3	Do.
148	8859	Do.	Kilrea, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	147	–	147	53	7 16 4	—	57 1 8	30 16 3	Res. & garden free.
149	8860	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	121	121	52	1 12 9	—	37 16 8	20 0 2	Residence free.
150	4191	Lissan,	Drumeen,	A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	40	48	88	30	—	—	18 0 0	0 13 0	
151	5021	Do.	Dernan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	53	99	27	1 4 10	—	24 0 0	1 14 0	
152	5538	Do.	Claggan,	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	94	70	164	52	5 5 6	—	37 1 8	27 0 0	
153	8955	Learmount,	Park,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	60	48	108	36	5 7 5	—	28 0 0	15 2 5	
154	2665	Magherafelt,	Aghagaskin,		–	Pres.	E.C.	–	41	66	77	28	2 10 6	—	19 0 0	7 5 6	
155	5180	Do.	Magherafelt, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	68	40	108	39	2 16 5	—	52 3 4	14 16 6	
156	8591	Do.	Do. (Pump-street), m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	34	4 12 10	—	53 10 0	17 10 0	
157	8592	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	27	0 13 7	—	26 0 0	11 0 0	
158	8519	Do.	Castledawson, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	68	120	33	2 4 6	—	25 10 0	3 9 8	
159	9110	Do.	Coolshiney,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	79	67	146	46	2 10 6	—	41 0 0	21 0 0	Residence free.

160	9236	Do.	.	New Row, Castle-dawson, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	92	211	46	3 15 3		27	6	8	6	6	6	
161	9568	Do.	.	Drumrainey, day,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	78	61	139	43	1 7 8		33	8	4	16	8	6	
				Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	50	24	74	26						6	18	6	
162	327	Magilligan,	.	Ballymaclary, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	83	154	48	2 7 11		71	0	0	2	3	1	
163	5707	Do.	.	Gortmore, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	21	16	37	13	0 10 3		18	0	0		—		
164	7125	Do.	.	Margamonaghan,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	43	34	77	22	1 8 0		20	12	2		—		
165	1371	Maghera, .	.	Maghera, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	94	276	67	5 3 10		100	16	8	11	11	6	
166	5525	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	97	97	42	1 13 9		49	5	10	21	7	2	
167	8678	Do.	.	Do. . Parochial, f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	49	58	107	46	3 15 0		24	2	11	16	1	0	Residence and garden farm free.
168	2059	Do.	.	Dreenan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	27	1 6 2		28	0	0	3	0	0	
169	2488	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	32	1 5 3		35	13	4		—		No return of attendance; average taken from Inspector's Report.
170	2422	Do.	.	Lisnamuck, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	181	–	181	52	6 3 7		46	13	4	6	0	2	
171	2891	Do.	.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	33	6 17 10		20	0	0	3	12	0	
172	2558	Do.	.	Gulladuff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	48	136	54	3 15 1		44	4	4	9	3	0	
173	2895	Do.	.	Lemnaroy, m.	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	80	–	80	24	1 5 10		32	0	0	1	0	2	
174	2896	Do.	.	Do. . . f.	A.	–	Pres.	E.C.	–	–	83	83	19			14	0	0	1	2	0	
175	4377	Do.	.	Toberhead, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	35	87	24	1 3 4		24	0	0	1	5	0	
176	4385	Do.	.	Ballynahone, .		Pres.	–	Diss.	–	63	34	97	34	2 12 5		32	15	0	5	6	4	
177	7000	Do.	.	Crew, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	50	31	81	31	1 14 2		20	6	8	8	0	0	
178	7418	Do.	.	Miltown, . m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	59	–	59	31	—		84	19	2	12	15	0	Residence free.
179	8077	Do.	.	Beagh, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	41	42	83	25	2 17 7		16	0	0	4	0	0	
180	8407	Do.	.	Derganagh, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	–	–	21			13	5	0		—		No return of attendance; average taken from Inspector's report.
181	8664	Do.	.	Ternageeragh, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	47	27	74	26			18	0	0	4	11	2	
182	9053	Do.	.	Termoneeny, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	58	30	88	32	15 0 0		15	0	0	3	15	8	
183	9498	Do.	.	Curran, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	44	29	73	20			8	15	0	7	10	0	Garden free.
184	9592	Do.	.	Ampertain, . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	98	–	98	36	3 6 11		30	1	8	34	6	0	Residence free.
185	9593	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	94	94	25	1 6 10		25	10	0	7	10	0	
186	9619	Do.	.	Rocktown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	43	108	32	1 5 6		24	0	0	4	0	0	
187	2363	Macosquin,	.	Castleroe, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	62	119	43	2 0 4		36	10	0	19	16	0	
188	2601	Do.	.	Killure, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	37	31	68	32	1 3 3		28	0	0	13	2	0	
189	2947	Do.	.	Coollyvenny, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	44	24	68	27	1 9 11		24	0	0	5	15	6	
190	3869	Do.	.	Kiltinny, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	25	49	74	25	4 4 5		37	5	0	4	7	6	
191	4225	Do.	.	Ballinteer, . .		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	55	44	99	28	1 6 4		38	0	0	13	10	0	
192	5099	Do.	.	Ballywilliam, .		–	Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 9 0		11	5	0		—		Temporarily closed.
193	8816	Do.	.	Macosquin, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	44	44	88	27	1 7 8		32	0	0	25	15	0	Residence free.
194	324	Templemore,	.	St. Columb's, m.		R.C.	–	–	R.C.	175	–	175	60	2 10 11		20	0	0	15	2	6	
195	325	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	49	5 6 10		30	0	0	23	19	8	Do.
196	6168	Do.	.	Do. Convent, No. 2, . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	420	420	238	12 10 5		104	15	0	47	12	8	
197	1369	Do.	.	Shantallow, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	40	97	27	1 6 8		28	0	0	15	0	5	
198	2684	Do.	.	Race Course, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	37	32	69	30	2 4 2		32	0	0	27	0	0	Residence and garden free.
199	2685	Do.	.	Derry, . m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	152	–	152	59	1 18 7		66	5	0	36	10	8	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Londonderry—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
200	2686	Templemore,	Derry, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	185	185	64	1 15 2	—	30 5 0	36 0 1	
201	7690	Do.	L. Derry Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	2R.C. E.C. Pres.	324	–	324	161					
202	7691	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	2E.C.	–	199	199	95	50 2 1	0 6 0	1025 18 10	222 10 7	
203	7692	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	Pres. R.C.	96	83	179	86					
204	9065	Do.	Do. Lunatic Asylum,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	46	–	46	20	—		—	—	
205	3100	Do.	Groarty,		Pres	–	Pres.	–	72	63	135	39	3 7 4	—	30 11 8	17 12 7	
206	6252	Do.	Culmore,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	67	42	109	39	5 11 0	—	28 0 0	27 4 6	
207	6507	Do.	Strand-road,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	59	129	56	2 4 6	—	35 3 4	48 2 9	
208	9711	Do.	Ballooghry,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	63	33	96	33	1 8 5	—	28 0 0	21 10 0	Residence free.
209	9861	Do.	Foyle Factory, evg.		–	–	Pres.	Pres.	5	86	91	32	—	—	—	20 0 0	
210	1150	Tamlaght Finlagan,	Ballynarig,	v.r.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	61	36	97	25	1 13 4	—	21 2 6	2 11 9	
211	1160	Do.	Carrymena,		E.C	–	E.C.	–	54	37	91	28	3 4 3	—	24 0 0	11 8 9	
212	2524	Do.	Dromore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	25	70	27	0 16 1	—	30 0 0	1 11 6	
213	7903	Do.	Myroe, m.		Pres	–	Pres.	–	68	–	68	32	3 17 7	—	34 0 0	6 8 8	
214	7900	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres	–	–	76	76	31	5 14 2	—	34 6 8	4 5 6	
215	8080	Do.	Largy,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	86	36	122	35	1 1 7	—	47 8 4	16 0 0	Residence and garden farm free.
216	8081	Do.	Tartnakelly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	38	83	31	2 14 9	—	24 0 0	1 14 6	
217	1372	Tamlaght O'Crilly,	Glenone, m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	27	1 13 1	—	32 2 6	3 2 10	
218	1487	Do.	Do. day, f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	46	1 5 3	—	46 5 10	—	No return of attendance; average taken from Inspector's reports.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24				—	
219	180	Do.	Greenlough, day,	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	61	149	38	0 11 0	—	31 0 0	2 1 5	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–		35	20	55	21				1 1 6	
220	22	Do.	Drumagarner,	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	115	110	225	52	4 14 9	—	52 10 0	5 0 0	
221	2	Do.	Reastown,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	90	29	119	39	1 17 8	—	32 10 0	6 16 0	
222	4	Do.	Tyanee, West,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	92	46	138	28	—	—	30 3 4	1 2 5	
223	5712	Do.	Tamlaght O'Crilly,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	104	67	171	60	3 19 8	—	45 5 0	10 12 4	
224	7	Do.	Bovedy,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	26	51	77	26	3 18 11	—	18 0 0	1 17 7	

225	8854	Do. . .	Lismoyle, . m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	87	–	87	31	1 10 0	—	32 0 0	21 10 0	Residence free.
226	9155	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	–	74	74	26	3 4 9	—	26 0 0	16 2 6	
227	935	Do. . .	Eden, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	75	55	130	27	0 14 7	—	21 5 0	4 16 1	
228	9511	Do. . .	Hervy Hill, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	29	26	55	25	0 18 2	—	11 0 0	2 2 6	
229	9398	Tamlaghtard, .	Dunerun, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	36	42	78	33	1 9 1	—	27 0 0	0 14 6	
230	9405	Do. . .	Bellarena, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	62	54	116	56	3 1 8	—	40 13 4	24 2 0	Do.
			Total for County Londonderry, 230,						13,474	11,489	24,963	8,891	634 11 2	47 6 3	8,828 14 6	2,777 4 7	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—151 Schools.

1	329	Aghamullan, .	Raw, . . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	104	–	104	35	2 9 4	—	24 0 0	5 17 3	
2	6027	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	105	105	36	2 10 0	—	10 0 0	2 19 4	
3	1752	Do. . .	Lissiniskey, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	42	100	19	2 2 6	—	24 0 0	1 3 0	
4	3474	Do. . .	Aghmakerr, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	88	187	41	2 10 3	—	45 10 0	3 7 10	
5	3570	Do. . .	Creeve, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	100	64	164	83	2 13 4	—	15 0 0	2 13 0	
6	3577	Do. . .	Lisdrumcleve, .		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	167	125	292	56	2 14 10	—	49 0 0	4 1 6	
7	4017	Do. . .	Laragh, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	82	59	141	29	1 12 9	—	24 0 0	3 3 11	
8	624	Do. . .	Corracharra, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	82	–	82	19	1 8 10	—	18 0 0	1 8 6	Garden free.
9	6242	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	18	1 6 5	—	14 0 0	2 18 6	Do.
10	6281	Do. . .	Aughamullan, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	46	55	101	24	1 9 5	—	24 0 0	3 17 0	Residence and garden free.
11	6581	Do. . .	Ullinagh, . .		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	33	27	60	17	0 9 2	—	14 10 0	1 14 5	
12	869	Do. . .	Shantonagh, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	18	18	36	13	0 12 10	—	15 0 0	2 1 4	Residence free.
13	8732	Do. . .	Mullinagore, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	28	37	65	29	1 7 3	—	14 7 6	13 1 0	Do.
14	8825	Do. . .	Corlea, . .		–	–	E.C.	–	51	41	92	22	1 6 4	—	5 0 0	0 4 9	
15	8911	Do. . .	Derrygooney, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	94	71	165	43	2 9 0	—	53 0 0	7 17 8	
16	9070	Do. . .	Annahaia, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	128	273	53	3 3 9	—	52 10 0	8 1 7	
17	311	Aghabog, .	Aghabog, or Latnamard, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	43	102	31	0 16 3	—	24 0 0	2 15 6	
18	1115	Do. . .	Drumgarley, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	47	101	31	1 9 6	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	
19	4316	Do. . .	Dawson, . .	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	85	186	50	2 18 4	—	41 13 4	5 5 0	
20	5829	Do. . .	Tattinclieve, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	46	110	27	0 17 7	—	16 2 4	1 3 4	
21	7529	Do. . .	Crappagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	92	186	48	0 11 0	—	21 5 0	5 8 11	
22	8191	Ballybay, .	Balladian, . .		Pres	–	Pres.	–	51	44	95	28	1 7 1	—	17 0 0	0 11 11	
23	1273	Do. . .	Derryvally, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	115	65	180	61	4 0 5	—	37 11 8	6 2 6	
24	4107	Do. . .	Clogher, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	50	37	87	31	1 12 0	—	18 0 0	0 0 2	
25	5 [illegible]	Do. . .	Ballybay, . m.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	104	5	109	46	3 9 4	—	20 3 4	6 10 0	
26	7014	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	43	6 11 3	—	22 10 0	5 6 10	
27	9235	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	71	57	128	45	1 8 2	—	24 0 0	22 18 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of MONAGHAN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
28	6501	Ballybay,	Shane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	53	151	42	3 9 7	—	34 0 0	4 19 1	
29	8315	Do.	Annameece,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	35	29	64	26		—	18 0 0	15 2 1	
30	334	Clones,	Aghnashalvy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	81	170	49	4 9 9	—	43 8 4	5 8 4	
31	1252	Do.	Largy, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	151	–	151	53	3 8 3	—	42 7 6	5 12 9	
32	1488	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	135	135	37	1 7 6	—	36 1 1	6 15 10	
33	3626	Do.	Stonebridge,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	59	40	99	43	3 3 1	—	15 15 0	4 2 3	
34	3697	Do.	Killina,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	102	72	174	45	2 11 6	—	36 0 0	5 19 0	
35	5797	Do.	Glear,		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	48	36	84	27	0 17 10	—	23 0 0	3 16 6	
36	8306	Do.	Clones Parish,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	118	60	178	58	4 15 5	1 0 0	52 3 4	17 6 2	Residence free.
37	7812	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	E.C.	–	45	48	93	33	0 17 1	—	—	—	
38	8443	Do.	Gortnawanny,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	49	51	100	30	1 5 3	—	22 0 0	6 1 3	
39	8947	Do.	Granshaw,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	46	103	29	2 10 6	—	22 13 4	0 7 6	
40	9186	Do.	Magherarney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	74	64	138	46	1 12 4	—	39 0 0	6 1 6	Garden rent free.
41	338	Currin,	Killyfargy,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	88	184	58	1 11 2	—	31 0 0	11 2 1	
42	1253	Do.	Laurel-hill, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	28	0 15 9	—	18 0 0	1 17 6	
43	1537	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	74	25	0 15 3	—	20 0 0	1 4 10	
44	2109	Do.	Clinrigh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	77	150	53	3 3 2	—	38 0 0	4 5 6	
45	5155	Do.	Kerrenchego,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	60	51	111	25	1 0 0	—	22 10 0	3 12 10	Residence and garden rent free.
46	7149	Do.	Drum,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	85	58	143	42	3 8 11	—	22 0 0	7 6 6	
47	338	Clontibret,	Mullaghanee,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres	113	98	211	51	3 1 10	—	52 0 0	6 4 7	
48	2048	Do.	Annayalla, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	121	121	36	1 15 9	—	15 5 0	6 14 1	
49	3392	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	–	143	35	2 19 4	—	33 10 2	6 6 4	
50	3870	Do.	Monagor,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	38	95	24	2 12 10	—	14 7 6	0 17 6	
51	4869	Do.	Creeve,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	59	56	115	40	2 3 7	—	24 0 0	18 18 4	Do.
52	5341	Do.	Lisnagrieve,	v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C.	R.C.	104	80	184	46	1 6 1	—	50 0 0	5 18 2	
53	6117	Do.	Doohamlet, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	34	1 8 10	—	18 0 0	2 1 10	
54	8454	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	25	1 6 6	—	17 8 4	2 0 0	
55	8256	Do.	Moys,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	94	193	47	4 18 11	—	19 5 0	3 13 6	
56	8765	Do.	Lackagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	–	138	36	1 10 3	—	18 0 0	3 15 0	
57	9591	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	123	123	33	2 16 0	4 0 0	24 10 0	4 4 11	
58	8766	Do.	Lemgare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	83	178	44	2 18 7	—	42 0 0	6 16 1	
59	8808	Do.	Drumuck,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	51	124	42	1 16 0	—	24 0 0	4 3 3	

60	341	Donagh,	Ballanaman,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	40	102	48	1	12	7	—			48	0	0	9	8	10	
61	2242	Do.	Corracrin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	84	226	67	4	19	9	—			94	7	6	12	7	0	
62	2243	Do.	Glencaw,orGlannan		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	35	88	30	1	11	0	—			24	0	0	1	3	6	
63	2550	Do.	Knocknagrave,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	90	179	62	1	10	0	—			34	0	0	6	16	6	
64	3845	Do.	Tirnaneill,		Pres	–	Pres	–	50	38	88	23	0	7	9	—			18	0	0		—		Garden free.
65	4181	Do.	Killyrean,	v.t	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	60	144	47	2	19	8	—			32	0	0	0	19	6	
66	4897	Do.	Edenmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	80	185	47	3	0	10	—			51	10	0	4	12	5	
67	8327	Do.	Glannan, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	44	41	85	25	2	0	8	—			20	13	4	7	17	7	
68	2023	Donaghmoyne,	Donaghmoyne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	60	151	34	2	19	4	—			32	0	0	3	0	0	
69	3398	Do.	Lisdoonan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	164	133	297	69	3	15	2	—			36	0	0	6	6	0	Residence free.
70	5113	Do.	Drumlusty,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	144	107	251	63	7	12	6	—			69	5	0	12	18	2	Garden, farm free.
71	5500	Do.	Aghnafarcan,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	71	64	135	43	1	18	2	—			40	0	0	11	9	6	No literary instruction given in school.
72	4835	Do.	Bath 1st Class Agl.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		0	1	0	29	12	5		—		
73	5114	Do.	Broomfield Ord.Ag	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	87	57	144	37	1	6	5	—			23	0	0	8	12	0	Farm free.
74	5499	Do.	Ashburton do.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C	–	80	70	150	38	2	8	4	—			29	0	0	12	16	0	
75	341	Drumsnat,	Drumsheeny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	44	124	49	3	0	9	—			42	0	0	4	8	6	
76	8984	Do.	Gortmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	64	112	27	1	9	10	—			28	0	0	0	15	6	
77	373	Errigal,	Derryveagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	102	189	44	1	5	6	—			42	0	0	2	17	6	
78	1798	Do.	Killybrone,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	87	203	44	1	9	11	3	5	5	19	16	8	4	11	3	
79	3319	Do.	Knockconan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	–	92	20	1	7	2	—			24	0	0	0	10	9	
80	5831	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	28	1	16	11	—			15	0	0	0	16	0	
81	2628	Ematris,	Dartry-house,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	168	65	133	45	6	0	4	—			39	0	0	17	3	0	Garden free.
82	3618	Do.	Corravacan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	73	149	45	1	8	4	—			46	5	0	5	0	9	
83	4396	Do.	Tattygare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	54	107	37	4	9	3	—			28	10	8	6	0	0	
84	5795	Do.	Unshinagh,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	53	55	108	40	11	10	5	1	0	0	20	6	8	5	16	0	Do.
85	6028	Do.	Rockcorry,		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	62	74	136	56	5	16	10	—			34	13	4	18	19	8	
86	5181	Inishkeen,	Inishkeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	80	195	33	2	14	0	—			24	0	0	2	9	6	
87	5498	Do.	Kidnaminsha,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	55	45	100	25	1	10	7	—			24	0	0	0	11	3	
88	5502	Do.	Blackstaff,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	131	77	208	42	2	0	0	—			32	0	0	7	15	2	
89	342	Kilmore,	Threemilehouse,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	80	154	48		—		1	0	0	29	12	2	7	10	3	
90	354	Do.	Tetoppa,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	41	88	41	1	19	10	—			27	0	0	4	3	0	
91	355	Do.	Corcaghan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	–	145	48	1	6	8	—			25	0	0	2	18	0	
92	5975	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	137	137	26	11	10	8	1	0	0	20	6	8	3	8	9	
93	5795	Do.	Urcher,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	63	36	99	29	1	1	0	—			28	0	0	2	12	0	
94	5501	Killany,	Ballymackney,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	59	53	112	38	3	15	5	—			50	5	0	8	17	9	Do.
95	351	Killevan,	Killyfuddy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	61	134	33	1	5	9	—			39	0	0	7	6	0	
96	4828	Do.	Ture,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	80	168	49	5	14	4	—			20	5	10	4	14	2	
97	5830	Do.	Drumhillagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	41	96	35	1	11	9	—			24	0	0	2	16	9	Residence and garden free.
98	7641	Do.	Killygorman,		–	Pres	Pres.	–	65	53	118	39	3	18	1	—			29	0	0	2	15	11	
99	8328	Do.	Newbliss,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	76	71	147	38	3	9	7	—			40	0	0	16	2	3	
100	8275	Lisletrim,	Lisletrim,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	41	115	27	1	12	1	—			24	0	0	1	8	3	
101	5798	Monaghan,	Castleshane,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	46	37	83	38	4	8	7	—			44	15	0	28	0	0	Residence free.
102	6821	Do.	Cormeen,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	55	52	107	26	1	5	3	—			33	0	0	13	0	0	Do.
103	7558	Do.	Agnaglogh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	47	91	26	2	5	2	—			24	0	0	3	6	6	
104	7963	Do.	Rakeeragh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	109	87	196	57	1	16	7	—			64	10	0	9	1	10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Monaghan—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.		Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.			
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.							
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
105	9399	Monaghan.	Legnacrave,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	78	43	121	28	1 15 1	—	18 0 0	4 14 9		
106	7751	Do.	Monaghan Minor Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	151	–	151	76	} 27 7 7	0 5 0	469 7 0	80 3 3		
107	7752	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C.	–	115	115	76						
108	7854	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	–	37	49	86	38						
109	359	Do.	Do. Conv. f		R.C.	–	Nuns	–	102	286	388	157	20 5 10	—	68 1 8	4 0 0		
110	3388	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	{ Diss. Pres. }	–	53	52	105	50	3 2 6	—	—	—		
111	367	Muckno,	Tullynahattina,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	52	40	92	29	1 17 0	—	24 0 0	2 11 6		Garden free.
112	365	Do.	Carrickaslane,		–	Pres	Pres	–	61	38	99	36	3 4 2	—	35 0 0	8 5 0		
113	1948	Do.	Tullyrahan,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	48	38	86	31	1 16 9	—	28 10 0	1 13 9		
114	4243	Do.	Castleblayney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	–	156	65	8 16 2	—	72 0 0	21 8 4		
115	4244	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	155	155	67	6 11 6	—	49 0 0	13 4 4		
116	7881	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	38	4 8 0	—	2 10 0	—		Average attendance taken from Inspector's report.
117	5024	Do.	Drumacan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	58	153	55	1 16 4	—	32 0 0	4 15 6		
118	6365	Do.	Drumakill,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	51	40	91	31	2 17 4	—	24 0 0	2 4 0		Residence and
119	7380	Do.	Erryroe,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	40	34	74	23	0 11 0	—	21 15 0	1 8 10		garden free.
120	8498	Do.	Oram,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	122	86	208	67	8 13 7	—	100 5 10	13 8 6		
121	9130	Do.	M'Kelvey's Grove,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	52	107	38	2 13 9	—	29 10 0	1 10 6		
122	360	Magheross,	Carrickmacross, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	–	152	48	2 14 2	—	40 10 0	15 9 11		
123	367	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	40	2 17 7	—	33 0 0	15 0 2		
124	5017	Do.	Do. Central Industrial,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	105	105	37	1 11 9	—	63 1 8	12 0 0		
125	369	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	17	35	52	28	4 7 2	—	—	—		
126	2107	Do.	Corduff, m.	v.t.n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	28	0 11 4	—	28 0 0	3 6 8		
127	2108	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	22	1 5 6	—	16 0 0	2 9 8		
128	8615	Do.	Shreenty,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	126	108	234	63	2 10 6	—	35 10 0	11 3 0		Residence and
129	9023	Do.	Corcreeghagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	35	82	21	0 5 0	—	15 0 0	0 8 6		garden free.
130	4637	Magheracloone,	Coolderry,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	71	42	113	27	2 12 5	—	39 0 0	4 12 2		
131	6901	Do.	Moykeeran, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	24	1 12 2	—	32 0 0	1 14 11		Residence free.
132	7615	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	23	1 17 5	—	16 0 0	0 13 1		

137	8821	Do.	Ballyngearn,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	129	103	232	48	2 15 7	—	33 13 4	13 12 2	Residence free.
138	1472	Do.	Drummond,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	69	153	33	2 6 6	—	16 0 0	2 19 3	
139	372	Tedavnet,	Tedavnet,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	88	207	53	2 5 10	—	44 0 0	1 15 10	
136	1256	Do.	Tullycroman,	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	46	22	68	24	2 13 9	—	17 10 0	1 1 0	
137	1746	Do.	Knockatallen, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	26	4 3 2	—	24 0 0	1 1 6	
138	1773	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	25	0 14 3	—	20 0 0	1 0 6	
139	1978	Do.	Killycarnan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	58	172	57	4 15 10	—	58 0 0	13 18 2	
140	5463	Do.	Ballyalbany,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	7 5 0	—	School closed for portion of year; no return of attendance.
141	749	Do.	Urbelshanny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	52	122	32	2 15 0	—	25 0 0	2 9 10	
142	7308	Do.	Barratitoppy,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	80	62	142	33	2 1 1	—	24 0 0	5 5 0	Residence free.
143	570	Do.	Cornagilta 1st Class Agricultural,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	79	88	167	62	3 9 0	1 16 9	102 11 8	21 3 9	
144	1745	Tehalan,	Fedoo,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	37	104	27	0 13 0	—	28 0 0	4 7 0	
145	2020	Do.	Lappan, temp. m.	b.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	38	2 18 3	—	28 0 0	4 4 8	
146	3837	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	79	79	30	0 10 6	—	16 0 0	4 5 6	
147	369	Do.	Leitrim,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	63	141	41	0 6 0	—	19 10 0	4 13 0	
148	2642	Tullycorbett,	Corvoy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	79	192	53	3 10 1	—	32 18 4	6 2 6	
149	5271	Do.	Braddocks,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	49	29	78	28	1 11 3	—	24 11 8	11 2 6	Garden free.
150	8923	Do.	Cornanure,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	78	67	145	38	1 17 6	—	18 0 0	10 18 6	
151	924	Do.	Tullycorbett,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	26	18	44	25	1 0 3	—	—	—	
			Total for County Monaghan, 151,						10,615	9,080	19,695	5,875	415 14 5	13 8 2	4,907 4 4	942 18 1	

COUNTY OF TYRONE—317 Schools.

1	7758	Artstraw,	Newtown-Stewart Minor Model, m.	v.c.	Comm. of N.S.	–	Pres.	–	81	–	81	38	14 11 9	—	—	36 14 0	
2	7759	Do. f.		v.c.		–	R.C.	Pres.	–	80	80	37					
3	8694	Do. i.		v.c.		–	E.C.	–	23	26	49	40					
4	37	Do.	Lisnascreagh,			R.C.	R.C.	–	33	32	65	26	—	—	12 0 0	—	
5	1247	Do.	Newtown-Stewart,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	34	1 17 2	—	59 1 8	4 7 0	
6	1577	Do.	Tullymuck,	a.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	51	38	89	41	0 15 9	—	7 0 0	1 18 0	
7	2737	Do.	Tiveny,		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	58	26	84	32	—	—	18 0 0	2 15 0	
8	3597	Do.	Killymore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	23	78	26	—	—	25 10 0	4 19 0	
9	4809	Do.	Altloghal,		Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	56	36	92	28	1 9 11	—	32 0 0	2 17 10	
10	5539	Do.	Douglas,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	53	110	35	1 6 1	—	27 3 4	6 3 3	
11	5410	Do.	Garvetagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	58	57	115	40	4 14 8	—	39 0 0	8 0 3	
12	5133	Do.	Lisnatunny,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	48	37	85	40	1 5 6	—	16 0 0	4 2 8	
13	6834	Do.	Crosh,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	44	21	65	26	—	—	17 16 8	0 17 8	
14	6935	Do.	Magheracolton,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	74	41	115	53	1 2 2	—	31 15 0	12 14 6	
15	6950	Do.	Beagh,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	33	29	62	19	1 6 6	—	15 0 0	0 18 3	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
16	7151	Ardstraw,	Drumnabay,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	119	96	215	64	2 19 9	—	20 15 0	4 10 0	
17	7463	Do.	Gallon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	36	78	40	1 6 6	—	25 10 0	0 14 6	
18	7611	Do.	Drumlegagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	41	48	89	28	1 6 3	—	16 0 0	4 7 0	
19	7673	Do.	Magheracreggan,		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	44	45	89	30	3 6 9	—	36 4 4	4 15 0	
20	7950	Do.	Carnkenny,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	57	109	38	1 5 10	—	24 0 0	6 6 7	
21	7993	Do.	Letterbin,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	78	58	136	44	2 2 2	—	49 0 0	30 9 0	
22	8408	Do.	Clare,		E.C.	E.C.	Pres.	–	72	40	112	35	2 8 10	—	35 3 4	9 4 10	Residence free.
23	9373	Do.	Legfordrum,		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	34	20	54	24	—	—	54 10 0	8 0 0	
24	9795	Do.	Erganagh,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	50	52	102	51	1 12 7	5 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	
25	9904	Do.	N.T.Stewart, f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	35	1 10 4	4 10 0	3 10 0	1 4 9	
26	378	Aughaloo,	Showerflood,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	45	88	33	1 6 3	4 5 5	28 0 0	7 2 2	
27	380	Do.	Rehaghy,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	51	25	76	25	—	—	13 10 0	3 0 0	
28	1192	Do.	Mullnahorne,	v.t.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed temporarily.
29	7860	Do.	Minterburn,		–	Pres.	Pres.	R.C.	121	91	212	81	3 14 0	—	47 5 0	8 5 10	Residence free.
30	8236	Do.	Knocknaroy,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	52	56	108	34	1 10 3	—	27 0 0	9 10 6	
31	9394	Do.	Church-lane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	33	103	30	1 16 1	—	37 13 4	13 0 4	
32	9801	Do.	Armaloughy,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	68	43	111	39	1 13 3	4 10 0	19 10 0	1 15 0	
33	3846	Arboe,	Albany,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	79	61	140	43	2 10 4	—	17 8 4	7 17 5	Do.
34	4151	Do.	Mullnahoe, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	–	127	35	1 7 5	—	24 0 0	0 13 10	
35	7650	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	26	1 5 3	—	21 10 0	0 12 6	
36	5864	Do.	Drumaney,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	85	50	135	42	1 12 1	—	32 0 0	8 5 3	Do.
37	6134	Do.	Ballymaguire,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	75	42	117	37	2 15 4	—	28 0 0	5 3 4	
38	6251	Do.	Arboe,		E.C.	–	E.C	–	56	50	106	24	3 0 3	—	18 0 0	5 6 6	
39	5865	Do.	Do. (Old),		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	51	133	42	2 18 8	—	24 0 0	4 14 0	
40	8122	Do.	Moortown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	58	135	46	1 5 9	—	24 5 0	0 12 7	
41	9078	Do.	Gortnaguig,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	37	29	66	27	1 12 4	—	17 10 0	6 4 10	
42	3802	Barr,	Meenagar,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	44	92	30	1 9 2	—	23 10 0	2 0 0	
43	5028	Ballyclog,	Brigh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	50	40	90	31	1 12 7	—	26 6 8	3 4 3	
44	4644	Bodoney, Lower,	Aghnamerigan,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	95	85	180	39	3 0 6	—	38 0 0	5 4 6	
45	5026	Do.	Greencastle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	37	1 5 7	—	25 10 0	0 13 9	
46	5027	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	35	2 5 2	—	34 0 0	1 5 2	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
93	7935	Clogherney,	Tattykeeran,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	51	29	80	24	1 7 5	—	15 0 0	2 0 8	
94	8629	Do.	Aughnagar,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	73	54	127	48	1 8 11	—	42 0 0	27 10 0	Residence free.
95	5066	Carnteel,	Aughnacloy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	–	60	28	2 9 8	—	24 0 0	3 14 8	
96	9290	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	28	0 10 3	—	16 0 0	2 11 11	
97	8356	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	43	51	94	30	6 12 3	1 0 0	23 0 0	18 3 5	
98	8830	Do.	Innismagh,		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	70	57	127	59	2 7 2	—	48 0 0	42 3 8	Do.
99	9473	Do.	Carnteel,		–	Diss.	Pres.	–	70	69	139	35	—	—	19 0 0	8 5 0	
100	398	Camus	Strabane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	119	190	85	5 2 5	—	67 0 0	8 1 11	Do.
101	7024	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	70	1	71	35	3 18 8	—	35 0 0	22 15 9	
102	7290	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	71	71	27	2 7 10	—	28 0 0	4 11 10	
103	8543	Do.	Do. Parochl. m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	92	–	92	44	3 10 6	—	90 18 4	39 18 8	
104	9088	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	70	70	21	—	4 0 0	24 0 0	3 16 0	
105	2782	Do.	Camus,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	66	53	119	46	3 13 6	—	48 10 0	10 0 0	Do.
106	2783	Do.	Derrygalt,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	37	88	38	0 10 0	—	28 0 0	2 2 6	
107	2489	Clonfacle,	Roan, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	32	1 12 5	—	25 0 0	3 3 2	
108	2490	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	129	129	30	0 17 1	—	19 3 4	1 1 7	
109	7482	Do.	Derrylatinee,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	54	64	118	29	1 3 9	—	23 10 0	0 17 0	
110	8017	Do.	Moy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	150	–	150	58	3 12 7	—	39 10 0	15 0 0	
111	8018	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	159	159	49	3 15 1	—	44 0 0	10 12 0	
112	8331	Do.	Do. No. 2,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	58	41	99	46	6 12 8	—	12 1 8	32 6 8	
113	9715	Do.	Eglish,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	69	52	121	28	1 7 2	—	32 0 0	7 10 0	Do.
114	9798	Do.	Drummond,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	49	53	102	26	3 1 0	4 10 0	18 0 0	13 9 0	Residence and garden free.
115	9919	Do.	Mullycar,		–	Diss.	E.C.	–	40	26	66	35	1 10 2	4 10 0	2 10 0	9 15 0	
116	388	Cappagh,	Killyclogher, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	16	4 9 0	—	24 0 0	2 13 10	
117	6382	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	26	1 2 3	—	35 0 0	1 10 0	
118	389	Do.	Tattuhanaught,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	56	140	46	3 7 6	—	80 0 0	2 9 0	
119	390	Do.	Carrigans, Lower,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	32	64	25	2 6 5	—	21 15 0	1 0 6	
120	391	Do.	Beltony,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	48	97	45	1 0 0	—	28 0 0	2 18 3	
121	2733	Do.	Calkill,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	35	87	31	1 0 3	—	20 15 0	0 12 0	
122	5 [illegible]	Do.	Reylugh,	A.	Pres.	–	E.C.	–	20	26	55	19	2 10 2	—	15 0 0	—	
123	2462	Do.	Belnatibbert,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	33	94	34	—	—	41 0 0	0 9 0	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of TYRONE —*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
164	8782	Drumglass,	Anne-st. Dungannon		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	76	76	39	4 10 6	—	49 6 8	40 0 0	Residence free.
165	8863	Do.	Perry-street, Dungannon,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	50	25	75	29	2 8 9	—	24 0 0	16 0 0	
166	413	Dromore,	Tummery,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	72	145	40	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	
167	1261	Do.	Corboley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	50	143	34	1 3 3	—	22 5 2	2 14 9	
168	2316	Do.	Dromore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	40	2 16 10	—	50 5 0	4 1 6	
169	4294	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	30	2 0 11	—	26 0 0	2 19 0	
170	3126	Do.	Curley,	v.t.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	63	43	106	33	3 13 1	—	25 13 4	2 4 0	
171	3511	Do.	Aghnamoe,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	59	182	64	5 2 5	—	82 5 0	12 0 0	
172	4643	Do.	Tattycorr,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	42	96	26	0 13 3	—	18 0 0	7 4 11	
173	5048	Do.	Mullaghbane,	v.c.	Pres.	–	E.C.	–	54	36	90	28	3 4 4	—	21 15 0	3 7 0	
174	5295	Do.	Ederney Hill,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	25	24	49	22	0 18 0	—	15 0 0	3 17 3	
175	5369	Do.	Esker,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	57	123	40	2 11 2	—	24 0 0	4 1 6	
176	7622	Do.	Belisle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	44	106	36	0 11 2	—	34 15 0	4 10 0	
177	8123	Do.	Upper Grennan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	24	48	25	0 10 0	—	15 0 0	—	
178	5723	Do.	Drumlish Ord. Agr.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	38	90	27	0 12 3	—	24 15 0	2 0 0	
179	417	Donacavey,	Corryglass,	v.t.	E.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	62	132	35	4 10 9	—	28 0 0	1 8 6	
180	1379	Do.	Legamaghery,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	66	139	46	4 4 7	—	42 0 0	4 12 6	
181	1939	Do.	Fintona,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	151	115	266	87	6 11 0	—	88 6 8	15 15 0	
182	2456	Do.	Blackfort, f.	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	26	2 10 8	—	20 0 0	1 15 9	
183	2487	Do.	Skelga,	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	53	43	96	37	3 8 2	—	27 0 0	4 10 0	
184	3023	Do.	Lisnacrieve,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	55	45	100	35	1 17 2	—	29 16 8	5 7 8	
185	6366	Do.	Tyreenan,		R.C.	–	Pres.	–	59	65	124	28	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	
186	7001	Do.	Aughafad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	63	131	46	5 3 4	—	26 0 0	2 14 0	Do.
187	7965	Do.	Derrabard,	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	89	63	152	56	7 14 9	—	46 8 4	11 0 0	
188	1378	Donaghmore,	Aughnagar,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	76	188	54	2 0 7	—	38 0 0	4 15 0	Do.
189	9513	Do.	Donaghmore,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	63	67	130	50	1 9 2	—	66 3 4	23 1 10	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	49	–	49	34				1 11 5	
190	2062	Do.	Do. m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	30	2 7 0	—	17 1 8	5 11 4	
191	8643	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	26	0 10 3	—	16 0 0	3 2 6	
192	2882	Do.	Tullyallen,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	51	114	40	3 7 10	—	19 0 0	3 8 6	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid or Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
235	3678	Kilskeery,	Drumharvey,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	64	39	103	34	1 13 8	—	12 10 0	3 3 0	
236	3713	Do.	Stranagomer,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	50	40	90	33	1 7 8	—	32 0 0	4 7 0	
237	4503	Do.	Stralongford,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	52	33	85	26	—	—	17 7 6	0 11 6	
238	5051	Do.	Knocknagor,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	33	44	77	23	1 11 8	—	24 0 0	1 16 0	
239	7204	Do.	Cluncandra,		E.C.	—	R.C.	—	61	56	117	28	1 0 8	—	17 10 0	—	
240	7415	Do.	Relaghgunnis,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	78	37	115	39	1 9 11	—	24 0 0	3 10 2	
241	9497	Do.	Moneygar,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	52	33	85	21	1 9 2	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	
242	9487	Do.	Derlea,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	68	30	98	28	2 1 3	—	21 0 0	0 5 0	
243	2783	Killyman,	Cavan, or Killyman,	B.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	89	45	134	34	1 5 8	—	32 0 0	4 6 3	
244	8330	Do.	Gortshalgan,		E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No returns.
245	8385	Do.	Tamnamore,		E.C.	—	E.C.	—	52	45	97	32	2 0 5	—	15 0 0	6 10 8	
246	5183	Kileeshill,	Cleenaneese,		Pres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
247	9734	Do.	Mulnahunch,		—	Diss.	R.C.	—	57	47	104	34	1 5 10	—	15 0 0	10 0 0	
248	424	Leckpatrick,	Cloughcorr, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	95	—	95	26	0 5 0	—	11 17 6	2 19 1	Residence free.
249	1891	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	78	78	20	0 13 0	—	16 0 0	2 9 7	
250	8196	Do.	Glenmornan,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	62	55	117	33	1 15 4	—	15 0 0	4 1 0	
251	6315	Do.	Strabane Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	E.C. / E.C.	—	60	78	138	47	—	—	—	—	
252	1194	Lissan,	Crievagh,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	60	55	115	35	0 12 4	—	21 10 0	4 2 0	Do.
253	2410	Do.	Broughderg,	v.t.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	41	15	56	27	—	—	26 10 0	5 0 0	
254	3799	Do.	Unagh,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	78	64	142	39	1 7 5	—	24 0 0	5 16 0	
255	2001	Longfield, East,	Drumnaforbe,		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	46	31	77	26	0 17 4	—	21 15 0	1 17 4	
256	3148	Do.	Garveyhullion,	v.t.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	59	46	105	33	0 13 2	—	24 0 0	2 1 0	
257	5677	Do.	Dressog,	v.c.	E.C.	—	E.C.	—	61	37	98	37	—	—	42 15 0	11 7 6	
258	9667	Do.	Cornavarra,		E.C.	—	R.C.	—	43	27	70	17	—	—	15 0 0	3 3 0	
259	4218	Longfield, West,	Dooish, m.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	93	—	93	22	0 10 8	—	14 17 6	0 10 6	
260	3988	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Pres.	—	Pres.	—	—	71	71	31	1 6 0	—	21 0 0	2 13 0	
261	5766	Do.	Carrick,		E.C.	—	E.C.	—	45	42	87	25	0 16 3	—	15 0 0	5 7 6	
262	5767	Do.	Lackagh,		E.C.	—	R.C.	—	39	31	70	26	—	—	24 0 0	1 7 0	
263	6764	Do.	Drumgallon,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	39	35	74	27	1 9 7	—	18 0 0	1 3 8	
264	6822	Longfield, Lower,	Mulnavar Lodge,		E.C.	—	E.C.	E.C.	59	38	97	43	1 17 10	—	42 10 0	10 0 0	Do.
265	7799	Do.	Willmount,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	43	40	83	32	2 10 0	—	26 0 0	2 10 0	

266	7875	Do.	Drumquin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	47	87	29	0	11	4	–	16	0	0	1	6	8	
267	8016	Do.	Lower Longfield,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	84	57	141	57	3	1	10	–	67	10	0	18	7	4	Do.
268	7649	Letteree,	Letteree,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	68	146	45	2	3	6	–	44	10	0	2	3	0	
269	426	Pomeroy,	Pomeroy,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	34	1	6	2	–	24	0	0	2	16	7	
270	6858	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	29	1	10	5	–	16	0	0	2	0	0	
271	1142	Do.	Altmore,	m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	115	–	115	32	1	16	0	–	24	0	0	1	18	0	
272	1490	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	114	114	31	1	17	7	–	16	0	0	3	9	1	
273	2063	Do.	Coolmaghery,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	36	1	5	10	–	35	18	4		—		Returns not available.
274	2320	Do.	Lisnagleer,			–	E.C.	Pres.	–	83	56	139	39	1	5	4	–	15	0	0	4	6	9	
275	2784	Do.	Claggin,		V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	36	91	22	3	12	4	–	16	2	6	1	6	0	
276	5014	Do.	Galbally,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	142	68	210	54	2	19	3	–	47	0	0	4	11	0	
277	433	Termonamonaghan,	Altamullen,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	53	34	87	31	1	8	11	–	24	0	0	6	0	0	
278	434	Do.	Magherakeel,			E.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	37	1	7	1	–	27	0	0		—		
279	436	Do.	Aghnahoe,		B.	E.C.	–	Pres.	–	61	56	117	44	1	17	1	–	33	10	0	10	18	6	
280	1193	Do.	Carracoghan,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	19	67	28	1	6	9	–	23	10	0	4	2	6	
281	1380	Do.	Laght,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	46	106	33	1	19	3	–	28	0	0	5	19	6	
282	2781	Do.	Maghernageerah,		A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	108	55	163	70	2	8	11	–	81	11	8	6	12	8	
283	4679	Do.	Lisnacloon,			E.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	84	66	150	45	1	12	0	–	44	8	0	4	6	9	
284	4888	Do.	Scraghy,		V.C.	R.C.	Diss.	R.C.	–	30	27	57	16		—		–	24	0	0	1	4	3	
285	5248	Do.	Third Corgary,			E.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	45	88	31		—		–	24	0	0	0	10	0	Residence free.
286	7323	Do.	Tullycar,			E.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	31	83	24	0	17	1	–	18	0	0	3	17	0	Do.
287	7345	Do.	Killeter,			E.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	22	68	26		—		–	18	0	0	3	5	8	Do.
288	8155	Do.	Croigh,			E.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	41	96	38		—		–	18	10	0		—		
289	437	Termonmaguirk,	Aughiogan,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	98	219	46	3	6	4	–	28	0	0	4	8	1	
290	438	Do.	Creggan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	49	113	31	0	10	3	–	18	0	0	4	13	0	
291	1262	Do.	Tanderagee,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	56	110	33	1	17	6	–	24	0	0	2	2	6	
292	2846	Do.	Trummogue,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	30	83	32	0	10	3	–	24	0	0		—		
293	4677	Do.	Sixmilecross,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	42	49	91	46	3	11	5	–	12	0	0	10	10	0	
294	5182	Do.	Drumlester,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	35	92	31	1	13	3	–	18	0	0	2	18	6	
295	5247	Do.	Carrickmore,			R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–		—			—		No returns.
296	5371	Do.	Benchran,			Pres.	–	E.C.	–	34	15	49	17	0	5	7	–	15	15	0	0	18	0	
297	5526	Do.	Rathmackin,			Pres.	–	R.C.	–	44	17	61	22	1	1	7	–	19	10	0	2	12	0	
298	8004	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	55	94	26	0	11	0	–	20	0	0	4	4	6	
299	5957	Do.	Clare,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	34	62	31	0	10	0	–	20	0	0	2	14	6	
300	7289	Do.	Brackey,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	32		—		–	24	0	0	2	12	6	
301	8556	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	25	0	8	0	–	16	0	0	2	16	0	
302	8115	Do.	Inishatrask,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	78	173	21	2	13	3	–	15	0	0	2	5	5	
303	8245	Do.	Miltown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	65	161	41	1	18	1	–	18	0	0	1	19	0	
304	8329	Do.	Drumnakilly,			E.C.	–	E.C.	–	55	56	111	26	3	0	2	–	27	0	0	12	8	0	Residence free.
305	4585	Tamlaght,	Aughavey,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	51	32	83	32	1	10	4	–	25	10	0	6	18	7	
306	7479	Do.	Coagh,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	65	46	111	35	1	7	2	–	42	18	4	13	13	8	
307	1185	Tullyniskan,	Edendork,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	110	257	56	2	2	6	–	33	15	0	8	13	2	
308	9155	Do.	Coal Island,	i.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	80	132	31	1	10	0	–	19	11	8	2	16	5	
309	430	Urney,	Kileleen,			E.C.	–	E.C.	–	98	63	161	20	1	5	6	–	17	5	0		—		
310	1381	Do.	Rabstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	44	108	36		—		–	41	0	0	9	12	6	
311	6807	Do.	Bridge End,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	63	138	55	3	11	2	–	71	18	10	10	10	10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER : County of TYRONE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
312	7436	Urney, .	Urney, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	16	35	51	23	1 3 9	—	20 0 0	4 15 9	
313	8027	Do. . .	Sion Mills, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	Pres.	120	97	217	93	1 5 0	—	80 11 8	36 11 7	
314	8438	Do. . .	Castle Sessagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	104	62	166	66	5 17 7	—	42 0 0	43 8 3	
315	8767	Do. . .	Tullywhisker, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	89	58	147	56	3 2 6	—	41 10 0	8 9 11	
316	3039	Skirts of Urney,	Castlederg Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	16	22	38	16	—	—	—	—	
317	9242	Urney and Ardstraw, . .	Ganvaghan, .	v.c.	E.C.	–	Pres.	Pres.	82	61	143	53	1 6 4	—	56 7 6	12 10 0	
			Total for County Tyrone, 317, .						19,439	15,307	34,746	11,579	625 9 5	55 9 11	8,746 11 8	2,026 7 8	

MUNSTER—1,592 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—199 Schools.

1	7705	Abbey,	Ballyvelahan, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	24	1 9 5	—	22 0 0	2 9 0	
2	7723	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	28	0 9 0	—	16 0 0	3 10 9	
3	2356	Bunratty,	Clonmoney, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	37	2 6 3	—	32 0 0	5 2 6	
4	2357	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	41	3 4 1	—	29 16 8	4 3 6	
5	1263	Clonlea,	Belvoir, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	38	1 14 8	—	18 0 0	1 18 6	Residence free.
6	1825	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	35	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	1 18 10	Do.
7	4438	Do.	Kilkishen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	39	3 4 4	—	38 8 4	—	Returns not available; average from Inspector's report.
8	4439	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	48	2 9 6	—	32 10 0	4 8 5	
9	6317	Do.	Derrynaveagh,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	53	119	31	1 5 6	—	15 0 0	4 12 8	
10	5186	Clooney,	Cahershirkin Ord. Ag.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	185	–	185	51	2 16 5	—	37 15 0	22 19 0	Residence free.
11	8500	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	141	141	41	1 11 6	—	35 0 0	7 10 0	
12	3000	Clare Abbey,	Clare, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	213	–	213	54	1 17 11	—	44 10 0	8 10 0	
13	3667	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	32	3 8 2	—	24 16 8	6 10 8	
14	4842	Carran,	Glancolumbkill,	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	16	0 7 4	—	15 15 0	—	Returns not available; average from Inspector's report.
15	7573	Do.	Carron,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	47	97	36	3 9 10	—	24 8 4	4 2 6	
16	6575	Cloney,	Carrahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	138	106	244	100	5 15 1	—	86 6 8	16 8 6	Residence free.
17	8879	Clonney,	Spancil Hill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	48	120	51	—	—	25 0 0	5 14 0	
18	6881	Clondegad,	Pitfield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	58	125	37	1 16 7	—	19 14 2	1 18 1	
19	7003	Do.	Killerk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	74	163	48	2 4 7	—	26 7 9	7 5 5	
20	7112	Do.	Lissycasey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	96	7 1 3	—	71 12 2	—	Returns mislaid; average from Inspector's report.
21	3898	Dysert,	Toonagh, m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	47	–	47	21	—	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	
22	4323	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	47	47	26	1 8 7	—	14 0 0	5 5 0	
23	7591	Do.	Dysert,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	98	70	168	61	3 1 2	—	38 0 0	14 0 0	
24	4967	Doora,	Doora,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	60	127	51	—	—	27 1 8	6 10 6	
25	8592	Do.	Knockanane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	33	—	—	19 13 4	—	Returns not available; average from Inspector's report.
26	8600	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	29	0 17 3	—	14 0 0	4 10 0	
27	7315	Drumcliff,	Ennis Convent, f,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	886	886	337	10 18 6	—	180 17 1	—	
28	3288	Do.	Do. Workhouse.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	66	–	66	44	8 9 8	—	4 10 0	—	
29	3266	Do.	Do. Gaol,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	13	—	—	5 0 0	—	Do.
30	6485	Drumcreehy,	Ballyvaughan, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	–	145	60	1 10 1	—	56 5 0	7 2 6	
31	6627	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	118	118	48	1 11 5	—	55 8 4	4 18 8	
32	6359	Drumcuhy,	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	32	32	64	30	1 7 6	—	—	—	
33	1394	Ennistymon, or Kilmanaheen,	Ennistymon, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	66	1 5 3	—	35 2 2	7 18 0	Residence free.
34	3534	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	71	72	143	64	—	—	—	—	
35	2439	Feakle,	Feakle Ordinary Ag.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	201	–	201	72	3 19 5	—	68 3 4	9 8 0	
36	2440	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	212	212	66	1 11 6	—	72 0 0	3 15 6	
37	3399	Do.	Knocknageeha,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	55	101	39	1 18 3	—	25 16 8	2 0 0	
38	4437	Do.	Currakyle,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	16	14	30	17	—	—	6 13 4	0 7 6	
39	4561	Do.	Mountainview,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	51	112	28	1 2 6	—	18 0 0	1 14 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
40	6690	Fealde,	Knockbeha,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	78	164	61	0	18	1	–			18	0	0	10	2	6	
41	3400	Do.	Drumandoora Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	54	103	33	1	10	3	–			35	3	4	8	12	10	
42	9229	Inagh,	Letterkelly, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	34	3	8	7	–			31	3	4	2	8	4	
43	9230	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	37	2	1	0	–			22	1	8	5	2	9	
44	9547	Do.	Inagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	127	127	33	1	16	6	–			27	0	0	3	12	0	
45	9571	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	30		—		–			24	3	4	5	0	0	
46	8151	Inch,	Inch, in.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	56	144	53	2	3	7	–			16	10	10	8	16	0	
47	4049	Inchicronan,	Crusheen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	40	1	18	2	–			33	16	8	3	18	11	
48	5585	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	37	1	10	9	–			28	0	0	4	16	9	
49	7205	Do.	Drumbanniff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	40	102	37	1	15	6	–			27	0	0	3	15	0	
50	2383	Do.	Ballanruan Ord. Ag.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	88	193	83	1	5	3	–			70	10	0	28	10	11	
51	1180	Killinaboy,	Richmond,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	150	–	150	63	2	18	3	–			62	1	8	14	0	0	
52	4051	Do.	Corrofin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	138	138	53	1	5	3	–			48	11	8	7	19	0	
53	6595	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	15	23	38	21	2	6	3	–				—			—		
54	7485	Do.	Killinaboy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	63	134	58	1	5	3	–			29	0	0	6	0	0	
55	1265	Killadysert,	Killadysert, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	197	–	197	73	1	11	0	–			81	16	8	21	7	1	
56	1538	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	143	143	56	1	9	7	–			41	1	8	7	10	4	
57	6224	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	36	22	58	29	2	3	7	–				—		35	0	0	
58	6849	Do.	Coney Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	22	10	32	21	2	2	9	–			11	13	4	6	0	6	
59	1683	Kilfinaghta,	Sixmilebridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	–	118	29	1	2	3	–			19	10	0	3	11	0	
60	2492	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	126	126	44	1	0	3	–			29	10	0	4	8	3	
61	1951	Killilagh,	Ballynalacken, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	34		—		–			24	0	0	9	2	4	
62	3041	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	27		—		–			14	0	0	5	5	1	
63	4870	Do.	Doolen, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	42	2	12	4	–			17	10	0	4	1	10	
64	4871	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	35	0	13	10	–			20	0	0	4	0	0	
65	2155	Kilfenora,	Kilfenora, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	–	154	50	3	11	4	–			48	16	8	7	0	9	
66	2156	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	156	156	60	2	15	0	–			75	14	5	7	3	11	
67	2189	Kilchreest,	Ballinacally, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	103	–	103	42	2	14	9	–			33	0	0	9	6	9	Residence free.
68	2190	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	81	81	28	1	6	0	–			20	0	0	2	16	3	
69	7294	Do.	Lack,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	72	172	57	3	3	0	–			40	0	0	5	18	5	
70	2381	Kilfearagh,	Kilkee, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	253	–	253	120	7	17	2	–			85	13	4	25	1	0	

71	2382	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	241	241	117	5	8	0			85	7	9	13	9	4		
72	7781	Do.	Tarmon,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	40	103	28	1	5	7			21	15	0	4	7	8		
73	8005	Do.	Coosheen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	60	140	32		—				38	0	0	1	10	0		
74	8213	Do.	Moyasta,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	140	–	140	44		—				53	18	4	14	19	5		
75	8214	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	148	148	40	3	10	3			30	18	4	1	14	6		
76	9436	Do.	Kilfearagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	27	85	27		—				15	0	0	6	1	9		
77	3004	Kilconry,	Stonehall,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	–	138	37	1	8	0			40	0	0	6	10	0		
78	3005	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	114	114	36	2	14	6			40	13	4	6	6	6		
79	3320	Killaloe,	Killaloe,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	264	–	264	91	3	0	11			84	15	10	25	13	9		
80	3323	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	157	157	72	2	13	8			80	13	4	13	1	8		
81	3829	Do.	Carrowbaun,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	40	79	32	0	13	0			27	0	0	2	9	0		
82	7154	Do.	Ballycorney,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	–	74	29	0	11	6			20	0	0	1	5	0		
83	7236	Do.	Do.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	–	61	22	0	10	6			17	0	0	1	19	3		
84	8070	Do.	Glen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	22	58	21		—				15	0	0	7	2	6		
85	4296	Kilrush,	Knockerra,			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	115	97	212	100	3	7	3			117	5	0	15	12	6		
86	3321	Do.	Kilrush,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	315	–	315	145	13	12	2			112	6	8	31	4	7		
87	7025	Do.	Do.	No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	43	1	12	3			16	18	4	5	2	11		
88	7299	Do.	Do.	Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	469	469	203	19	14	5			103	16	8	10	2	4		
89	3489	Do.	Do.	Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	54	60	114	66	4	18	0			2	0	0		—			
90	3484	Kilseily,	Broadford,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	34	1	5	3			28	16	8	3	0	0		
91	4188	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	35	1	17	6			21	6	8	4	1	6		
92	3897	Kilmacreehy,	St. Bridget's,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	–	82	36	1	0	8			24	0	0	2	15	2		
93	4827	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	80	80	38	2	0	6			26	0	0	3	14	1	Do.	
94	4435	Do.	Liscannor,	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	39	2	6	3			34	6	8	2	13	7		
95	4436	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	33	0	11	7			14	0	0	2	14	4		
96	3928	Kilmurry,	Mullagh,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	132	100	232	96	5	12	0			102	0	0	5	13	0		
97	4431	Do.	Kilmurry,	m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	110	–	110	35	1	6	9			15	0	0	3	15	1		
98	4432	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	102	102	34	1	2	7			20	0	0	3	6	8		
99	5267	Do.	Clounadrum,		V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	87	93	180	59	1	17	0			40	0	0	3	19	0		
100	7113	Do.	Kilmurray MacMahon, f.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	95	219	52	2	7	6			26	0	0	6	17	4		
101	7708	Do.	Tullycraine,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	149	–	149	52	4	5	8			56	15	0	21	2	0	Do.	
102	7705	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	131	131	50		—				53	16	8	9	1	0		
103	8241	Do.	Scropul,		V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	66	58	124	41	1	1	6			41	10	0	13	4	8		
104	8528	Do.	Annagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	124	119	243	105	2	12	7			61	0	0	8	5	2		
105	8569	Do.	Cahir-a-own,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	66	66	132	48	1	5	3			30	6	8	8	5	0		
106	3990	Kilmacduane,	Cree,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	140	131	271	95	10	0	10			78	15	0	14	11	6		
107	3991	Do.	Cooraclare,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	145	20	9	0			143	8	4		—			
108	7800	Do.	Clahanbeg,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	97	59	156	65	1	8	10			40	10	0	5	0	0	Returns not available; average from Inspector's Report.	
109	3204	Kilmoon,	Rathbane,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	–	131	42		—				28	10	0	5	16	0		
110	4252	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	129	129	38	1	5	3			26	3	4	4	11	11		
111	4433	Kilmihil,	Leitrim,	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	–	82	27		—				24	0	0	2	9	5		
112	4434	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	50	50	22	0	16	3			15	10	0	3	7	0		
113	4751	Do.	Lacken,	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	40	1	16	0			36	19	0	2	3	0		
114	4752	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	81	81	39	5	6	2			34	0	0	2	10	6		
115	4876	Do.	Cahirmurphy,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	88	161	91	3	19	0			73	6	8	11	6	8		
116	4548	Kiltenanlea,	Clonjara,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	32	1	19	1			24	0	0	6	4	9		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
117	6527	Kiltenanlea,	Clonlara, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	33	0	10	6	—			27	10	0	3	16	0	
118	3373	Do.	Sallybank 1st Class Agricultural	A.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C.	89	74	163	74	3	15	7	—			79	11	8	26	2	1	
119	4818	Kilnoe,	Anaghnaile,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	32	79	36		—		—			29	10	0	7	5	6	
120	6331	Do.	Bodyke, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	204	–	204	67	1	10	10	—			73	10	0	7	7	6	
121	6332	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	162	162	56	3	3	4	—			69	15	0	3	13	0	
122	4919	Kilfintinan,	Cratloe, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	35	1	17	9	—			30	13	4	10	5	0	
123	4920	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	37	3	8	0	—			27	5	0	8	12	10	
124	4951	Kilfarboy,	Moy, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	166	–	166	52	1	14	2	—			31	8	4	4	12	6	
125	4952	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	134	134	46	1	12	9	—			30	0	0	2	5	6	
126	8850	Do.	Miltown Malbay, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	203	–	203	94	4	6	4	—			102	10	0	13	7	8	
127	8851	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	262	262	83	5	6	7	—			103	0	0	5	11	2	
128	8852	Do.	Do. i.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	134	154	288	108	2	15	0	—			80	0	0	3	11	9	
129	9300	Do.	Rockmount, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	36	2	13	10	—			41	1	8	3	4	0	
130	9301	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	31	1	9	0	—			30	0	0	1	13	0	
131	5253	Killuran,	O'Callaghan'sMills,m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	177	–	177	65	3	3	10	—			54	8	4	21	0	0	
132	5675	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	112	112	50	2	10	6	—			48	5	0	4	19	1	
133	5725	Killard,	Bansha,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	110	100	210	67		—		—			37	10	0	9	2	9	
134	6766	Do.	Doonbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	125	248	63	0	13	1	—			46	10	0	5	0	0	
135	9045	Do.	Baltard,		E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	91	74	165	60	2	4	11	—			44	0	0	7	0	0	Residence free.
136	6402	Killokennedy,	Kilbane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	38		—		—			43	0	0	10	1	9	
137	6093	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	38	3	12	11	—			23	6	8	5	18	7	
138	6187	Kilnamona,	Knockacarrin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	39	1	7	7	—			31	6	8	6	11	0	
139	6367	Kilballyowen,	Clahansavan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	94	199	62	3	2	9	—			57	0	0	7	0	0	
140	6368	Do.	Cross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104	102	206	66	3	7	4	—			55	13	4	19	17	0	
141	6648	Kilfidane,	Shanahea,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	77	158	51		—		—			40	0	0	6	8	4	
142	7466	Do.	Coolmeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	70	159	63	4	8	6	—			52	15	0	14	1	4	
143	7530	Do.	Cranny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	134	105	239	87	1	5	0	—			60	16	8	8	11	3	
144	6689	Killimer,	Burrane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	57	137	50	1	12	3	—			38	0	0	8	9	6	
145	7599	Do.	Carradota,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	47	114	43	0	13	1	—			21	0	0	3	7	2	
146	6782	Kilkeedy,	Boston,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	71	158	53	1	10	5	—			48	0	0	8	5	5	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
192	4720	Tomfinlough, .	Mohane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	41	83	41	0 17 9	—	22 4 2	0 17 4	
193	4874	Tomgraney, .	Scarriff, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	236	–	236	81	4 1 3	—	70 5 0	10 3 11	
194	4875	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	153	153	59	7 9 0	—	56 0 0	5 12 11	
195	3408	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	44	43	87	51	1 5 1	—	3 10 0	—	
196	7683	Do. . .	Coologorry, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	59	128	44	1 5 3	—	38 3 4	5 14 0	
197	7936	Do. . .	Tomgraney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	30	1 7 3	—	18 0 0	4 5 2	
198	8028	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	39	1 17 3	—	29 6 8	2 6 6	
199	7975	Do. . .	Clonusker, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	25	62	27	0 16 0	—	15 10 0	1 10 0	
		Total for County Clare, 199, .							13,657	13,099	26,756	10,311	462 5 8	—	7,726 8 5	1,413 10 5	
			COUNTY OF CORK—557 Schools.														
1	450	Ardnageehy, .	Glenville, . m.		–	Chris.	R.C.	–	141	–	141	49	3 6 1	—	41 6 8	25 11 7	Residence free.
2	3249	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Chris.	R.C.	–	–	99	99	37	1 15 3	—	40 3 4	18 10 1	
3	3021	Do. . .	Meenane, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	49	2 15 2	—	35 3 4	8 4 6	
4	3022	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	40	1 8 3	—	20 0 0	4 16 5	
5	3050	Do. . .	Killuntin, . .	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	39	51	90	32	1 6 3	—	21 0 0	3 10 0	
6	7801	Do. . .	Chimneyfield, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	44	96	40	1 3 6	—	28 0 0	11 6 0	
7	453	Aghada, . .	Aghada, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	54	4 14 8	—	55 0 0	24 2 0	Do.
8	2335	Do. . .	Forside, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	46	1 11 9	—	33 14 11	5 0 0	
9	7948	Do. . .	Whitegate, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	143	143	62	1 19 9	—	48 0 0	4 17 4	
10	454	Athnowen, .	Ovens, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	176	–	176	85	1 11 2	—	104 0 0	18 7 3	
11	5985	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	198	198	79	3 6 1	—	46 0 0	8 18 6	
12	2016	Aghabulloge, .	Knocknagoun, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	–	67	26	1 7 9	—	33 0 0	2 18 0	
13	2017	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	35	2 17 6	—	30 3 4	1 17 7	
14	3588	Do. . .	Aghabulloge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	33	1 8 2	—	25 16 8	6 6 0	

15	3589	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	34	1 12 3				23 1 8	4 8 0		
16	1207	Ardfield, . .	Ardfield, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	113	198	67	4 16 7				40 0 0	8 2 11		
17	2981	Abbeymahon,	Lislevane, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	144	–	144	59	2 12 8				42 0 0	8 12 0		
18	2982	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	122	59	2 17 1				59 15 0	14 0 0		
19	2283	Aghadown, .	Lisheen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	101	201	72	3 0 5				35 13 4	8 10 0		
20	7335	Do. . .	Hare Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	25	42	67	24	0 16 3				11 5 6	0 19 6		Do.
21	3885	Abbey, . .	Abbey, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	73	153	53	3 0 10				39 0 0	7 12 6		
22	4578	Ardinagh, .	Ballyvongane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	29	1 13 8				21 5 0	1 15 0		
23	4579	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	40	0 10 3				26 0 0	5 13 0		
24	3464	Ardagh, . .	Inch, . . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	32	0 12 3				24 0 0	6 10 0		
25	3465	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	34	—				15 6 8	5 11 6		
26	6351	Do. . .	Park, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	51	108	38	1 8 6				18 0 0	11 19 4		
27	6786	Aghinagh, .	Carrigadrohid, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	50	64	114	40	0 10 10				47 0 0	5 18 1		
28	9917	Do. . .	Ahinagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	41	90	59	1 13 3	5	0	0	—	2 10 0		
29	9677	Abbeystowry,	Lisalohorig, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	61	136	52	2 16 8				18 0 0	6 10 4		
30	3417	Do. . .	Skibbereen Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	52	44	96	39	1 3 11				2 10 0	30 0 0		
31	8625	Aglish, . .	Farran, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	43	3 8 2				36 0 0	7 5 0		
32	8626	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	127	127	48	3 7 10				38 0 0	4 2 6		
33	1132	Ballintemple, .	Churchtown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	45	1 16 11				32 0 0	4 2 6		Do.
34	1198	Ballinrostig, .	Ballytibbet, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	115	88	203	70	3 0 8				46 0 0	2 13 4		Do.
35	1817	Buttevant, .	Buttevant, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	263	–	263	88	3 12 10				76 7 6	6 14 9		
36	4239	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	161	161	55	3 0 5				75 0 0	4 9 10		
37	7085	Do. . .	Grange, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	48	130	37	1 7 0				26 1 8	7 15 6		Do.
38	1977	Ballinaboy, .	Gogginshill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	49	129	56	1 14 9				33 5 0	11 14 0		
39	2114	Brigown, . .	Ballygiblin, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	117	75	192	71	1 5 0				37 6 8	6 0 0		
40	6216	Do. . .	Mitchelstown Work.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	62	71	133	84	2 14 2				—	—		
41	2448	Ballyvourney, .	Ballymakeery, .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	85	197	66	5 19 1				65 3 4	7 11 6		
42	6824	Do. . .	Coolea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	71	157	55	5 7 4				40 18 4	5 15 6		
43	7491	Do. . .	Derrynasagurt, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	66	151	54	2 17 2				43 0 0	—		
44	3993	Britway, . .	Britway, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	54	114	43	1 12 6				36 3 4	7 4 8		
45	3997	Ballyhooly, .	Ballyhooly, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	197	–	197	89	6 10 1				74 0 0	12 17 3		
46	3998	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	170	170	58	3 0 0				64 8 4	—		
47	4054	Ballydeloughy, .	Ballindangan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	140	–	140	59	4 7 1				39 0 0	9 0 0		
48	8889	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	118	118	45	1 17 11				36 0 0	9 7 6		
49	4680	Barnabeahy, .	Ringaskiddy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	54	2 12 11				33 13 4	15 12 4		
50	7241	Barnahely, .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	131	131	51	3 9 9				40 0 0	15 10 10		
51	5029	Ballymodan, .	Bandon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	176	–	176	56	1 5 7				29 12 6	20 3 4		
52	6123	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	47	53	100	44	5 3 10				2 10 0	—		
53	9008	Do. . .	Crossmahon, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	55	121	49	2 19 10				24 0 0	13 1 10		
54	5343	Ballynoe, . .	Ballynoe, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	139	–	139	67	4 1 8				47 0 0	14 16 6		
55	5341	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	47	2 19 6				46 0 0	9 10 6		
56	5590	Bandon, . .	Shannon-st. (Bandon), . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	–	154	93	6 8 4				89 0 0	32 13 3		
57	5771	Ballymoney, .	Ballinacarriga, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	52	1 5 0				42 0 0	7 10 0		
58	5772	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	77	77	42	1 5 0				34 0 0	5 10 0		
59	8152	Do. . .	Ballyneen, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	171	–	171	60	1 14 8				35 15 0	14 8 4		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
60	8319	Ballymoney,	Ballyneen, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	148	148	48	1 11 4	—	36 0 0	4 8 6	
61	5800	Blarney,	Blarney Village,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	139	–	139	55	5 11 9	—	25 5 0	28 19 5	
62	5904	Ballydeloher,	Brooklodge,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	68	128	59	2 2 10	—	35 13 4	13 13 6	
63	5906	Ballyfeard,	Ballingarry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	37	86	32	0 10 7	—	18 0 0	5 5 6	
64	7361	Ballymartle,	Ballymartle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	53	1 5 0	—	29 0 0	14 5 11	
65	6446	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	39	3 9 10	—	16 0 0	7 18 11	
66	9709	Do.	Duragh,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Returns not available.
67	7006	Ballyclough,	Ballyclough, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	176	–	176	76	3 4 7	—	84 15 0	14 4 7	
68	7007	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	54	6 7 0	—	48 6 8	11 2 5	
69	7127	Ballyhairy,	Newtown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	24	117	141	68	3 18 4	—	41 0 0	15 0 0	Residence free.
70	7977	Ballygarvan,	Ballygarvan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	–	122	44	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	16 15 0	
71	7978	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	150	150	53	2 3 0	—	40 10 0	14 18 11	
72	8237	Ballinadee,	Ballinadee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	114	87	201	76	3 6 2	—	56 0 0	16 15 4	
73	8731	Barrymore,	Dungourney, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	95	95	50	3 2 11	—	37 0 0	9 0 0	
74	8972	Brinny,	Castlelack,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	81	154	47	2 8 0	—	47 18 10	4 1 10	
75	463	Clondrohid,	Garrane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	–	154	70	3 16 2	—	48 0 0	12 13 0	
76	464	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	124	124	58	3 3 8	—	44 0 0	8 4 6	
77	4457	Do.	Carriganimmy,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	118	226	92	4 5 5	—	60 3 4	19 6 10	
78	465	Caherlag,	New Glanmire, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	51	1 19 3	—	37 6 8	17 17 9	
79	6139	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	38	2 13 7	—	29 6 8	14 3 8	
80	466	Clonpriest,	Clonpriest, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	47	3 14 10	—	40 18 4	6 0 0	
81	4058	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	136	136	68	2 19 11	—	34 0 0	6 10 0	
82	4442	Do.	Kyle,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	66	65	131	43	4 16 6	—	29 0 0	4 6 10	
83	469	Corkbeg,	Whitegate,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	58	1 10 6	—	23 15 0	8 8 11	
84	470	Caheragh,	Killeenleagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	152	–	152	68	—	—	39 0 0	1 10 0	
85	2047	Do.	Dromore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	142	121	263	80	1 10 5	—	38 5 3	7 1 0	
86	4059	Do.	Kilnagospagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	81	161	60	1 13 10	—	40 0 0	8 0 0	
87	7561	Do.	Caheragh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	140	140	58	2 7 8	—	16 0 0	5 10 0	
88	530	Clear Island,	CapeClearIsland, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	–	62	20	1 15 7	—	15 15 0	0 8 0	
89	3557	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	19	—	—	16 0 0	1 3 6	
90	1268	Clondullane,	Clondullane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	43	110	35	1 12 5	—	31 1 1	2 10 0	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.														
													£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
137	5716	Castlehaven,	Castletownsend,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	165	–	165	69	2	14	6	—			44	1	8	12	3	3	
138	5717	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	162	162	64	4	17	0	—			40	0	0	3	14	1	
139	4509	Carrigaline,	Shanbally,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	76	163	56	2	0	3	—			33	6	8	14	14	0	
140	5575	Do.	Douglas,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	207	–	207	81	4	3	5	—			41	16	8	13	11	10	
141	5508	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	192	192	78	4	11	8	—			54	0	0	13	0	2	
142	4953	Castlemagner,	Ballyhass,	m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	135	–	135	60	10	16	6	—			67	5	0	18	0	0	
143	4954	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	111	111	43	8	19	5	—			40	0	0	10	14	11	
144	5298	Carrigleamleary,	Clenor & Carrig,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	26		—		—			26	6	8	2	15	4	
145	6885	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	30	2	19	7	—			16	0	0	4	2	6	
146	5768	Churchtown,	Churchtown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	–	182	71	3	16	2	—			45	10	0	13	2	6	
147	5769	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	60	3	1	3	—			46	13	4	10	10	6	
148	8773	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	103	103	42	3	0	6	—			30	0	0	4	7	10	
149	6137	Clonmult,	Clonmult,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	–	71	30	2	10	0	1	13	6	19	10	0	3	14	2	
150	9539	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	30	2	16	5	—			20	0	0	4	18	5	
151	7937	Clogheen,	Clogheen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	41	89	35	0	10	0	—			28	0	0	7	0	4	
152	473	Durrus,	Fourmilewater,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	45	1	15	0	—			29	18	4	6	9	6	
153	8450	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	115	115	52	2	8	0	—			47	13	4	5	14	0	
154	1690	Drishane,	Millstreet, day,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	332	–	332	146	2	1	0	—			113	6	8	25	7	11	
			Do.	evg.		–	–	–	–	94	–	94	20										6	0	3	
155	2278	Do.	Do. convent,	f.	B.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	64	398	462	218	11	16	2	—			89	13	4	—			
156	6012	Do.	Do. workhouse,			P.I.	Gds.	R.C.	–	31	38	69	46		—		—			—			—			Attendance from Reports.
157	1691	Donaghmore,	Ballykerwick,	m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	150	–	150	66	2	1	6	—			39	0	0	6	0	0	
158	2338	Do.	Do.	f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	60	4	14	1	—			36	13	4	6	0	0	
159	1692	Do.	Firmount,	m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	151	–	151	47	2	1	4	—			37	15	0	4	11	9	
160	2339	Do.	Do.	f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	144	144	61	3	16	3	—			33	10	0	6	17	9	
161	2806	Do.	Kilcullen,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	34	1	17	4	—			28	0	0	6	11	0	
162	8142	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	34	1	14	0	—			16	0	0	5	14	5	
163	2807	Do.	Rathcoola,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	30	1	9	10	—			29	0	0	2	15	6	
164	3343	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	28	3	0	5	—			16	0	0	1	19	2	
165	5874	Drinagh,	Lettergorman,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	45	95	40	1	12	5	—			31	0	0	4	15	7	
166	6001	Do.	Driminidy,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	73	161	77	3	9	0	—			36	13	4	13	11	4	

167	6534	Do.	Lisbealad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	54	108	44	1	5	6	–	20	0	0	10	4	6	
168	8768	Do.	Shandrum,		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	39	78	41	1	16	4	–	46	0	0	15	7	7	Residence free.
169	8877	Do.	Drinagh,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	33	0	10	6	1 0 0	28	0	0	3	18	0	
170	8878	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	132	132	43	1	19	2	–	26	0	0	3	9	0	
171	1978	Dunderrow	Ballyheady,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	–	72	34	1	7	6	–	29	16	8	10	7	8	
172	1989	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	39	1	5	0	–	34	0	0	9	8	1	
173	2267	Do.	Dunderrow,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	49	145	54	2	3	7	–	36	3	4	10	7	9	Do.
174	2157	Dromtariff,	Dromagh,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	163	–	163	65	4	17	5	–	52	1	8	10	10	6	
175	2158	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	208	208	70	1	11	7	–	78	15	6		—		
176	6717	Do.	Colthurst,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	119	–	119	53	1	16	4	–	46	0	0	8	16	1	Do.
177	6718	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	49	1	10	0	–	65	8	4	4	6	3	
178	7450	Do.	Derrinagree,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	225	–	225	107	5	9	3	–	105	6	8	12	10	0	
179	7451	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	189	189	78	5	18	11	–	83	10	0	10	7	6	
180	2377	Dangandonovan,	Kilcounty,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	51	83	134	43	2	16	3	–	32	8	10	3	10	5	
181	2959	Desertserges,	Aghyohill,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	71	129	58	1	11	4	–	24	0	0	10	0	0	Do.
182	3929	Do.	Knocks,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	68	127	50	5	18	11	–	80	10	0	13	1	2	
183	6424	Do.	Kilcolman,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	65	50	115	38	2	15	2	–	42	0	0	10	12	7	Do.
184	3501	Dungourney,	Dungourney,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	46	1	7	0	1 17 6	25	0	0	9	4	0	
185	4129	Doneraile,	Skehanabeg,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	65	145	39	1	14	10	–	20	0	0	1	16	1	
186	4350	Do.	Ballinvoneir,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	75	174	59	1	8	3	–	42	1	8	9	0	9	
187	4238	Do.	DoneraileConvent,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	538	538	202	14	9	11	–	91	16	8		—		
188	5188	Dromdaleague,	Dromdaleague,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	180	–	180	59	1	18	9	–	32	11	8	16	8	3	
189	6529	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	181	181	71	8	12	5	–	48	15	0	10	10	0	
190	6716	Do.	Deelish,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	56	142	47	3	15	3	–	24	0	0	10	12	6	
191	9694	Dunballig,	Carrignavar,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	172	–	172	51	2	6	6	–	35	5	0	15	6	7	
192	9695	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	168	168	57	2	10	3	–	46	0	0	12	10	10	
193	470	Fanlobbus,	Dunmanway,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	215	195	410	107	3	17	5	–	92	10	0		—		
194	5636	Do.	Do.	Dis. M.	m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	242	–	242	105		—		–	589	0	4	67	14	7	
195	5637	Do.	Do.		f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	2R.C.	–	241	241	120		—		–						
196	3565	Do.	Do.	Workho.			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	33	31	64	31	3	4	9	–	1	10	0		—		
197	478	Do.	Derrynacaheragh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	65	82	147	65	4	8	10	–	54	16	7	0	15	0	
198	6117	Do.	Inch,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	42	89	30	3	16	11	–	24	0	0	2	10	6	
199	6768	Do.	Behagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	57	113	54	1	7	10	–	36	10	0	9	8	6	
200	7270	Do.	Togher,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	51	108	48	1	6	8	–	20	0	0	9	18	3	
201	2161	Fermoy,	Grange,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	165	84	249	74	5	0	8	–	82	18	4	7	15	4	
202	2258	Do.	Fermoy Convent,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	511	542	270	7	7	6	–	115	1	8		—		
203	3242	Do.	Do.	Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	75	56	131	67	1	15	10	–		—			—		
204	5263	Farahy,	Farahy 1st Class Ag.		v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–	53	19	1		—		At present inoperative.
205	6834	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–		—			—		
206	1269	Garryclyne,	Blarney,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	62	156	52	2	1	9	–	39	0	0	21	18	9	
207	7026	Do.	Blarney Village,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	180	180	67	2	8	3	–	42	1	8	18	2	9	
208	9558	Do.	Do., No. 8,			R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–		—			—		Returns not available.
209	2805	GarraneKinfeake,	Scartleigh,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	37	1	5	2	–	15	0	0	5	14	4	
210	8359	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	33		—		–	28	0	0	2	10	0	
211	4453	Gortroe,	Gortroe,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	–	54	30	1	7	5	–	24	0	0	4	18	11	
212	4454	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	31	0	15	3	–	20	0	0	3	14	3	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.					In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.					
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
213	4837	Glanworth,	Glanworth, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	56	3 7 8	—	41 13 4	6 2 5	
214	4838	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	152	152	55	3 6 1	—	30 0 0	4 17 8	
215	5489	Glenahulla,	Glenahulla, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	73	168	60	2 18 6	—	42 0 0	5 6 6	
216	8393	Grenagh,	Rathduff, m.	v.c.	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Inoperative.
217	8469	Do.	Greenagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	107	215	71	4 12 5	—	46 0 0	10 17 6	
218	484	Inchigeelagh,	Kilbarry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	50	75	125	57	1 8 4	—	38 0 0	6 0 0	
219	3995	Do.	Bealanageary, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	46	2 4 3	—	42 6 8	3 0 0	
220	485	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	124	124	64	2 17 1	—	44 11 8	5 0 0	
221	1392	Do.	Coolmountain,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	54	108	50	1 13 1	—	37 0 0	4 10 0	
222	1792	Do.	Inchigeelagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	132	–	132	65	4 0 7	—	62 10 0	11 0 0	
223	4185	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	118	118	65	3 1 8	—	41 13 4	6 10 0	
224	8409	Do.	Tooreenalour,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	32	70	29	—	—	24 0 0	1 5 0	
225	486	Ightermurragh,	Ladysbridge, day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	130	–	130	65	1 10 0	—	47 15 0	2 11 11	Residence free.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	48	16	64	23	—	—			
226	1876	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	148	148	55	3 9 0	—	36 0 0	7 0 0	
227	1949	Innishannon,	Innishannon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	137	–	137	67	1 7 3	—	56 0 0	5 10 4	
228	7566	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	145	145	69	1 18 3	—	48 3 4	6 14 2	
229	4186	Inishcarra,	Berrings, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	37	2 13 9	—	24 0 0	7 13 10	
230	4187	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	135	135	54	3 11 3	—	45 10 0	8 10 1	
231	7242	Do.	Cloghroe, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	187	–	187	64	2 13 3	—	40 0 0	11 8 10	
232	7243	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	158	158	72	2 19 8	—	47 15 0	9 5 8	
233	9016	Do.	Dripsey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	82	185	49	2 14 4	—	40 2 3	8 12 7	
234	5092	Imphrick,	Newtown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	34	3 10 5	—	34 5 0	3 6 0	
235	9121	Inch,	Ginleer,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	64	74	138	62	—	—	23 3 4	1 8 6	
236	456	Kilmocomoge,	Bantry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	176	–	176	78	2 13 9	—	102 3 4	15 17 9	
237	457	Do.	Do. prep.		R C	–	R.C.	R.C.	178	–	178	51	1 7 8	—	34 0 0	0 6 11	
238	6624	Do.	Do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	–	76	37	2 18 7	—	52 5 4	20 2 0	
239	9161	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	383	383	168	13 16 1	—	84 5 0	6 17 3	
240	4411	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	16	8	24	14	1 2 4	—	—	—	
241	5588	Do.	Dromgariff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	39	87	30	0 10 4	—	25 10 0	5 5 6	
242	6163	Do.	Whiddy Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	41	88	32	1 1 0	—	19 10 0	2 1 0	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical.	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
289	1612	Kinsale,	Kinsale, No. 1, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	207	–	207	84	—			—			43	10	0	14	19	9	
290	3260	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	235	–	235	67	2	17	1	—			42	16	8	14	19	3	
291	4572	Do.	Do. St. Joseph's Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	559	559	305	19	12	2	—			174	4	10	—			
292	4925	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	54	52	106	37	4	18	1	—			1	10	0	—			
293	1687	Kilmichael,	Dromleigh, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	82	88	170	66	3	5	11	—			48	0	0	6	0	0	
294	5376	Do.	Gneeves,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	80	162	65	2	0	8	—			56	13	4	4	2	6	
295	7685	Do.	Kilnadur,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	66	76	142	51	4	4	3	—			43	0	0	9	0	0	
296	9243	Do.	Lackareigh,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	66	78	144	65	3	17	5	—			35	17	0	2	16	0	
297	1873	Kilkerranmore,	Bealad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	65	170	62	—			—			44	0	0	5	15	11	Residence free.
298	2705	Do.	Rathbarry, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	139	139	50	1	6	3	—			20	0	0	6	7	2	
299	1874	Kilworth,	Kilworth, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	206	–	206	81	8	4	11	—			79	6	8	7	3	10	
300	1884	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	2	195	197	79	4	12	0	—			75	6	8	15	6	6	
301	1928	Kilmahon	Kilmahon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	–	79	32	1	5	0	—			24	0	0	6	5	0	
302	6691	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	104	46	2	16	0	—			32	0	0	6	10	6	
303	2043	Kilquane,	Knockraha, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	32	0	10	3	—			18	0	0	7	10	6	Do.
304	6532	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	36	1	5	0	—			16	0	0	10	0	8	Do.
305	2117	Kilmacabea,	Maulatrahan, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	35	0	15	5	—			15	0	0	1	19	9	
306	3012	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	44	1	5	9	—			27	0	0	5	4	0	
307	2883	Do.	Knockskyagh,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	74	173	51	1	5	8	—			24	0	0	—			
308	3810	Do.	Kilmacabea,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	52	103	26	—			—			37	10	0	—			
309	5700	Do.	Cloonkeen Ord. Ag.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	–	145	53	4	3	6	—			60	0	0	1	9	0	
310	5701	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	132	132	53	1	5	11	—			30	10	0	1	16	9	
311	1272	Kilfaughnabeg,	Glandore 1st cl. Ag.	A.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	114	–	114	44	7	8	7	—			42	0	0	9	1	3	
312	2221	Do.	Do. f.	A.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	–	101	101	40	—			—			68	3	4	7	0	11	
313	6009	Do.	Reenogrena, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	35	2	13	10	—			24	0	0	4	4	7	
314	6010	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	32	1	5	11	—			21	0	0	3	5	8	
315	2379	Kilkaskin,	Glengarriffe,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	54	113	38	1	14	6	—			38	0	0	6	10	0	
316	4845	Do.	Derryconnery,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	38	102	31	1	10	11	—			15	0	0	1	10	6	
317	5565	Do.	Trafrask, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	39	2	10	0	—			53	1	8	2	13	0	
318	5566	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	26	0	13	1	—			22	3	4	2	3	6	
319	5567	Do.	Adrigole, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	29	1	9	0	—			29	10	0	4	6	2	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
364	8071	Kilcatherine,	Eyeries,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	78	166	61	1	13	1	—			39	0	0	7	10	6	
365	9583	Do.	Ballycrovane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	37	128	46		—		—			33	15	0	2	16	0	
366	5855	Kilmurry,	Kilmurry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	144	–	144	70	3	7	9	—			43	0	0	12	13	0	
367	6333	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	132	132	63	2	17	5	—			48	16	8	13	5	0	
368	5866	Kilcrohane,	Rossnacaheragh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	61	142	35	1	0	6	—			26	4	0	3	14	3	
369	6069	Do.	Caher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	98	176	77	1	15	8	—			42	1	8	14	5	6	
370	6138	Do.	Gortalassa,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	30	26	56	37		—		—			20	0	0		—		Attendance from Inspector's Report.
371	6403	Do.	Gouladoo,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	52	107	30	1	0	0	—			20	0	0	4	10	0	
372	7066	Do.	Kilcrohane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	46	51	97	40	1	5	6	—			34	3	4	6	9	11	
373	5907	Kilmonoge,	Belgooly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	53	141	44	1	6	7	—			36	0	0	6	17	9	
374	5959	Kilcoe,	Kilcoe, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	39		—		—			30	8	4	6	5	6	
375	5960	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	33	0	14	5	—			20	0	0	3	17	5	
376	6295	Knocktemple,	Freemount Ord. Ag.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	151	–	151	65	3	0	8	—			62	11	8	24	0	0	
377	6296	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	159	159	66	3	14	10	—			51	5	0	9	0	0	
378	6369	Kinure,	Oysterhaven,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	46	110	49	1	14	3	—			43	0	0	9	2	7	
379	7833	Kilmoe,	Crookhaven,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	53	125	53		—		—			54	6	8	3	16	6	
380	8258	Do.	Lissigriffin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	118	121	239	84	3	16	10	—			52	5	10	7	10	0	
381	8828	Kilcorney,	Kilcorney, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	155	–	155	56	4	0	4	—			38	15	0	6	18	1	
382	8829	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	135	135	53	1	15	3	—			44	0	0	7	4	6	
383	502	Liscarroll,	Liscarroll, m.		E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	161	–	161	65	3	14	5	—			57	10	0	14	13	3	
384	7115	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	156	156	67	6	3	0	—			38	16	8	10	3	3	
385	1871	Lislee,	Butlerstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	168	–	168	60	2	8	6	—			48	0	0	10	8	6	
386	6650	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	159	159	66		—		—			40	3	4	12	0	0	
387	2234	Do.	Cullinagh,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	82	189	95	3	18	8	—			39	10	0	21	4	4	
388	3281	Little Island,	Little Island, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	–	111	49	1	8	11	—			23	0	0	8	12	10	
389	7545	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	36	3	3	6	—			16	14	5	7	3	7	
390	4118	Lisgoold,	Leamlara, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	37	1	11	0	—			27	0	0		—		
391	6914	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	22	57	32		—		—			20	0	0	32	0	0	
392	4230	Do.	Lisgoold, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	–	105	41	1	5	0	—			26	0	0	9	4	0	
393	4231	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	106	106	45	1	12	6	—			35	5	0	6	15	0	
394	8557	Leitrim,	Kilmurray, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	87	–	87	35	3	11	9	—			32	19	0	12	9	0	Residence free.
395	8558	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	86	86	35	2	2	3	—			38	16	8	12	7	0	Do.

396	503	Macloneigh,	Tooms,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	–	90	35	1	6	1					33	8	4	5	10	6	
397	2706	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	86	86	36	0	10	6					32	0	0	7	15	7	
398	3888	Do.	Castleview,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	86	85	171	81	4	13	2					71	16	8	14	19	6	
399	506	Macroom,	Macroom,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	166	–	166	61	6	13	5					102	3	4	20	0	0	
400	507	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	121	121	61	5	1	10					53	3	4	6	5	6	
401	6508	Do.	Do. prep.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	271	–	271	96	2	9	10					86	3	4	11	19	4	
402	6509	Do.	Do. do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	323	323	130	6	3	9					76	0	0	6	17	6	
403	4896	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	42	45	87	39	4	17	1					1	10	0		—		
404	6784	Do.	Ballynagree,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	–	136	34	1	4	9					16	11	8	6	0	0	
405	6785	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	132	132	30		—						20	0	0	4	13	4	
406	9247	Do.	Araglin,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	52	3	19	4					44	15	0	12	7	0	
407	9248	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	53	4	4	5					50	10	0	8	1	6	
408	513	Midleton,	Ballintollis,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	52	144	47	2	4	5					17	13	4	8	10	6	
409	512	Do.	Midleton Conv.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	737	832	423	24	0	6					171	9	2		—		
410	3167	Do.	Do. Workho.			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	46	51	97	66	3	18	6					8	10	0		—		
411	514	Moviddy,	Ahaunduff,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	179	–	179	76	4	6	11					39	5	0	16	5	8	
412	5801	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	159	159	70	4	16	0					55	11	8	13	13	0	
413	1544	Mallow,	Mallow,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	543	–	543	140	3	17	11					66	3	8	12	7	3	
414	4630	Do.	Do. Convent	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	342	342	220	12	16	0					111	1	8		—		
415	3651	Do.	Do. Workho.			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	142	100	242	99	6	2	10					6	0	0		—		
416	2112	Myross,	Coscroneen,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	151	–	151	58	2	5	7					15	0	0	5	5	1	
417	2113	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	169	169	71		—						52	0	0	9	11	5	
418	2115	Marshalstown,	Gortroe,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	36	98	35	1	5	6					24	0	0	4	0	0	
419	2329	Monanimy,	Killavullen,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	151	–	151	71	4	14	8					93	10	0	8	17	11	
420	2330	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	65	4	11	6					36	0	0	6	14	3	
421	3887	Do.	Knockacullata,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	–	57	31	1	12	5					18	0	0	5	4	0	
422	9097	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	30	1	16	6					24	6	8	3	15	8	Do.
423	2635	Murragh,	Newcestown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	50	1	13	9					28	0	0	13	15	2	
424	6531	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	39	2	7	8					16	0	0	5	0	0	
425	3374	Magourney,	Clontead,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	–	141	42	1	15	0					40	6	8	4	13	5	
426	3670	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	138	138	46	2	1	7					47	13	4	4	1	8	
427	4451	Do.	Tullig,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	43	1	7	8					17	10	0	8	19	0	
428	4452	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	28	1	8	10					21	16	8	4	4	9	
429	5334	Marmullane,	Passage West,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	235	–	235	106	4	9	8					80	3	4	20	6	11	
430	8414	Do.	Do.	Conv. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	387	387	145	16	7	8					40	8	4	10	13	2	
431	5976	Mourne Abbey,	Burnfort,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	134	245	95	6	8	2					41	11	8	9	8	11	
432	6300	Do.	Kilquane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	78	157	56	1	15	3					35	0	0	11	5	10	
433	6307	Mogela,	Curroglass,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	78	148	58	3	2	11					48	16	8	9	17	8	
434	8098	Mogeely,	Castlemartyr,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	171	–	171	80	5	16	11	1	11	2		56	4	0	10	2	0	Do.
435	7871	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	170	170	85	4	14	3	1	16	10		65	0	0	10	1	8	
436	6342	Matehey,	Vicarstown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	171	–	171	70	5	7	6					63	0	0	12	11	0	
437	7684	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	124	124	62	2	0	1					36	0	0	5	12	0	
438	7788	Monkstown,	Monkstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	52	86	36	0	12	1					28	10	0	6	10	11	
439	1685	Nohavaldaly,	Knocknagree,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	176	–	176	71	4	18	4					74	1	8	12	0	0	
440	3015	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.		R.C.	R.C.	–	144	144	64	2	18	11					36	0	0	5	0	0	
441	9244	Do.	King Williamstown,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	42	1	18	9					15	0	0	3	4	10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			OBSERVATIONS.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
442	9245	Nohavaldaly,	King Williamstown, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	112	112	38	1	18	5		–		20	0	0	8	12	0	
443	4443	Nohoval,	Rennies,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	106	78	184	76		—			–		37	16	8	10	5	0	
444	4456	Newmarket,	Newmarket, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	235	235	106	6	5	5		–		78	0	0	20	6	11	
445	7138	Do.	Meelin, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	173	–	173	67	3	6	3		–		42	0	0	13	1	4	
446	7575	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	54	4	16	10		–		45	16	8	10	10	0	
447	8520	Do.	Tour,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	169	146	315	94	7	11	1		–		55	16	8	12	10	4	
448	516	Ross,	Old Chapel,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	230	–	230	99	3	18	8		–		63	1	8	7	17	6	
449	1274	Do.	Ardagh, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	136	136	67	4	6	9		–		56	11	8	7	10	4	
450	2469	Do.	Do. prep. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	166	166	68	2	13	4		–		42	16	8	2	5	9	
451	6457	Do.	Reanascreena, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	103	–	103	57	1	7	1		–		39	13	4	8	7	0	
452	8750	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	102	102	46	5	6	6		–		30	13	4	5	3	6	
453	6539	Do.	Lisavaird, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	47	1	15	6		–		24	0	0	3	16	0	
454	6611	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	51	6	14	3		–		53	10	0	5	15	6	
455	1278	Rathgoggan,	Charleville, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	160	–	160	39	3	12	0		–		55	16	8	13	0	8	
456	1541	Do.	Do. Conv. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	313	376	159	10	5	3		–		58	5	0		—		
457	1598	Rathcormack,	Rathcormack, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	196	–	196	87	3	10	7		–		76	0	0	7	11	9	
458	1878	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	169	169	88	6	17	3		–		102	6	8	5	13	0	
459	8431	Do.	Kildinan Ord. Agrl.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	60	125	45	1	16	10	0	17	3	43	0	0	16	0	0	Residence free.
460	2164	Ringcurran,	Cove of Kinsale,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	42	147	49	2	16	9		–		31	6	8	11	15	9	
461	4893	Ringrone,	Ringrone,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	51	63	114	57	1	5	0		–		4	10	0	3	10	0	
462	5488	Do.	Old Head of Kinsale,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	70	173	73	1	10	10		–		41	10	0	6	16	2	
463	7532	Do.	Ballydones,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	76	66	142	64	1	12	0		–		18	0	0	5	10	0	
464	6217	Rahan,	Knuttery,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—			–			—			—		Inoperative.
465	9096	Do.	Rahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	58	142	45	2	17	10		–		21	10	0	4	8	7	
466	5854	Rathclarin,	Kilbrittain,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	183	161	344	133	8	8	3		–		100	7	1	35	4	6	
467	9067	Rathbarry,	Rathbarry,		R.C.	–	–	–	68	–	68	45		—			–		16	11	8		—		Attendance taken from Inspector's Report.
468	1197	St. Mary's, Shandon,	Sundayswell, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	215	–	215	90	6	9	11		–		62	6	8	32	15	5	
469	2707	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	275	275	103	6	5	0		–		102	0	0	23	1	6	
470	9066	Do.	Blackpool,		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	355	–	355	113	8	18	9		–		116	6	8	17	6	3	
471	1543	St. Peter's,	SS. Peter & Paul's, No. 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	223	223	94	6	14	11		–		106	1	8	27	9	9	
472	6767	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	59	259	318	91	1	5	7	11	12	6	72	0	0	16	19	1	
473	1686	Skull,	Ballydehob, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	166	–	166	63	1	5	3		–		58	2	6	6	8	8	

474	1775	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	121	121	49	1 15 3	–		49 3 4	2 13 0		
475	1997	Do.	Skull, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	177	–	177	61	1 8 10	–		44 5 10	12 0 10		
476	2378	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	164	164	53	2 18 4	–		60 13 10	3 5 5		
477	6140	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	27	20	47	27	1 3 1	–		1 10 0	—		
478	2373	Do.	Dunbeacon,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	62	141	64	3 6 5	–		56 5 6	10 0 0		
479	4172	Do.	Lowertown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	91	103	194	59	2 13 2	–		88 0 0	3 0 0		
480	5710	Do.	Dereenard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	68	139	54	2 14 0	–		44 0 0	4 11 0		
481	5726	Do.	Kilthomane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	34	68	27	1 10 3	–		24 0 0	1 1 6		
482	5868	Do.	Long Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	26	50	25	—	–		13 5 0	0 16 0		
483	6173	Do.	Derreenlamane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	61	136	48	4 8 8	–	4 10 0	33 13 4	6 10 5		
484	6267	Do.	Rossbrin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	35	1 17 0	–		30 10 0	7 10 6	Residence free.	
485	9572	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	40	2 16 4	–		35 10 0	2 7 6		
486	9054	Do.	Bawnakeane,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	20	19	39	19	2 8 10	–		13 5 0	11 10 0	Do.	
487	9340	Do.	Dunmanus,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	47	102	30	1 8 5	–		14 7 6	1 3 6		
488	9413	Do.	Glaun,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	30	58	25	2 10 9	–		31 17 6	3 5 4		
489	1863	St. Finbar's,	Blackrock, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	160	–	160	74	4 16 6	–		45 6 8	11 7 1		
490	5940	Do.	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	201	201	87	5 7 11	–		57 12 4	—		
491	4250	Do.	Ballintemple,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	–	105	41	3 12 6	–		28 13 4	9 4 4		
492	6085	Do.	Togher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	62	146	61	2 2 5	–		52 15 0	21 8 11		
493	9563	Do.	St. Michael's,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	19	29	48	25	3 3 11	–		33 15 0	29 2 7	Do.	
494	5669	Do.	Gt. George's-st. Lancast. Monastic, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	735	–	735	329	15 18 8	–		114 2 6	90 0 0		
495	5999	Do.	Douglas-street do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	1,073	–	1,073	402	16 17 11	–		119 6 3	—		
496	6528	Do.	St. Joseph's Con. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	1,004	1,004	349	23 10 8	–		124 5 1	—		
497	6153	Do.	St. Finbar's Con. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	1,660	1,660	670	27 5 9	–		204 14 2	—		
498	3545	Do.	Cork Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	3R.C. / 2E.C.	504	377	881	443	34 15 3	–		8 0 0	—		
499	1385	Do.	County Gaol, No. 1,		–	Gov. of Gaol.	R.C.	–	54	–	54	7	—	–		—	—		
500	1386	Do.	Do. No. 2,		–	Gov. of Gaol.	R.C.	–	–	41	41	4	—	–		—	—		
501	6736	Do.	Munster Istcl. Farm	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	20	–	20	10	—	–	0 18 0	183 3 4	—	Do.	
502	3324	St. Anne's (Shandon),	St. Patrick's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	310	–	310	105	6 18 8	–		91 0 0	32 14 4		
503	3165	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	296	296	107	3 11 6	–		85 5 0	14 16 2		
504	9170	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	174	176	350	130	—	–		77 16 8	8 8 6		
505	9335	Do.	Carmichael, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	103	–	103	63	5 9 2	–		66 6 8	55 1 11	—	
506	9836	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	103	103	54	5 10 5	–		32 18 4	32 1 6		
507	9920	Do.	Angel Guardians,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	57	91	148	91	2 1 4	–	6 0 0	—	3 7 2		
508	5708	St. Michael's,	Ballinvriskig,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	82	158	48	1 17 8	–		24 0 0	16 18 10		
509	7468	Shandrum,	Newtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	48	155	203	77	7 5 11	–		31 0 0	—		
510	9896	Do.	N. T. Shandrum,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	32	—	–		10 0 0	3 17 0		
511	8951	St. Nicholas,	Cork Dis. Mod. m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	2E.C. / R.C.	429	–	429	207	34 14 5	–				Do.	
512	8952	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	Pres. / 2R.C.	–	339	339	148	35 12 7	–	4 10 3	1,102 5 4	416 8 5	Do.	
513	8953	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C. / Pres.	180	109	289	142	1 1 0	–					

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
514	8230	St. Nicholas,	St. Nicholas, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	89	–	89	48	6 8 3	—	67 7 0	42 10 0	Residence free.
515	8231	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	65	65	33	6 7 1	—	26 0 0	21 13 5	
516	8259	Do.	Do. m. i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	115	–	115	46	1 17 0	—	32 18 4	14 2 10	Do.
517	8504	Do.	Do. f. i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	109	109	42	—	—	29 16 8	9 15 5	Do.
518	8864	Do.	Do. prep. m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	90	–	90	32	3 5 7	—	24 0 0	20 6 2	Do.
519	8925	Do.	Do. prep. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	78	78	31	—	—	26 0 0	16 5 9	
520	467	Templetrine,	Ballinspittle, m.	B.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Returns not available.
521	468	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	64	2 18 0	—	23 15 0	3 9 3	
522	529	Templebreedy,	Myrtleville,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	74	179	75	3 6 8	—	26 13 4	23 3 9	
523	9474	Do.	Crosshaven,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	54	74	128	61	—	—	46 0 0	13 2 8	
524	1275	Tullagh,	Sherkin Island, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	–	67	35	1 5 3	—	17 5 0	1 12 0	
525	4839	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	68	68	36	1 10 0	—	29 0 0	2 0 0	
526	2282	Do.	Baltimore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	59	56	115	51	1 9 10	—	41 13 4	2 16 8	
527	9426	Do.	Loughine,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	71	144	64	3 10 6	—	20 10 0	8 19 4	
528	1891	Tracton,	Knocknamana, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	–	133	51	2 15 9	—	27 13 4	8 17 9	
529	1877	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	43	—	—	28 3 4	7 12 9	
530	5814	Do.	Robert's Cove,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	68	63	131	45	1 14 11	—	10 0 0	8 15 5	
531	2534	Timoleague,	Timoleague, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	183	–	183	79	3 14 3	—	44 1 8	16 2 1	
532	6692	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	157	157	75	2 9 6	—	63 0 0	11 0 0	
533	3195	Templerobin,	Haulbowline Island,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	31	35	66	38	1 11 9	—	32 0 0	22 1 8	Residence free.
534	4701	Do.	Spike Island, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	81	–	81	50	4 7 9	—	52 16 8	20 2 7	Do.
535	8918	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	45	45	28	—	—	20 0 0	12 7 0	
536	7606	Do.	Walterstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	91	51	142	77	1 17 4	—	53 8 4	16 0 4	
537	3704	Templeroan,	Shanballymore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	–	148	49	2 12 11	—	36 13 4	6 4 6	
538	3705	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	112	112	36	1 5 3	—	20 10 0	1 16 6	
539	4122	Templemollaga,	Knockanevin, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	34	2 18 5	—	24 0 0	4 18 0	
540	4123	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	52	2 16 9	—	40 0 0	6 5 0	
541	4124	Do.	Graigue, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Suspended; pending repairs.
542	4125	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	
543	5187	Templeusque,	Riverstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	40	—	—	28 3 4	5 9 8	
544	5709	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	37	1 10 3	—	24 0 0	7 5 4	
545	5944	Templeomalius,	Darrary,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	166	31	197	59	0 17 2	—	30 1 8	10 9 3	

546	8759	Do. . .	Ring, . .	evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	7	67	21	—	—	5 0 0	1 19 7		
547	9156	Templemartin, .	Mossgrove, . .			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	73	173	64	3 14 1	—	39 10 0	11 4 3		
548	9855	Do. . .	Gurranes, . .			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	126	–	126	57	4 9 3	—	24 0 0	8 8 1		
549	9885	Do. . .	Templemartin, .			E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	138	138	65	3 9 4	—	28 0 0	7 18 0		
550	9131	Tullaleaes, .	Tullalease, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	20	54	37	5 5 4	—	3 15 0	2 4 6		
551	9169	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	26	11	37	24	1 13 0	4 0 0	3 2 6	7 0 0	Residence free.	
552	531	Whitechurch, .	Whitechurch,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	149	–	149	72	2 0 1	—	46 3 4	8 0 0		
553	532	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	44	1 5 6	—	31 10 0	8 0 0		
554	5199	Wallstown, .	Wallstown, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	–	72	25	1 1 2	—	28 0 0	5 1 3	Do.	
555	7067	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	54	54	24	1 7 3	—	20 0 0	3 11 11		
556	3828	Youghal, . .	Youghal, Convt.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	653	653	309	9 19 3	—	119 17 6	—		
557	6121	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	76	125	201	86	—	—	—	—		
		Total for County Cork, 557, .								43,539	45,097	88,636	36,055	1,857 16 3	63 6 5	25,013 7 10	5,251 5 10		

COUNTY OF KERRY—235 Schools.

1	1139	Annagh, . .	Blennerville,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	–	155	62	2 19 3	—	67 3 4	—		
2	1140	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	137	137	53	2 3 6	—	30 0 0	—		
3	6537	Do. . .	Derryquay, . .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	82	157	41	1 5 1	—	34 0 0	1 5 6		
4	1276	Aghavallen, .	Ballylongford,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	252	–	252	113	4 7 7	—	91 5 0	10 14 6		
5	1508	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	210	210	85	4 5 0	—	69 6 8	2 6 10	Residence free.	
6	6535	Do. . .	Asdee, .	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	165	–	165	73	7 19 11	—	127 5 0	6 7 6	Garden free.	
7	7009	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	52	2 12 10	—	31 0 0	5 18 0		
8	1480	Ardfert, . .	Ardfert, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	252	–	252	93	3 11 8	—	53 0 0	6 18 6		
9	5380	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	140	140	82	2 1 9	—	47 6 8	2 6 3		
10	1600	Aghadoe, . .	Fosso, .	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	–	127	40	2 0 5	—	18 0 0	10 3 6		
11	9569	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	108	108	39	1 17 0	—	36 16 8	4 2 0		
12	2424	Do. . .	Carhooreigh, .		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	74	182	58	2 3 6	—	40 0 0	8 10 9		
13	5970	Do. . .	Sixmilebridge, .		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	118	94	212	78	3 7 7	—	58 10 0	13 6 7		
14	9304	Do. . .	Raheen, .	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	29	0 16 5	—	26 0 0	4 5 7		
15	9384	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	30	0 18 1	—	21 13 4	3 16 9		
16	2808	Aglish, . .	Ballymillane,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	51	0 9 0	—	38 0 0	10 10 0		
17	2809	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	122	47	3 3 3	—	41 0 0	5 14 2		
18	1145	Ballinculane, .	Knockatee, .		v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	118	72	190	49	3 16 11	—	42 0 0	5 0 0		
19	7563	Do. . .	Glountane, .		v.c.	E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	106	79	185	61	4 1 8	—	25 0 0	6 19 2		
20	8680	Do. . .	Loughfouder, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	60	149	51	2 10 0	—	26 0 0	4 16 11		
21	1277	Ballyheige, .	Boulenshere,	m.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	168	–	168	78	3 4 0	—	88 5 0	11 4 6		
22	1510	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	99	99	31	1 0 9	—	16 0 0	3 18 6		
23	4063	Do. . .	Ballylangane, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	65	63	128	49	1 5 7	—	32 0 0	4 16 6		
24	7116	Do. . .	Kerryhead, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	29	64	27	1 0 6	—	15 0 0	2 18 3		
25	8044	Do. . .	Tiershanahan, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	49	52	101	48	1 11 3	—	31 4 5	3 1 0		
26	2118	Ballynacourty, .	Brackluin, .	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	165	52	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	9 0 0		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
27	2119	Ballynacourty,	Brackluin, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	150	150	55	1	10	4	–	–	–	35	0	0	5	15	0	
28	3761	Ballymacelligot,	Clogher, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	136	–	136	61	2	14	11	–	–	–	38	16	8	6	0	0	
29	3762	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	175	175	63	6	14	1	–	–	–	40	0	0	8	0	0	Residence free.
30	5381	Ballinahaglish,	Chapeltown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	111	80	191	69	4	7	7	–	–	–	58	10	0	8	0	0	
31	9423	Do.	Spa, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	35	1	17	7	–	–	–	24	0	0	5	10	4	
32	9423	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	26		—		–	–	–	16	0	0	4	13	5	
33	6655	Brosna,	Brosna, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	160	–	160	64	3	9	7	–	–	–	39	0	0	17	7	0	
34	9491	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	42	2	13	9	–	–	–	34	0	0	4	17	0	
35	9048	Ballyseedy,	Ballyseedy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	34	1	5	10	–	–	–	25	10	0	1	15	0	
36	9055	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	42	1	5	6	–	–	–	21	0	0	1	10	0	
37	536	Caher,	Caherciveen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	168	9	177	60	7	12	9	–	–	–	67	10	0	9	4	4	
38	2884	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	429	429	230	9	5	0	–	–	–	107	19	2	13	0	0	Do.
39	4996	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	21	42	63	32	2	1	11	–	–	–		—			—		
40	9644	Do.	Ballycarbery Castle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	57	147	66	4	5	3	–	–	–	27	18	4	6	0	0	
41	9645	Do.	Aghatubrid temp. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	125	–	125	60	3	13	8	–	–	–	49	10	0	7	0	0	
42	9646	Do.	Do. do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	113	113	47		—		–	–	–	44	3	4	5	0	0	
43	3352	Castle Island,	Castle Island, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	172	–	172	56	5	17	2	–	–	–	40	8	4	17	12	6	
44	6215	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	85	544	629	311	14	11	1	–	–	–	146	16	8		—		
45	8985	Do.	Do. i.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	188	–	188	60	3	1	8	–	–	–	21	13	4	2	18	11	
46	5870	Do.	Do. No. 2,		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	36	90	27	0	10	6	–	–	–	11	10	0	4	5	0	
47	6656	Do.	Knocknagashel,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	75	182	76	2	2	2	–	–	–	53	0	0	12	0	0	
48	6825	Do.	Ballinacartin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	118	93	211	64	3	2	2	–	–	–	36	5	3	7	16	6	
49	8184	Do.	Scartaglin,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	196	143	339	104	9	19	7	–	–	–	55	6	8	13	9	2	Garden free.
50	4459	Currans,	Currans, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	51	1	18	6	–	–	–	43	0	0	7	10	0	
51	4460	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	102	102	41	1	5	7	–	–	–	20	0	0	3	9	1	
52	6467	Cloghane,	Ballyquin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	49	151	69	1	12	8	–	–	–	48	0	0	5	5	3	
53	7979	Do.	Clohane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	63	141	65	1	7	5	–	–	–	39	5	0	8	7	6	
54	6904	Clogherbrian,	Ballyroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	48	85	35		—		–	–	–	26	11	8		—		
55	1279	Dunnorlin,	Ferriter,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	132	114	246	97	6	1	11	–	–	–	53	0	0	7	5	9	
56	1697	Dunquin,	Vicarstown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	57	117	53	0	5	5	–	–	–	38	0	0	4	0	0	
57	9337	Do.	Blasket Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	19	15	34	17		—		–	–	–	20	0	0		—		
58	2197	Dromod,	Spunkane, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	183	–	183	78	1	11	3	–	–	–	43	0	0	6	10	0	

59	2198	Do.	.	Do. . .	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	212	212	75	7	3	9			44	0	0	3	5	0	
60	4458	Do.	.	Ballinakilly,	.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	77	144	54	1	7	5			47	1	8	4	10	0	
61	4463	Do.	.	Masterguihy,	.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	106	104	210	79	2	14	5			54	10	0	3	5	0	
62	9715	Do.	.	Cahersivane,	.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	74	51	125	64	3	2	1			24	0	0	11	1	2	
63	3263	Dysert,	.	Kilsarcon,	.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	85	226	65	2	1	2			24	0	0	7	0	0	
64	2349	Duagh,	.	Duagh,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	–	123	56	2	10	6			56	16	8	8	8	9	
65	4615	Do.	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	122	50	1	14	0			48	16	8	5	5	7	
66	3590	Do.	.	Trumaragh,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	142	105	247	115	5	16	10			87	15	0	24	7	3	
67	5030	Do.	.	Knockalougha,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	43	114	48	1	9	10			15	0	0	6	3	9	
68	6244	Do.	.	Drumligach,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	52	126	44	2	14	0			24	0	0	7	19	0	Residence free.
69	538	Dingle,	.	Dingle Convent,	f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	502	502	240	25	12	9			109	10	0				
70	5324	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	37	36	73	38	3	17	6									
71	9485	Do.	.	Ballycanneen,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	32	79	26	1	17	0			15	0	0	6	10	0	
72	6420	Finuge,	.	Finuge,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	91	187	78	5	10	9			52	8	4	16	3	4	
73	4251	Galey,	.	Coolard,	.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	167	137	304	131	8	17	3			66	0	0	9	5	0	
74	4762	Glenbeigh,	.	Glenbeigh,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	–	141	47						54	15	0	3	8	2	Do.
75	4763	Do.	.	Do. .	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	122	47	2	8	1			48	10	0	3	0	0	Do.
76	5735	Do.	.	Keelnabrack,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	168	–	168	67	2	16	8			46	11	8	5	16	0	
77	5736	Do.	.	Do. .	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	143	143	50	1	15	3			23	10	0	0	19	11	
78	5169	Kiltallagh,	.	Castlemaine,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	53	2	0	8			42	0	0	6	0	0	
79	5170	Do.	.	Do. .	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	41	0	12	3			25	5	0	4	0	0	
80	5347	Kilcrohane,	.	Direenanar,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	34	1	1	0			15	19	0	5	10	6	
81	5348	Do.	.	Do. .	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	90	90	32						31	13	4	6	0	0	
82	7158	Do.	.	Cahirdaniel,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	126	–	126	48	1	0	0			46	0	0	19	0	0	Garden free.
83	7159	Do.	.	Do. .	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	90	90	37	1	6	4			31	15	0	10	0	0	
84	8251	Do.	.	Sneem Ordinary	Ag.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	186	–	186	63	8	17	0			92	5	10	11	17	2	
				Do. .	evgl		–	–	–	–	54	–	54	14									5	0	0	
85	8252	Do.	.	Do. .	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	152	152	43	1	7	11			50	11	8	5	14	5	
86	9037	Do.	.	Glenlough,	temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	58	143	58	1	6	7			62	10	0	5	10	4	
87	9738	Do.	.	Lohar,	.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	94	58	152	70	1	5	8	4	0 0	22	9	2	8	5	0	
88	5382	Kilflynn,	.	Kilflynn,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	93	234	84	2	10	0			50	0	0	7	6	0	
89	5869	Killemlagh,	.	Portmagee,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	51	120	56	1	11	8			28	0	0	5	12	6	
90	8147	Do.	.	The Glen,	.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	82	59	141	43	3	13	2			46	6	8	5	2	0	
91	6814	Kilcaragh,	.	Lixnaw,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	42	3	6	0			27	18	4	5	0	0	
92	6071	Do.	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	153	153	55	1	17	6			30	0	0	3	8	0	
93	6113	Kilquane,	.	Kilquane,	.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	100	205	70	3	9	6			29	7	5	8	14	6	
94	9931	Do.	.	St. Brendan's,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	6	5	0 0						Returns not available; school recently taken into connexion.
95	6227	Kilmalkedar,	.	Smerwick,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	31	1	5	3			28	0	0	3	8	6	
96	6228	Do.	.	Do. .	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	35	1	1	7			20	0	0				
97	6335	Knockanure,	.	Knockanure,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	98	72	170	78	2	16	7			50	8	4	22	10	0	
98	6726	Kilgobban,	.	Camp,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	88	167	48	3	17	0			24	0	0	8	1	8	
99	2120	Killehenny,	.	Gortnaskehi,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	193	–	193	59	1	5	0			29	0	0	15	13	11	
100	2121	Do.	.	Do. .	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	156	156	62	3	4	0			34	5	6	3	0	0	
101	9769	Do.	.	Rathea,	Temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	68	169	73	3	2	10	5	10 0	18	15	0	10	1	3	
102	2191	Killiney,	.	Castlegregory,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	164	–	164	75	4	12	8			56	1	8	15	10	10	
103	2192	Do.	.	Do. .	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	149	149	77	1	11	0			47	8	4	12	12	10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
104	2464	Kilbonane,	Faha;	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	208	142	350	141	2 13 3	—	105 15 0	14 11 8	
105	5481	Do.	Kilbonane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	44	0 10 0	—	40 0 0	8 12 0	
106	5482	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	41	0 10 3	—	25 5 0	8 11 6	
107	2810	Kilmoyley,	Kilmoyley, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	169	–	169	69	3 10 11	—	39 0 0	7 16 0	Residence free.
108	2811	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	159	159	65	3 1 0	—	31 16 8	8 2 6	Do.
109	2849	Kenmare,	Kenmare, m.	A.	–	Chris.	R.C.	2R.C.	177	–	177	101	5 17 5	—	116 5 0	39 7 0	
110	8818	Do.	Do. parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	27	18	45	26	1 18 7	—	24 0 0	28 6 0	Residence and
111	8320	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	476	559	324	17 4 8	—	202 4 5	10 0 0	garden free.
112	4670	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	46	53	99	39	3 0 0	—	—	—	
113	5119	Do.	Cahir,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	121	64	185	91	3 6 10	—	105 18 4	11 4 0	
114	5235	Do.	Shelbourne, No. 1,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	37	68	32	1 7 5	—	15 15 0	1 16 0	
115	5423	Do.	Goulane,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	33	84	35	1 10 4	—	24 0 0	6 10 0	
116	5659	Do.	Litter,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	28	66	27	1 9 0	—	30 0 0	1 8 0	
117	4760	Killeentierna,	Clounclough, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	29	1 10 6	—	24 0 0	3 15 0	
118	4761	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	123	123	39	0 18 3	—	14 0 0	1 10 0	
119	542	Killury,	Killury, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	–	154	47	1 8 0	—	47 0 0	13 16 6	
120	543	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	29	3 2 3	—	16 0 0	6 16 0	Garden free.
121	2165	Do.	Drumnacurra, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	–	73	26	0 9 3	—	15 0 0	0 6 6	
122	2166	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	26	—	—	16 15 6	2 2 1	
123	3483	Do.	Ballynoe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	77	149	56	2 14 8	—	34 10 0	4 12 0	
124	544	Kilcummin,	Inch, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	–	82	31	1 12 7	—	25 0 0	6 7 2	
125	8607	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	26	0 14 8	—	10 10 0	4 10 0	
126	1703	Do.	Gneveguillagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	188	–	188	66	3 8 11	—	48 0 0	2 4 2	
127	3686	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	158	158	66	3 1 5	—	47 0 0	2 0 6	
128	1704	Do.	Rathmore, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	252	–	252	103	5 9 6	—	62 13 4	7 1 9	
129	2995	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	–	395	395	145	8 18 5	—	102 3 4	5 16 0	
130	2979	Do.	Clashnagarane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	48	1 12 5	—	24 0 0	9 11 1	
131	2980	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	51	0 15 3	—	21 0 0	8 10 6	
132	9090	Do.	Shrone, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	125	–	125	53	1 7 8	—	48 0 0	3 13 10	
133	9091	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	150	150	42	2 11 0	—	34 0 0	1 10 0	
134	1199	Knockane,	Cullinagh, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	196	–	196	73	2 18 4	—	47 0 0	2 9 6	Residence free.
135	2708	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	192	192	82	3 13 5	—	60 0 0	3 18 4	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
180	8062	Killahan,	Clounkeen,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	61	148	61	3	0	0				40	0	0	4	18	9	
181	9302	Do.	Glenflesk,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	51	135	49	1	8	7				46	0	0	6	5	0	
182	9209	Kilgarrylander,	Castledrum, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	149	–	149	55	2	15	5				18	0	0	5	2	6	Garden free.
183	9338	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	173	173	72	3	6	2				26	16	8	6	10	6	Do.
184	9452	Keel,	Shanakeale,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–							8	0	0				No returns;
185	1797	Listowel,	Listowel, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	398	–	398	155	10	9	0				165	6	8	42	17	6	school closed
186	4062	Do.	Do. Convent f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	679	679	349	7	0	9				137	10	1				during greater
187	4314	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	68	62	130	67	3	1	6										part of year.
188	4064	Liselton,	Ballyconry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	139	114	253	121	5	14	6				68	15	6	3	12	0	
189	7381	Do.	Liselton,		E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	121	113	234	84	2	10	0				40	0	0	7	13	0	
190	2418	Molahiffe,	Knockaderry, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	180	–	180	73	4	17	3				72	0	0	6	15	6	Residence free.
191	2419	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	168	168	68	4	16	10				40	0	0	14	15	6	Do.
192	7990	Do.	Ballyfinnane, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	53	1	16	11				56	0	0	2	17	3	
193	7991	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	111	111	50	1	8	6				41	16	8	4	0	0	
194	7848	Murhur,	Murhur, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	241	–	241	120	8	8	9				66	11	8	30	0	0	
195	7849	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	–	239	239	115	7	6	0				65	8	4	30	0	0	
196	9179	Minnard,	Minnard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	82	189	78	1	9	11				32	0	0	5	6	7	
197	4461	O'Dorney,	O'Dorney, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	37	1	5	0				24	0	0	7	4	3	
198	4462	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	41	0	10	3				30	0	0	5	9	0	
199	3784	Prior,	Imelaghmore, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	48	2	6	5				47	15	0	5	13	7	
200	4858	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	32							20	0	0	3	4	0	
201	9189	Do.	Ballinskelligs,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	53	0	7	6				22	0	0				Closed for last quarter; average from Inspector's report.
202	8349	Do.	Do. m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	3	5	0	0							Schools open
203	8350	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	4	5	0	0							since 1st
204	1699	Rattoo,	Ballyduff, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	188	–	188	74	4	0	0				60	5	0	7	8	0	Oct., 1867,
205	2493	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	59	3	0	9				31	10	0	4	9	3	only.
206	3132	Do.	Slievavadarra, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	36	3	1	2				21	10	0	2	6	3	Garden free.
207	3133	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	34	0	10	3				20	0	0	1	15	0	
208	9410	Ratass,	Dromtaker, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	45	2	3	1				31	15	0	4	15	6	
209	9411	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	35	2	12	4				24	11	8	3	0	0	

210	3860	Do.	Tralee Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2 R.C.	R.C.	168	172	340	196	13 9 7	—	5 10 0	—		
211	6962	Do.	Do. Gaol,		Gov.	Gaol.	2 R.C.	—	36	8	44	4	—	—	—	—		
212	5517	Stradbally,	Magharees,	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	87	69	156	80	4 15 11	—	90 13 4	12 0 0		
213	1702	Do.	Farrinakilli,	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	64	65	129	42	2 7 0	—	32 0 0	5 19 11		
214	1399	Tuosist,	Danrus,	A.	—	Chris.	R.C.	R.C.	84	77	161	72	5 6 7	—	71 8 4	28 8 10		
215	5480	Do.	Lehud,	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	93	62	155	52	0 14 7	—	43 10 0	6 0 0		
216	5484	Do.	Shelbourne, No. 2,	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	48	49	97	40	—	—	31 12 2	3 6 0		
217	8530	Do.	Laragh, m.	v.c.	—	Chris.	R.C.	—	127	—	127	35	1 10 5	—	34 6 8	14 10 0		
218	7615	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	—	Chris.	R.C.	—	—	104	104	44	1 9 11	—	31 16 8	14 0 0	Residence free.	
219	6091	Do.	Lansdowne Ord. Ag.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	100	53	153	60	2 2 11	—	61 14 8	9 0 0	Garden free.	
220	4759	Templenoe,	Ruscussane, m.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	117	—	117	45	1 7 11	—	18 0 0	6 16 0		
221	5349	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	92	92	35	1 7 10	—	22 0 0	3 7 6		
222	5148	Do.	Geraghsallagh,	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	18	22	40	21	1 7 2	—	15 0 0	2 12 0		
223	5422	Do.	Direen,	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	41	26	67	30	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	6 0 0		
224	7813	Do.	Dirreendarragh Ord. Agricultural, m.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	135	—	135	44	—	—	52 5 0	10 0 0	Garden free.	
225	7814	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	113	113	36	3 4 10	—	42 7 6	6 8 0		
226	9260	Tralee,	Listellick, m.	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	91	—	91	36	—	—	19 10 0	5 0 0		
227	9261	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	83	83	30	2 16 1	—	27 0 0	4 0 0		
228	545	Do.	Tralee Convent, f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	778	778	381	14 3 7	—	177 19 2	—		
229	9266	Do.	Do. f. No. 2.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	295	295	148	4 7 9	3 5 5	66 12 9	—		
230	3215	Valentia,	Valentia, m.	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	168	—	168	58	—	—	42 12 6	—		
231	3216	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	148	148	67	1 12 0	—	41 12 3	4 19 1		
232	7887	Do.	Knightstown, m.	v.c.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	88	—	88	38	2 1 8	—	34 8 4	20 0 0		
233	7888	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	—	72	72	30	1 9 7	—	26 10 0	6 5 0		
234	6695	Ventry,	Ventry, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	85	—	85	32	1 5 9	—	18 0 0	1 16 6		
235	7244	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	86	86	37	—	—	20 0 0	2 5 3		
		Total for County Kerry, 235,							18,477	19,084	37,561	15,323	705 5 5	27 15 5	9,826 12 6	1,608 1 0		

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—204 Schools.

1	552	Abington,	Kishyquirk, m.		—	E.C.	R.C.	—	93	—	93	41	3 6 4	—	51 15 0	10 19 0	Garden free.	
2	553	Do.	Do. f.		—	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	—	96	96	48	4 0 10	—	49 0 0	11 8 6	Residence free.	
3	5880	Do.	Murroe, m.	v.c.	—	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	227	—	227	73	3 7 0	—	46 19 11	6 9 6	Res. & garden free.	
4	5881	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	—	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	—	200	200	58	1 11 3	—	46 16 8	5 0 0	Do.	
5	1281	Ardagh,	Ardagh, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	157	—	157	66	2 17 5	—	45 0 6	11 12 0		
6	2222	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	138	138	65	5 14 2	—	49 0 6	7 14 6		
7	4877	Do.	Killaghteen,		—	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	89	101	190	54	4 18 11	—	69 7 9	18 10 5	Residence free.	
8	8783	Do.	Ballyloghane, m.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	91	—	91	47	1 5 10	—	25 13 4	13 15 0		
9	8784	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	113	113	48	2 1 8	—	39 0 0	16 14 6		
10	1756	Aglish Cormick,	Cloverfield, m.	v.r.s.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	93	—	93	29	1 17 6	—	27 11 8	4 0 0		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11	1775	Aglish Cormick,	Cloverfield, f.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	23	1 5 0	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
12	2039	Askeaton,	Askeaton, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	226	–	226	77	4 17 1	—	90 10 0	23 12 8	
13	2040	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	155	155	65	2 11 4	—	58 5 0	15 1 9	Residence free.
14	8050	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104	106	210	78	1 9 10	—	46 0 0	6 8 2	
15	2539	Abbeyfeale,	Abbeyfeale, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	231	–	231	109	2 10 0	—	107 0 0	20 0 0	
16	7439	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	178	178	95	3 5 6	—	68 13 4	18 0 0	
17	7230	Do.	Meenkilly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	124	123	247	78	3 2 4	—	57 6 8	8 7 5	
18	7504	Do.	Ballybehy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	78	165	62	1 5 0	—	70 13 4	15 0 0	
19	8401	Do.	Dromtrasna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	105	129	234	88	2 11 7	—	57 16 8	14 18 1	
20	6657	Adare,	Shountrade,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	71	151	53	3 11 6	—	58 8 4	16 12 0	
21	8926	Do.	Adare,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	54	43	97	45	2 14 8	—	57 0 0	13 0 0	Do.
22	9296	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	295	295	134	8 3 0	3 5 5	84 3 4	—	
23	8211	Athlacca,	Athlacca,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	117	88	205	89	6 14 6	—	85 0 0	41 0 0	
24	8419	Ardpatrick,	Ardpatrick, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	157	–	157	75	2 5 3	—	69 15 0	27 16 8	Do.
25	8427	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	66	4 6 11	—	62 15 0	31 10 0	Do.
26	1865	Ballybrood,	Caherline,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	136	90	226	70	3 5 9	—	64 5 0	18 0 0	
27	2909	Ballingarry,	Ballingarry, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	225	–	225	99	7 15 11	—	100 6 1	18 10 0	
28	2910	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	207	207	79	4 2 1	—	63 10 0	11 1 6	
29	7027	Do.	Glenbrohane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	–	154	69	4 5 0	—	48 18 4	9 10 0	
30	7028	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	125	125	67	0 9 0	—	40 3 4	10 0 0	
31	7406	Do.	Granagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	122	101	223	102	6 12 8	—	67 5 0	26 0 0	
32	5930	Ballylanders,	Ballylanders, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	213	–	213	67	1 6 0	—	65 16 8	8 6 0	
33	5931	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	208	208	72	3 6 4	—	70 14 5	12 11 6	
34	7222	Banogue,	Banogue, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	150	–	150	59	5 0 9	—	59 3 4	18 5 6	Garden free.
35	7223	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	123	42	3 15 1	—	50 11 8	8 4 1	
36	7857	Boher,	Eyon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	31	1 13 0	—	25 10 0	7 5 6	Residence free.
37	7858	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	26	0 7 1	—	26 0 0	7 0 0	Do.
38	8572	Bruree,	Bruree,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	139	91	230	90	8 5 7	—	68 16 8	25 14 9	Do.
39	557	Caherconlish,	Inch St. Laurence,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	97	85	182	72	5 1 8	—	66 0 0	12 10 0	
40	558	Do.	Kilmurry,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	75	127	40	0 17 0	—	30 14 5	6 5 0	
41	5909	Do.	Caherconlish,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	64	73	137	48	1 9 0	—	32 0 0	5 0 0	
42	8342	Do.	Bohermore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	25	79	32	—	—	24 0 0	7 1 0	Do.

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
87	561	Killeedy,	Raheenagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	129	–	129	51	6 18 9	—	63 10 0	12 13 6	
88	7309	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	123	55	1 18 8	—	40 0 0	15 6 6	
89	7317	Do.	Glengurt, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	178	–	178	75	3 5 11	—	56 16 8	15 10 0	
90	7329	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	161	161	64	3 17 9	—	69 0 0	13 10 0	
91	7357	Do.	Ashford, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	124	–	124	61	6 12 9	—	34 5 0	19 13 0	
92	8476	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	142	142	59	2 9 8	—	30 0 0	10 15 6	
93	7376	Do.	Herbertstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	–	141	60	1 17 6	—	64 0 0	8 15 6	Residence free.
94	563	Killeenagariff,	Ahane, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	50	3 8 3	—	47 0 0	27 4 0	Do.
95	563	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	54	54	28	1 1 7	—	21 0 0	6 9 0	
96	564	Kilfinnane,	Kilfinnane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	194	–	194	71	5 2 7	—	50 0 0	30 19 6	
97	5905	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	182	182	72	1 10 5	—	72 0 0	22 0 0	
98	1548	Killagholehane,	Broadford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	54	1 11 5	—	36 10 0	4 0 0	
99	7087	Do.	Knocktoosh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	104	102	206	84	2 4 9	—	51 10 0	10 4 6	
100	1935	Kilmallock,	SS.Peter&Paul's,m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	278	–	278	111	6 3 0	—	75 8 4	31 5 6	
101	8157	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	257	257	111	6 15 1	—	108 10 0	20 10 0	
102	3066	Do.	Kilmallock Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	3R.C.	–	90	92	182	104	5 17 10	—	6 10 0	—	
103	1986	Kilteely,	Kilteely, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	62	1 12 10	—	60 12 2	9 10 6	
104	1987	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	174	174	83	3 6 0	—	59 3 4	12 5 0	
105	2511	Kilcornan,	Kilcornan,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	99	85	184	61	3 19 3	—	80 0 0	14 12 3	Garden free.
106	3231	Kilfergus,	Glin, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	178	–	178	64	2 7 9	—	50 8 4	7 10 0	
107	3238	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	152	152	77	4 19 9	—	70 3 4	20 10 0	
108	6021	Do.	Glin Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	26	16	42	26	3 1 10	—	2 0 0	—	
109	3931	Kilcolman,	Kilcolman, v.t.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	173	114	287	100	8 15 0	—	100 2 6	28 10 0	Residence free.
110	4169	Kilmeedy,	Feenagh, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	179	–	179	91	2 4 8	—	78 3 4	20 0 0	
111	4470	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	183	183	72	3 13 4	—	67 0 0	18 0 0	
112	7161	Do.	Kilmeedy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	137	–	137	59	2 12 11	—	45 15 0	4 12 6	
113	7959	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	61	2 16 3	—	41 10 0	10 0 0	
114	5195	Knockainy,	Knockainy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	40	—	—	34 0 0	11 15 0	Garden free.
115	7117	Do.	Loughgur,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	141	94	235	83	5 8 11	—	59 3 4	18 0 0	Residence free.
116	8902	Do.	Bottomstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	113	80	193	81	4 19 0	—	83 6 8	20 0 0	Do.
117	9157	Do.	Knockainey, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	137	137	63	2 13 6	—	44 12 2	15 9 3	Garden free.
118	5564	Kilkeedy,	Tervoe 1st class agl.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	139	–	139	52	4 14 5	4 16 0	93 11 8	13 7 6	Residence free.
119	5932	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	145	145	56	3 19 1	—	52 6 8	23 0 0	

120	6494	Knockaderry,	Knockaderry,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	–	123	59	1	12	5	—	55	0	0	12	10	0	
121	6495	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	97	50	2	15	2	—	34	0	0	7	10	0	
122	6426	Killeely.	Thomondgate,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	38	1	1	9	—	20	0	0	4	9	6	Do.
123	6516	Kildimo,	Kildimo,	m.	v.c.	–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C.	126	–	126	62	2	15	2	—	75	5	0	15	11	0	Do.
124	6517	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	97	47	2	18	9	—	65	10	0	11	0	0	Do.
125	7699	Knocklong,	Knocklong,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	157	–	157	68	4	14	2	—	66	6	8	21	0	0	
126	7208	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	150	150	64	3	13	2	—	46	13	4	14	17	6	
127	7237	Kilflynn,	Ballyorgan,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	28		—		—	24	0	0	7	10	0	
128	8246	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	59	59	27		–		—	16	0	0	3	0	0	
129	7310	Kilcullane,	Herbertstown,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	59		—		—	60	10	0	13	9	10	Do.
130	7748	Kilmurray,	Monaleen,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	49	3	6	9	—	33	13	4	8	4	6	
131	7916	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	35	1	12	6	—	16	0	0	5	2	11	
132	8144	Knocken,	Knockea,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	132	132	55	3	11	5	—	30	16	8	7	4	0	
133	8760	Kilmoylan,	Clounleharde,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	37	3	4	6	—	18	0	0	5	0	0	
134	8761	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	39	2	15	8	—	17	6	8	3	0	0	
135	9318	Kilfenney,	Kilfenney,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	34	1	5	0	—	26	10	0	10	0	0	
136	9319	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	27	2	10	0	—	14	5	0	6	0	0	
137	9181	Kilbreedymajor,	Bulgaden,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	182	–	182	80	5	5	4	—	77	19	2	24	0	0	
138	9182	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	111	111	51	1	13	8	—	55	16	8	20	0	0	
139	9596	Lower Connelloe,	Duxtown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	74	53	127	44	2	19	3	—	38	0	0	6	0	0	
140	566	Monagay,	Glenmore,			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	104	119	223	81	6	12	3	—	90	15	0	17	15	6	
141	2358	Do.	Templeglentane,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	228	–	228	90	5	1	5	—	57	19	2	21	0	0	Res. free, with garden.
142	2359	Do.	Do.	f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	193	193	84	3	4	5	—	76	6	8	18	0	0	
143	8847	Monagea,	Newcastle adult,	evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	–	59	15		—		—	10	0	0		—		
144	1934	Mahoonagh,	Feohanagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	128	101	229	105	5	5	8	—	83	1	8	30	19	9	Do.
145	5773	Do.	Mahoonagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	150	108	258	116	5	0	7	—	114	3	4	26	0	0	
146	4466	Monasteranenagh	Ballymartin,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	125	88	213	95	4	11	1	—	51	3	4	21	10	0	
147	4764	Mungret,	Patrickswell,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	–	129	44	1	17	3	—	52	0	0	5	7	3	Residence free.
148	4765	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	42	1	5	0	—	32	18	4	4	11	1	Do.
149	6969	Do.	Limerick 1st cl. Ag. (at Mungret),		v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	49		—		—	98	10	0	19	19	10	
150	8141	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	–	106	106	43											
151	9886	Morgans,	Mountpleasant,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	51	1	7	6	4 10 0	6	0	0	6	4	8	
152	9887	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	78	78	51	1	7	6	4 10 0	7	18	4	3	0	0	
153	9758	Meanus,	Meanus,			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	112	101	213	91	9	14	7	6 0 0	28	1	8	15	9	9	
154	9702	Nantinan,	St. James,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	153	–	153	46	9	10	0	—	24	0	0	5	9	6	Residence & garden free.
155	9703	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	136	136	49	1	5	4	—	28	16	8	5	12	0	
156	3010	Newcastle,	Newcastle Workho.			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	50	50	100	39	2	15	7	—	2	10	0		—		
157	6032	Newcastle,	St. Catherine's Con.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	573	573	306	14	19	5	—	172	14	7		—		
158	7275	Oola,	Oola,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	180	–	180	78	6	12	7	—	63	8	4	23	0	0	
159	7274	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	64	3	11	10	—	56	0	0	25	12	3	
160	1282	Rathkeale,	Rathkeale,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	–	135	58	3	10	10	—	32	13	4	9	9	10	
161	1511	Do.	Do.	f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	65	93	33	2	3	4	—	26	0	0	5	0	4	
162	3415	Do.	Do. Workh.	m.		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	72	85	157	76	5	11	2	—		—			—		
163	6569	Do.	St. Anne's Conv.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	494	494	198	6	18	9	—	114	12	9	10	0	0	
164	2540	Robertstown,	Mt. Trenchard,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	101	–	101	41	2	15	11	—	38	6	8	11	10	0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
165	3131	Robertstown,	Mt. Trenchard, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	38	1	7	0	—			33	3	4	9	0	0	
166	2813	Do.	Foynes, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	105	–	105	49	3	13	6	—			30	15	0	15	0	0	
167	2814	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	104	50	1	7	5	—			55	3	4	10	19	6	Residence free.
168	5643	Do.	Mount Trenchard Central 1st cl. Ag.	V.C.	–	E.C.	2R.C.	–	14	–	14	6		—		—			46	0	0	—			Garden free.
169	7861	Rathronan,	Athea, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	216	–	216	87	4	13	10	—			74	15	0	15	0	0	
170	7862	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	173	173	73	4	8	10	—			34	0	0	10	0	0	
171	8797	Rockhill,	Rockhill, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	36	1	17	2	—			20	8	4	10	6	8	
172	8798	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	89	89	45	2	0	2	—			37	0	0	10	5	0	
173	2289	Do.	Castleconnell, m.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—			—			—			Attendance included under new vested schools.
174	5836	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—			—			—			Residence free.
175	556	Stradbally,	Mount Shannon, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	4	90	94	41	1	1	3	—			24	0	0	11	1	0	
176	9685	Do.	Castleconnell, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	168	–	168	57	1	18	6	8	5	5	38	13	4	12	7	4	
177	9686	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	171	171	53	1	15	2	6	0	0	31	1	8	6	16	8	
178	7421	Do.	Mount Pellier,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	77	50	127	29		—		4	5	5	34	7	8	5	6	3	
179	3786	Shanid,	Shanagolden, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	145	–	145	64	4	10	5	—			82	10	0	15	8	3	
180	4184	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	91	91	48		—		—			54	0	0	11	10	0	
181	4587	Do.	Do. i.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	49	61	110	59		—		—			36	14	2	10	0	0	Do.
182	5639	St. Mary's,	Limerick adult evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	24	2	12	6	—			20	0	0	4	17	9	
183	8827	Do.	Do. Mechanics' Institute, evg.		–	E.C. R.C.	R.C.	–	125	–	125	22		—		—			10	0	0	11	5	4	
184	6141	Do.	Villiers, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	61	–	61	28	3	3	3	—			52	0	0	39	6	8	Do.
185	6031	St. Munchin's,	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	8	36	44	22	1	7	3	3	5	5	11	13	4	33	3	2	Do.
186	570	Do.	SS. Mary's and Munchin's Conv.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	1,211	1,211	484	28	14	7	—			245	1	3	—			
187	5554	Do.	St. Mary's do. f.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	–	119	119	30		—		—			10	0	0	—			
188	6934	St. John's,	St. John's-square, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	215	–	215	66	8	6	11	—			62	16	8	34	2	11	
189	6936	Do.	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	900	900	343	7	8	0	—			167	18	4	—			
190	6935	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	189	–	189	45	1	6	9	—			22	0	0	6	4	0	
191	9657	St. Michael's,	Pery-square, m. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	–	155	71		—		—			30	15	0	4	10	10	
192	5143	Do.	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	659	659	284	8	15	2	—			138	1	3	—			

193	6970	St. Michael's, .	Limerick Dist. Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	230	–	230	116										
194	6971	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	–	195	195	88										
195	6972	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	103	94	197	93	23	2	0	6	13	3	797	16	7	160	12	3	
196	6973	Do. . .	Do. Maritime, .	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	88	–	88	17													
197	5547	Do. . .	Sexton-st. Conv. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	1,218	1,218	447	46	19	6	–			220	2	1	100	0	0	
198	9595	St. Patrick's, .	St. Patrick's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	219	–	219	73	3	9	2	–			57	4	5	15	9	0	
199	9578	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	207	207	74	1	7	2	–			48	0	0	11	17	6	
200	5058	St. Nicholas, .	Limerick Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	–	–	–	–	–	257	13	4	11	–			—			—			Returns not available; average attendance taken from Inspector's report.
201	7207	Templebreeden,	Knockane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	113	96	209	92	1	19	1	–			68	0	0	20	7	6	
202	7480	Tuogh, . .	Cappamore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	213	–	213	69	2	18	4	–			54	0	0	17	1	0	
203	7515	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	206	206	83	3	0	10	–			57	8	4	20	1	2	
204	7569	Do. . .	Tineteriffe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	72	167	65	2	17	3	–			39	15	0	16	10	0	
		Total for County Limerick, 204, .							15,912	18,510	34,422	14,208	742	7	3	60	1	9	11,160	19	1	2,770	1	8	

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—284 Schools.

1	571	Ardmayle, .	Ardmayle, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	33	75	18	1	11	0	–			18	0	0	1	10	0	
2	2670	Do. . .	Nodstown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	–	76	26	3	12	6	–			24	0	0	4	11	0	
3	3327	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	23	1	7	3	–			20	0	0	3	16	10	
4	616	Aghnameadle, .	Toomyvara, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	40	1	10	6	–			34	5	0	5	7	1	
5	8734	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	133	133	42	0	12	2	–			22	1	8	4	13	1	
6	6406	Do. . .	Borrisnafarney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	54	99	33	0	12	9	–			12	10	0	1	1	0	
7	6826	Do. . .	Ballinlough, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	80	155	40	0	14	9	–			15	0	0	2	16	2	
8	6697	Ardfinnan, .	Ardfinnan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	–	92	35	1	10	0	–			37	3	4	2	2	7	
9	7715	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	30				–			31	16	8	2	5	4	
10	573	Buolick, . .	Ballysloe, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	68	57	125	50	1	0	6	–			34	10	0	6	0	0	Residence and garden free.
11	574	Do. . .	Clonmiclane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	82	60	142	50	1	13	6	–			61	18	4	13	6	0	
12	575	Do. . .	Gortnahoe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	31	1	9	5	–			18	0	0	4	7	10	
13	5308	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	58	58	26	0	6	4	–			20	0	0	1	11	0	Residence free.
14	1283	Ballycahill, .	Ballycahill, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	37	1	18	6	–			34	3	4	8	19	3	
15	1569	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	28	1	17	10	–			33	3	4	1	18	0	
16	2208	Ballyclerihan, .	Clerihan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	197	–	197	76	5	11	1	–			90	16	8	14	9	0	
17	2638	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	48	2	1	3	–			23	3	4	4	15	0	
18	3227	Ballingarry, .	Kilcommans, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	41	1	11	0	–			40	13	4	18	1	0	Do.
19	6861	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	112	112	28	2	5	3	–			61	3	4	5	19	0	Residence free with fuel.
20	6034	Do. . .	Pike, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	58	118	40	1	10	2	–			38	0	0	3	19	1	
21	7048	Do. . .	Mohober, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	50	125	44	3	6	5	–			42	0	0	3	15	0	
22	7049	Do. . .	Copper, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	127	54	181	56	2	0	11	–			60	15	0	24	2	7	
23	7201	Do. . .	Boulakeale, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	65	148	46	4	16	1	–			42	18	4	11	2	9	
24	8831	Do. . .	Ballingarry. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	34	116	150	66	6	11	6	–			61	3	4	8	16	4	Garden.
25	4002	Ballybacon, .	Croagh, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	36	1	9	9	–			22	5	0	3	18	9	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.					In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.					
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
26	5615	Ballybacon.	Gormanstown 1st Class Agricul.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	2R.C.	–	104	–	104	40	2 11 1	—	124 0 0	7 2 0	
27	6814	Do.	Gormanstown, f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	–	107	107	45				3 2 4	
28	4130	Borrisokane,	Borrisokane, m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	–	182	62	1 10 7	—	46 0 0	8 14 4	
29	4131	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	185	185	57	3 6 9	—	75 5 0	12 16 4	
30	3694	Do.	Kyle Park 1st Cl. Agr.	v.c.	–	E.C.	2R.C.	E.C.	144	–	144	46	2 7 3	3 15 0	121 5 0	8 7 11	Residence free with fuel.
31	4221	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	28	—	—	35 10 0	1 14 4	
32	9031	Do.	Borrisokane Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	26	22	48	32	1 7 2	—	—	—	
33	4215	Bruis,	Mount Bruis,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	70	168	60	2 15 2	—	32 15 0	19 15 0	
34	8666	Barnane Ely,	Barnane, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	47	98	28	1 5 11	—	17 0 0	2 8 4	
35	6547	Bourney,	St. Cronan's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	26	0 15 9	—	28 0 0	2 4 6	
36	6662	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	36	1 5 3	—	41 5 8	2 10 8	
37	8793	Do.	Corriganeen,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	7 0 0	—	School temporarily closed.
38	9527	Do.	Boulabane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	81	180	65	3 8 3	—	38 0 0	3 18 6	
39	6661	Ballinarague,	Lisduff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	41	116	41	4 4 0	—	24 10 0	2 18 9	
40	7440	Ballygriffin,	Ballinahinch,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	89	65	154	45	4 14 2	—	55 11 6	18 8 10	
41	8608	Burgess Big,	Burgess, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	43	1 12 1	—	22 0 0	5 10 0	Residence free.
42	8697	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	121	121	50	1 16 11	—	30 10 0	14 12 1	Do.
43	8692	Ballymackey,	Clash,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	64	108	33	0 7 9	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	
44	2237	Ballysheehan,	Dually,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	87	165	55	1 17 2	—	57 10 0	10 19 6	
45	6698	Ballynaclough,	Ballynaclough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	31	97	21	1 4 9	—	24 0 0	1 8 6	
46	7047	Ballymarkery,	Ballinree,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	59	119	31	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	5 10 0	
47	576	Caher,	Caher, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	164	–	164	61	3 16 4	—	61 10 0	21 8 0	
48	577	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	131	131	53	4 5 8	—	36 0 0	6 15 0	Do.
49	578	Clonoulty,	Clonoulty, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	175	–	175	71	5 5 4	—	52 8 10	22 10 6	
50	6456	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	136	136	55	3 0 9	1 0 0	61 18 4	15 0 0	
51	582	Do.	Rossmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	67	156	67	2 19 5	—	67 13 4	15 18 6	
52	1181	Do.	Ballagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	50	74	29	0 15 3	—	20 0 0	4 7 6	
53	8224	Do.	Glenough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	51	109	40	1 8 10	—	40 0 0	5 10 7	
54	584	Cloneen,	Cloneen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	86	65	151	51	3 8 3	—	55 0 0	10 4 5	
55	1706	Clogher,	Cloneyharp,	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	45	90	33	0 19 2	—	19 11 1	5 7 6	
56	8215	Do.	Turraheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	56	134	58	—	—	38 0 0	15 7 6	
57	2077	Cloughprior,	Carney, f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	48	100	24	1 2 9	—	16 0 0	2 7 6	

58	3328	Crohane, . .	Mardyke, . m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	132	–	132	57	2 18 1	—	71 15 0	17 4 8	Res. free with
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	61	–	61	24				5 18 6	fuel & garden.
59	7498	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	114	114	48	1 11 3	—	71 10 0	15 2 4	Do.
60	6660	Crohane, . .	Crohane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	49	101	39	1 12 10	—	19 0 0	9 11 7	
61	3348	Cloghjordan, .	Cloghjordan, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	84	149	333	108	4 0 2	—	93 18 10	30 10 4	Residence free.
62	9956	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	15	34	49	18	—	—		2 0 0	
63	4542	Colman, . .	Colman, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	42	75	28	0 6 0	—	24 0 0	1 18 9	
64	5384	Cordangan, .	Cordangan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	22	45	67	26	0 11 1	—	15 10 0	8 18 1	
65	5802	Clonbeg, . .	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	53	130	51	1 14 0	—	48 5 0	12 0 0	
66	7721	Do. . .	Gurtavoher, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	45	92	38	1 5 9	—	18 0 0	7 4 6	
67	8072	Do. . .	Lisvernane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	129	71	200	68	3 17 1	—	30 10 0	10 0 0	
68	9348	Corbally, . .	Corville, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	52	108	160	53	2 8 6	—	42 6 8	8 1 6	
69	9550	Do. . .	Knock, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	58	109	45	3 0 8	—	50 0 6	7 7 2	
70	3414	Do. . .	Roscrea Workhouse		P.L.	Gds.	2R C.	–	25	50	75	49	2 4 10	—		—	
71	3546	Carrick-on-Suir,	Carrick-on-Suir do.		P.L.	Gds.	2R C.	–	144	113	257	30	8 15 3	—		—	
72	7116	Castletown Arra,	Castletown Arra, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	36	1 16 3	—	29 8 4	6 12 0	
73	7119	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	39	3 4 9	—	29 10 0	7 6 8	
74	7736	Do. . .	Corbally, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	–	118	36	1 16 5	—	17 0 0	7 17 6	
75	7854	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	28	1 6 2	—	19 5 0	2 13 9	
76	7247	Cullen, . .	Cullen, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	41	1 17 9	—	31 16 8	13 10 0	Do.
77	7203	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	126	126	50	10 3 8	—	52 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
78	8020	Clonbullogue, .	Tankerstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	116	95	211	93	2 15 1	—	82 3 4	14 14 6	
79	572	Donohill, . .	Anacarty, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	46	1 8 0	—	17 0 0	8 15 10	
80	8957	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	61	2 15 9	—	41 6 8	12 0 0	
81	1880	Do. . .	Garryshane, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	48	4 13 6	—	38 1 8	10 0 0	
82	1887	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	124	124	60	1 7 9	—	42 0 0	9 4 0	
83	5094	Do. . .	Mohoragh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	58	61	119	55	2 13 0	—	39 10 0	5 15 0	
84	8533	Do. . .	Carhue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	32	67	31	1 5 9	—	32 0 0	8 4 6	
85	585	Drom, . .	Drom, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	87	157	56	1 11 6	—	36 3 4	10 0 0	
86	586	Durrow, . .	Gurteen, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	31	1 9 3	—	28 6 8	6 0 0	
87	5435	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	30	1 0 6	—	25 0 0	3 1 0	
88	3367	Do. . .	Annagh, . .	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	58	126	37	2 10 9	—	33 10 0	6 6 0	
89	7231	Drangan, . .	Drangan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	51	3 17 1	—	25 13 4	6 17 6	
90	7232	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	104	48	2 9 10	—	42 13 4	3 0 0	
91	5040	Eglish, . .	Eglish, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	–	92	29	0 10 5	—	24 0 0	2 3 0	
92	5041	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	23	0 17 3	—	14 0 0	1 1 6	
93	6551	Emly, . .	Emly, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	144	47	1 18 9	—	33 0 0	9 10 0	
94	7433	Emly, . .	Emly, . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	192	192	66	1 5 0	—	65 6 8	17 10 0	Do.
95	587	Fennor, . .	Graigue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	69	146	57	3 15 7	—	43 0 0	9 5 0	Garden.
96	588	Do. . .	Urard, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	69	48	117	37	1 3 6	—	35 0 0	3 15 0	
97	2459	Fethard, . .	Fethard, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	199	–	199	76	2 14 0	—	46 13 4	9 13 7	
98	8903	Do. . .	Do. Convent f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	445	445	276	6 13 7	—	98 2 4	—	
99	590	Glenkeen, .	Borrisoleigh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	155	–	155	58	3 0 11	—	57 16 4	20 0 0	
100	3486	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	188	188	62	3 6 8	—	53 3 4	7 7 6	
101	591	Do. . .	Isleigh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	94	60	154	58	2 10 7	—	46 0 0	5 7 0	
102	3282	Do. . .	Garrangreena, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	53	104	36	1 3 9	—	18 0 0	5 5 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
103	8008	Glenkeen,	Coolderry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	51	129	39	1 8 2	—	28 3 4	6 10 0	
104	4924	Graystown,	Noan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	64	45	109	37	1 7 0	—	37 0 0	5 9 0	
105	5111	Glenbane,	Glenbane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	65	165	63	2 14 10	—	46 15 0	15 0 0	
106	7595	Grangemockler,	Grangemockler, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	172	–	172	54	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	15 10 10	
107	7596	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	47	1 8 8	—	40 0 0	11 0 0	
108	1811	Holycross,	Holycross, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	44	0 14 9	—	19 5 0	9 10 0	
109	1965	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	35	0 15 3	—	20 0 0	6 0 6	
110	9181	Horeabbey,	Horeabbey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	20	54	21	0 13 0	—	18 0 0	1 18 0	
111	7911	Iffa & Offa, West	Croagh, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	80	80	34	1 10 9	—	22 0 0	3 13 6	
112	2835	Inch,	Inch, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	37	1 18 1	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	
113	2836	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	43	2 1 3	—	31 6 8	4 15 0	
114	595	Kilcooly,	New Bermingham,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	68	153	61	1 7 9	—	28 0 0	11 0 0	Res. & garden free.
115	596	Kilcash,	Kilcash, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	–	118	42	1 5 8	—	24 0 0	13 11 6	Residence free.
116	6874	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	28	3 3 10	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
117	598	Kiltinan,	Killusty,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	47	105	48	2 7 5	—	33 6 1	7 13 0	
118	1284	Kilcomenty,	Birdhill, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	–	69	26	—	—	18 0 0	3 7 6	
119	3970	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	30	0 10 6	—	16 0 0	2 17 0	
120	1402	Killea,	Killea, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	27	—	—	35 15 0	3 17 2	
121	1610	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	36	1 5 3	—	34 10 0	3 15 0	
122	1559	Killaloan,	Newtown Anner,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	123	106	229	46	1 8 1	—	62 13 4	10 0 0	Do.
123	1579	Kilfithmore,	Ballintonty,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	48	107	33	1 5 6	—	37 3 4	7 14 8	
124	1705	Kilnarath,	Rossfinch, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	34	—	—	26 11 1	3 7 9	
125	1776	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	89	89	30	1 7 6	—	14 0 0	3 19 6	
126	4476	Do.	Tour,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	38	86	34	1 0 7	—	18 0 0	4 10 0	
127	2428	Kilvellane,	Lackamore,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	57	119	38	1 5 3	—	12 16 8	4 7 6	
128	4066	Do.	Newport, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	208	–	208	55	3 14 9	—	60 16 8	9 10 0	
129	4067	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	253	253	96	5 8 2	—	77 15 0	8 3 11	Do.
130	2545	Kilmore,	Silvermines, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	–	138	47	1 16 7	—	36 6 8	8 0 4	
131	3344	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	126	126	45	2 8 11	—	24 0 0	5 19 1	
132	8009	Do.	Lissenhall, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	30	1 8 0	—	15 0 0	3 15 0	
133	8124	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	30	1 6 11	—	24 0 0	6 4 7	
134	8898	Do.	Bishopswood,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	60	130	41	—	—	38 13 4	3 2 3	

135	3325	Killenaule,	Killenaule,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	143	–	143	64	2	1	3	–	76	13	4	9	18	0	
136	5309	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	141	141	62	5	2	6	–	89	6	8	13	15	6	
137	4072	Do.	Graystown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	35	79	34	1	15	9	–	30	10	0	2	17	0	
138	4074	Do.	Lanespark,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	38	87	28	1	6	2	–	18	0	0	4	2	10	
139	4075	Do.	Moyglass,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	52	113	47	2	15	8	–	30	15	0	12	8	6	
140	3037	Kilbarron,	Kilbarron,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	–	61	22	1	3	11	–	18	0	0	2	4	1	
141	8034	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	24	1	6	9	–	20	0	0	2	11	4	
142	3999	Kilnaneave,	Kilnaneave,	.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	90	189	64	3	15	6	–	52	8	4	12	0	0	
143	5144	Knockgraffon,	New Inn,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	24	2	12	4	–	24	0	0	2	15	0	
144	5470	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	34	3	2	2	–	33	0	0	6	7	7	
145	6887	Do.	Knockgraffon,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	54	110	37	3	8	4	–	22	0	0	7	0	0	
146	5745	Killavinoge,	Clonmore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	32	0	11	6	–	18	0	0	2	11	0	
147	7190	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	35	1	5	3	–	14	0	0	4	6	0	
148	7133	Do.	Shannakill,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	48	109	29	0	12	6	–	18	0	0	3	2	6	Garden.
149	6188	Killoscully,	Killoscully,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	31	71	25		—		–	18	0	0	4	3	6	
150	6245	Do.	Shallee,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	51	123	38	2	13	10	–	15	0	0	5	2	6	
151	9744	Do.	Drumbane,	m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	57	–	57	28	2	2	1	–	15	0	0	15	10	0	Residence and garden free.
152	9798	Do.	Do.	f.		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	50	50	22	2	7	0	4 0 0	9	6	8	2	0	0	
153	6658	Knigh,	Kildangan,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	25	0	17	7	–	18	0	0	3	18	6	
154	6659	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	59	59	25		—		–	15	0	0	1	11	4	
155	6918	Kilgrant,	Powerstown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	53	130	51	2	11	6	–	44	6	8	18	0	0	
156	7088	Kilruane,	Kilruane,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	53	134	54	2	7	4	–	32	0	0	13	0	0	
157	7667	Kilremnon,	Clonagoose,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	43	4	16	3	–	30	8	4	12	0	0	
158	7422	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	153	153	53	2	17	7	–	25	0	0	11	7	8	
159	7607	Kilsheelan,	Kilsheelan,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	46	2	13	10	–	24	3	4	15	11	7	Residence free.
160	8108	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	37	1	17	0	–	24	8	4	7	4	8	Do.
161	8551	Kilmurray,	Ballyneal,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	32	0	15	4	–	18	0	0	7	15	8	
162	8552	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	39	1	11	2	–	43	10	0	4	8	9	
163	9499	Kilkeary,	Kilkeary,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	84	–	84	33	3	0	11	–	24	0	0	10	17	6	
164	9689	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	85	85	32		—		–	26	0	0	3	10	0	
165	600	Lorrha,	Lorrha,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	–	131	35	0	16	1	–	30	16	8	3	16	2	
166	601	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	127	127	42	1	9	2	–	36	16	8	5	19	11	
167	8019	Do.	Lehinch,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	26	85	28	1	4	4	–	25	16	8	2	1	9	Do.
168	2325	Loughkeen,	Carrig,	temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	52	57	109	40	2	13	2	–	57	5	0	1	17	2	
169	5595	Do.	Riverstown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	63	118	37	1	4	7	–	39	3	4	3	9	4	
170	6789	Lisronagh,	Lisronagh,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	–	63	31	1	18	4	–	28	0	0	9	17	9	
171	6917	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	54	54	26	0	10	3	–	20	0	0	3	10	0	
172	7594	Loughmore,	Loughmore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	142	–	142	45	1	19	3	–	39	0	0	11	17	6	
173	7694	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	127	127	43	1	15	0	–	39	0	0	5	8	6	
174	7766	Lismalin,	Ballydonnell,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	51	125	43	1	9	10	–	61	11	8	10	3	0	
175	602	Moyne,	Moyne,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	38	2	14	4	–	74	3	4	3	19	0	
176	8733	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	24		—		–	30	15	0	3	0	0	
177	7302	Do.	Kilemakill,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	38	74	25	1	12	3	–	28	15	0	1	9	6	
178	1818	Moyaliff,	Clareen,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	36	92	38	3	17	5	–	23	0	0	2	4	6	
179	8627	Do.	Roskeen,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	48	1	6	6	–	18	0	0	13	5	6	
180	8439	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	37	0	0	0	–	20	10	0	4	5	8	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupil's on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.					
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
181	4005	Moycarky,	Moycarky,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	97	217	71	1	10	5	—			37	8	4	11	2	0	
182	4722	Magorban,	Silverfort,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	54	95	29		—		—			18	0	0	6	18	10	
183	6790	Mortlestown,	Ballingeary,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	66	145	56	5	2	3	—			34	10	0	9	18	6	
184	8086	Monsea,	Carrig, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	34	2	3	5	—			33	5	0	9	5	10	
185	6847	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	32	1	14	9	—			20	0	0	6	6	2	Residence free.
186	9549	Modreeney,	Newtown,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	41	35	76	26	4	5	1	—			18	0	0	14	10	0	Res. & garden free.
187	7885	Newcastle,	Coroughclooney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	37	77	32	1	8	10	—			13	15	0	4	5	0	
188	9249	Do.	Newcastle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	43		—		—			27	15	0	9	12	6	
189	9250	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	131	131	49	3	11	3	—			39	8	10	9	4	8	
190	7392	Nenagh,	Nenagh Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	521	521	176		—		—			78	3	4	25	0	4	
191	3519	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.I.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	77	101	178	118		—		—				—			—		
192	9520	Do.	Do. Gaol, m.		Gov.	Gaol.	E.C.	–	122	–	122	28		—		—				—			—		
193	9521	Do.	Do. f.		Gov.	Gaol.	E.C.	–	–	31	31	4		—		—				—			—		
194	9946	Newtown Lennon.	Upper Newtown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	65	65	34	1	7	3	4	0	0		—		0	19	0	
195	2015	Oughterleague,	Knockavilla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104	87	191	83	2	9	6	1	0	0	53	0	0	10	17	2	
196	2390	Peppardstown,	Knockkelly,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	18	56	21	0	10	6	—			15	0	0	1	17	1	
197	1594	Roscrea, m.	Roscrea, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	4R.C.	352	–	352	151	13	1	2	—			173	15	0	60	14	10	
198	2133	Do.	Airhill Convent, f.	B.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	522	522	292	15	12	2	—			125	18	4	8	10	4	
199	2245	Rathcool,	Coolmoyne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	29	74	29	1	9	6	—			24	0	0	7	11	3	
200	4513	Rahealty,	Rahealty,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	59	130	62	1	9	1	—			43	10	0	10	0	0	
201	4020	Relickmurray and Athassel,	Thomastown,	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	101	114	215	65	4	8	4	—			74	8	4	5	0	0	
202	7254	Do.	Lagganstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	58	101	44	1	19	10	—			20	0	0	8	7	2	
203	7820	Do.	Golden, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	31	1	19	5	—			48	0	0	9	5	0	
204	7821	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	28	1	5	9	—			26	2	2	2	3	0	
205	9265	Do.	Cloughleigh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	40	83	29		—		—			19	3	4	10	7	6	
206	9449	Do.	Ballycarron, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	74	–	74	26	1	17	10	—			32	0	0	5	10	0	
207	9450	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	72	72	24		—		—			20	0	0	3	10	0	
208	7278	Rathlynin,	Curraghpoor,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	92	202	72	2	16	8	—			53	15	0	19	0	4	
209	530	St. John Baptist,	Cashel, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	201	–	201	76	6	9	10	—			118	8	4	48	4	3	
210	4612	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	290	–	290	115	5	11	9	—			102	0	0	37	0	0	

211	581	Do.	Cashel Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	636	700	352	6	19	2	–	183	6	8	–	
212	3363	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	3R.C.	–	118	168	286	131	3	11	7	–	6	0	0	–	
213	2679	Do.	Racecourse,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	63	126	43	1	8	11	–	25	5	0	4	10	0	
214	609	Solloghodmore,	Monard, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	197	–	197	82	6	3	7	–	–	–		93	18	1	Do.
215	2012	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	157	157	58	9	13	0	–	1	10	0	108	12	11	Do.
216	8316	Solloghodbeg,	Newtown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	162	–	162	66	3	14	8	–	43	0	0	15	0	0	
217	8317	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	140	140	59	2	6	8	–	46	10	0	15	10	0	
218	3019	Shanrahan,	Burncourt, m.	v.r.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	149	–	149	55	1	17	9	–	37	0	0	2	17	6	
219	3020	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	126	126	61	3	13	6	–	60	3	4	2	6	3	
220	4132	Shanrahan,	Clogheen, m.	v.r.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	173	–	173	53		–		–	42	0	0	8	4	4	
221	4133	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	225	225	64	4	14	0	–	52	3	4	6	14	10	
222	3445	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	49	50	99	58	5	16	4	–	–	–		–			
223	4069	St.Patrick's Rock,	Mocklershill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	41	91	28	0	12	3	–	38	13	4	1	10	0	
224	4071	Shronell,	Shronell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	71	176	74	3	17	10	–	52	0	0	19	1	0	
225	5633	St. Mary's,	Clonmel Dis.Mod.m	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	163	–	163	62											
226	5634	Do.	Do. do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	–	82	82	41	22	8	3	16	17	4	603	3	11	58	8	8	
227	5635	Do.	Do. do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	–	28	30	67	25											
228	3024	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	146	177	323	170	15	17	11	–	4	10	0	–			
229	9258	Do.	Do. Gaol,		Gov.	Gaol.	–	–	–	–	–	–		–		–	–	–		–			Returns not available.
230	592	Toem,	Hollyford,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	170	141	311	101	4	19	9	–	67	0	0	11	10	0	
231	1769	Do.	Cappawhite, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	198	–	198	70	3	7	11	–	57	5	0	11	12	6	
232	1780	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	15	175	190	66	7	10	4	–	53	3	4	4	5	0	
233	610	Tullamain,	Rosegreen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	47	109	43	2	17	6	–	25	0	0	8	1	6	
234	613	Templetuohy,	Toher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	36	85	29	1	5	3	–	45	16	8	2	4	0	
235	2443	Do.	Templetuohy, m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	40	1	2	1	–	19	0	0	5	17	6	
236	2444	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	129	129	46	2	16	10	–	50	6	8	7	16	0	
237	1181	Templebeg,	Kilcummin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	–	137	44	2	13	2	–	28	3	4	8	11	6	
238	5491	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	132	132	37	2	5	6	–	41	1	8	8	0	0	
239	8645	Do.	Newtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	8	–	18	18	4	–			Do.
240	1285	Tipperary,	Tipperary, m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	332	–	332	95	4	18	8	–	115	5	0	29	2	9	
241	1482	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	74	223	297	117	10	4	11	–	135	0	0	50	13	3	
242	9432	Do.	Do. Convent,f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	701	701	300	20	19	1	2	12	0	127	6	4		
243	9805	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	2R.C.	–	67	59	126	74	2	3	8	–	2	0	0	–			
244	3442	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	3R.C.	328	–	328	167	3	8	10	7	10	0	22	13	4	–			
245	2280	Templemore,	Collegehill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	11	65	21	9	5	0	–	15	0	0	1	0	0	
246	2457	Do.	Templemore, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	–	128	44	1	10	3	–	68	12	9	12	10	0	Residence free.
247	9407	Do.	Do. Conv. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	360	360	158	8	12	8	–	74	5	0	13	12	5	
248	2458	Do.	Do. prep.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	36		–		–	33	16	8	–			
249	3809	Templenoe,	Grenane,	v.r.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	56	26	82	34	1	18	11	–	28	0	0	12	18	0	
250	4562	Do.	Ballyhust,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	17	57	20	1	11	0	–	24	0	0	8	16	0	
251	7782	Do.	Castle Inny, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	–	88	28	0	11	6	–	17	0	0	2	0	6	
252	7783	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	35	2	3	3	–	26	10	0	5	15	0	
253	4000	Templederry,	Templederry,	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	65	163	48	1	17	10	–	41	11	8	5	7	0	
254	9060	Do.	Clohinch, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	32	1	5	0	–	26	15	6	–			
255	9061	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	123	41	2	10	8	–	37	0	0	2	0	0	
256	9358	Do.	Curreeny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	104	193	46	1	4	2	–	36	0	0	6	18	6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.														
													£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
257	4008	Twomileborris,	Twomileborris,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	78	168	62	2	15	7	—			56	5	0	10	4	6	
258	4004	Do.	Littleton,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	59	130	48	0	16	9	—			32	10	0	5	15	2	
259	6550	Tullaghorton,	Castlegrace,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	38	93	23		—		—			18	0	0	2	12	6	
260	7358	Templetenny,	Skehenarinkey, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	174	–	174	56		—		—			56	5	0	30	7	0	Residence free.
261	7359	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	145	145	53	6	4	8	—			57	5	0	17	7	0	
262	7416	Toan,	Cahernahallia,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	109	89	198	59	2	14	0	—			57	6	8	16	10	0	Residence and garden free.
263	7577	Templeneery,	Bansha, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	–	141	53		—		—			53	10	0	12	0	0	
264	8022	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	174	174	66	3	16	3	—			58	1	8	15	0	0	
265	9099	Do.	College,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	98	91	187	69	3	6	11	—			56	10	0	19	1	0	
266	9856	Tubrid,	Ballylooby, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	–	145	80	5	5	1	6	0	0	11	18	4	8	12	7	
267	9857	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	139	94	6	15	7	7	0	0	12	4	5	16	0	0	
268	7662	Thurles,	Leugh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	43	100	32		—		—			27	0	0	1	4	0	
269	4068	Do.	Thurles Convent. f.		–	R.C.	–	–	–	548	548	288	10	5	1	3	5	5	121	10	5	—			
270	3647	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	86	77	163	90	2	12	6	—			—			—			
271	7938	Templeachally,	Ballina, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	24	1	5	7	—			24	0	0	6	5	0	
272	7939	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	140	140	47	3	18	10	—			46	5	0	4	9	11	
273	9190	Do.	Boher, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	28		—		—			13	15	0	7	12	7	
274	9025	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	2R.C.	–	69	44	113	44		—		—			—			7	1	6	Residence free.
275	5424	Do.	Derrycastle 1st Class Agricultural,	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	–	72	72	32	1	8	7	4	10	0	—			—			
276	7982	Tullaghmealan,	Grange, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	47	1	9	6	—			29	13	4	14	4	3	
277	7983	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	44		—		—			40	0	0	14	17	4	
278	618	Uskane,	Sopwell,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	52	49	101	42		—		—			60	5	0	20	0	0	Do.
279	4879	Upper Church,	Garnakeilka,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	75	154	62	4	0	9	—			42	15	0	12	2	0	
280	8747	Do.	Upper Church, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	46	1	5	3	—			18	0	0	10	0	0	
281	8440	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	125	125	46	1	10	9	—			31	9	11	5	10	0	
282	9749	Do.	Inchavallana,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	83	91	174	55	2	13	8	5	10	0	19	11	8	10	0	0	
283	6549	Youghalarra,	Youghalarra, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	34	1	7	4	—			32	0	0	9	8	0	
284	8874	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	29	0	10	3	—			21	0	0	7	12	5	
			Total for County Tipperary, 284,						19,003	19,416	38,419	14,436	702	6	6	67	15	9	11,017	12	8	2,524	17	8	

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—113 Schools.

1	1395	Aglish,	Aglish,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	–	137	54	2	8	9	—	29	0	0	10	4	0	
2	6735	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	39	2	17	9	—	22	16	8	1	18	11	
3	6279	Do.	Mount Stuart,		V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	50	106	30		—		—	18	0	0	6	0	0	
4	7737	Affane and Aglish,	Villierstown,	m.		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	37	1	13	8	—	24	0	0	11	14	9	
5	8335	Affane,	Do.	f.		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	39	1	15	0	—	32	0	0	1	5	11	
6	9825	Do.	Affane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	65	119	50	1	16	11	4 10. 0	14	0	0	3	7	9	
7	3858	Ardmore,	Ardmore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	53	0	16	3	—	42	3	4	16	14	2	
8	5095	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	161	161	66	1	11	0	—	47	13	4	15	3	0	
9	5548	Do. East,	Ballymacart,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	38	1	16	11	—	36	8	4	16	9	5	
10	6388	Ardmore, East,	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	73	73	38	1	5	0	—	39	10	0	12	8	7	
11	619	Ballygunner,	Ballygunner,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	38	3	2	10	—	35	15	0	14	15	8	
12	5197	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	121	121	58	2	5	0	—	65	8	4	15	5	3	
13	1207	Ballyduff,	Ballyduff, No. 1,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	58	65	123	37	0	16	4	—	32	0	0	5	11	9	Residence and garden free.
14	7668	Do.	Ballyduff,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	69	170	87	2	9	2	—	47	0	0	16	6	1	
15	1927	Ballylaneen,	Bonmahon,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	–	133	42	1	2	6	—	50	13	4	3	10	10	
16	6828	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	146	146	46	1	5	8	—	37	2	2	2	16	9	
17	2761	Do.	Ballylaneen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	107	219	90	3	7	6	—	74	6	8	9	2	0	
18	1286	Corbally,	Summerville,	m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	113	–	113	55		—		—	77	3	4	12	18	0	
19	622	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	102	102	55	2	18	9	—	54	13	4	11	11	10	
20	2889	Clashmore,	Clashmore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	40	2	4	0	—	32	8	4	13	14	0	Do.
21	8192	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	48	1	18	9	—	30	0	0	5	2	8	
22	3491	Do.	Kilcalf,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	50	91	31	0	12	8	—	14	0	0	7	10	4	
23	7441	Do.	Ballycurrane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	71	122	47	1	10	0	—	40	0	0	4	4	0	Do.
24	7225	Clonagam,	Mayfield,	m. day,		–	Diss.	R.C.	E.C. / R.C.	260	–	260	105	5	6	9	—	92	8	4	56	4	8	
			Do.	evg.		–	–	R.C.	E.C.	175	–	175	48		—		—	15	0	0	58	4	11	
25	7226	Do.	Do.	f. day,		–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C. / E.C.	–	184	184	68	3	10	0	—	86	6	8	35	6	6	
			Do.	evg.		–	–	R.C.	E.C.	–	181	181	43		—		—	10	0	0	29	15	6	
26	8261	Do.	Do.	i.		–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C.	92	138	230	84		—		—	32	0	0	35	17	6	
27	8107	Crook or Killea,	Faithlegg,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	32	72	104	25	5	0	8	—	18	6	8	9	12	4	
28	8234	Do.	Passage, East,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	31	115	146	77	3	7	4	—	76	5	0	15	17	9	Residence free.
29	8408	Do.	Castletown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	37	72	20	0	15	9	—	16	0	0	2	16	6	
30	2029	Dungarvan,	Garrynageragh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	65	152	59	1	19	3	—	40	10	0	5	15	0	
31	6720	Do.	Carriglea,		V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	64	44	108	43	2	3	8	—	38	0	0	21	4	0	Residence and garden free.
32	4698	Dunhill,	Dunhill,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	19	1	8	2	—	15	0	0	4	11	7	
33	4639	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	135	135	66	2	0	10	—	47	3	4	18	0	0	
34	5682	Dysert,	Windgap,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	–	45	23		—		—	24	0	0	4	4	6	Residence free.
35	5683	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	31		—		—	30	0	0	8	18	1	
36	7693	Faithlegg,	Faithlegg,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	82	–	82	30	1	10	0	—	30	0	0	7	1	11	Do.
37	5233	Grange,	Grange Ord. Agr.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	102	76	178	61	1	19	6	—	55	0	0	18	17	6	Do.
38	4868	Islandikane,	Fenor,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	37	1	6	1	—	18	0	0	5	14	2	
39	4869	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	128	128	51	0	2	9	—	41	10	0	12	2	4	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of WATERFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
40	630	Kilbarrymeadan,	Kill, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	40	1 11 5	—	30 16 8	6 14 0	
41	6799	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	31	1 10 10	—	20 0 0	4 13 2	
42	634	Kilburne, .	Butlerstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	37	2 0 0	—	38 0 0	8 10 5	Residence free.
43	6827	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	36	1 13 8	—	20 0 0	6 8 8	Do.
44	1287	Kilculliheen, .	Kilculliheen, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	42	1 8 6	—	38 0 0	4 7 6	
45	1514	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	23	120	143	51	1 4 6	—	40 0 0	6 6 7	
46	1577	Kilronan, .	Russelstown, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	58	56	114	38	2 18 10	—	19 10 0	14 0 0	
47	4856	Do. . .	Bennet's Church, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	81	176	70	3 11 7	—	40 5 0	11 1 8	
48	6479	Do. . .	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	65	158	71	2 19 1	—	36 0 0	13 12 8	
49	1708	Kilmeadan, .	Ballyduff, No. 2, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	–	128	33	3 8 11	—	25 8 4	5 10 11	
50	1777	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	39	1 5 2	—	20 0 0	9 11 8	
51	1711	Kilrossanty, .	Kilrossanty, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	–	133	46	2 11 10	—	42 6 8	6 7 11	
52	1778	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	35	—	—	16 0 0	2 5 6	
53	3766	Kilcogin, . .	Knockanore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	115	104	219	74	3 10 9	—	52 10 0	9 5 6	Do.
54	4134	Kilgobnet, .	Coolmasmear, m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	41	2 0 3	—	24 0 0	10 17 6	Res. and garden free.
55	4135	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	129	129	57	1 9 7	—	34 0 0	7 19 8	Residence free.
56	4613	Do. . .	Garranbane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	36	1 15 0	—	24 0 0	4 7 0	Garden free.
57	9774	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	69	30	5 10 0	—	14 0 0	4 6 0	
58	4901	Kill, St. Nicholas,	Passage, East, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	–	133	46	1 17 11	—	22 13 4	7 6 7	
59	5385	Kilwatermoy, .	Kilwatermoy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	–	76	32	—	—	24 0 0	2 14 2	Residence free.
60	5911	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	89	89	37	1 14 8	—	20 0 0	3 1 2	Do.
61	6965	Kilmoleran, .	Carrickbeg, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	33	1 5 9	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	Residence and
62	7210	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	27	1 11 3	—	16 0 0	3 17 6	garden free.
63	7469	Killea, . .	Dunmore, East, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	12	82	94	44	6 3 5	—	50 0 0	5 19 3	
64	8131	Kinsalebeg, .	Piltown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	160	–	160	43	1 6 0	—	39 0 0	4 2 7	Do.
65	9528	Do . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	143	143	49	2 2 7	—	31 0 0	3 9 9	
66	9529	Do. . .	D'Loughtane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	68	53	121	51	0 14 10	—	34 18 10	6 0 0	Residence free.
67	632	Lismore, . .	Lismore Ord. Ag.		–	E.C.	R.C.	2 R.C.	249	–	249	110	5 19 11	2 19 10	91 0 0	46 16 11	Do.
68	633	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	2 R.C.	–	157	157	77	8 2 10	—	75 0 0	33 15 0	Do.
69	3418	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	36	43	79	41	—	—	4 10 0	—	
70	1710	Do. . .	Gloungarragh 1st Class Ag.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	86	–	86	38	2 11 7	—	54 0 0	13 12 3	Do.
71	3849	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	66	66	38	2 7 0	—	36 0 0	12 10 0	Do.

72	7880	Do. . .	Ballinvella, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	36	34	70	31	4	5	0	—		25	10	0	12	13	10	
73	1936	Lismore, East,	Cappoquin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	194	–	194	106		—		—		56	0	0	22	4	5	
74	3228	Do. . .	Do. Convent, 2.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	437	437	223	7	10	2	—		105	13	4	5	2	4	
75	1955	Do. . .	Tourine, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	58	42	100	40	1	11	7	—		35	18	4	4	0	0	Residence and garden free.
76	7311	Lismore and Mocollop, . .	Mt. Melleray, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	43	2	16	4	—		18	10	0		—		
77	9446	Do. . .	Ballysaggart, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	65	64	129	47	1	9	3	—		38	0	0	3	10	0	
78	1578	Monksland, .	Knockmahon,day,m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	259	–	259	67	3	4	2	—		97	0	0	17	12	6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	108	–	168	25				—		5	0	0	12	0	0	
79	5556	Do. . .	Do. . day, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	142	142	51	2	2	10	—		53	4	5	10	9	3	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	69	69	34				—		5	0	0	10	3	0	
80	9889	Modeligo, .	Modeligo, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	113	–	113	81	2	13	2	5	0 0	10	15	0	7	13	4	
81	9890	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	107	107	83	1	19	11	5	0 0	10	0	0	7	0	7	
82	1857	Mothel, . .	Clonea, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	–	147	69	3	1	0	—		74	10	0	11	0	0	
83	7772	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	49	4	5	0	—		50	2	2	8	17	6	
84	4136	Do. . .	Coolnahorna, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	25	68	26		—		—		32	0	0	3	8	0	
85	636	Rossmire, .	Newtown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	–	74	30	1	7	1	—		18	6	8	4	5	6	Garden free.
86	1136	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	33	0	6	11	—		24	0	0	7	0	0	Residence and garden free.
87	1830	Ringagonagh, .	Mullinahorna, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	133	–	133	44		—		—		25	10	0	0	9	4	
					E.C.	–																		
88	2337	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	39	1	10	8	—		35	0	0	8	6	2	
					E.C.	–																		
89	4690	Rathgormuck, .	Rathgormuck, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	41	2	15	8	—		66	3	4	9	1	4	
90	6371	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	49	4	18	5	—		56	12	9	8	8	6	
91	9745	Rathcormack, .	Glenanore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	33	1	10	11	4	0 0	31	13	4	4	18	4	
92	9746	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	36	1	11	0	4	0 0	20	0	0	4	12	1	
93	6745	Rossmore, .	Kilmacthomas Work.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	83	100	183	48	1	15	1	—			—			—		
94	1767	Stradbally, .	Stradbally, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	139	–	139	53	1	9	5	—		21	14	2	13	18	0	
95	1779	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	166	166	55	3	0	9	—		38	5	0	9	5	6	
96	2214	Do. . .	Currabaha, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	97	61	158	70	3	14	10	—		54	8	4	10	16	6	
97	8132	Seskinan, .	Touraneena, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	186	–	186	70	1	9	8	—		74	18	4	9	10	0	
98	8133	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	178	178	75	2	17	7	—		37	3	4	8	6	2	
99	6974	St John's, .	Waterford District Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	164	–	164	81												
100	6975	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	–	149	149	66	20	2	2	10	7 5	587	2	3	89	4	9	
101	6976	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	67	55	122	59												
102	6977	Do. . .	Do. Maritime,	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	36	–	36	11												
103	8826	Do. . .	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	3R.C.	–	134	127	261	102	8	19	2	—		7	0	0		—		
104	646	Trinity, . .	St. Patrick's, .		R.C.	–	3R.C.	R.C.	56	213	269	61		—		—		50	0	0	1	17	2	
105	7314	Do. . .	Waterford Mech. Inst.evg.		–	R.C.	Diss.	–	100	–	100	23		—		—		5	0	0	20	0	0	
106	1179	Tallow, . .	Glencairn, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	41	78	33	1	11	6	—		24	0	0	9	7	2	Residence free.
107	1288	Do. . .	Tallow, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	222	1	223	110	2	6	11	—		97	5	0	21	7	1	
108	1289	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	351	351	180	1	11	9	—		84	13	10	13	0	11	
109	3549	Whitechurch, .	Whitechurch, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	48	1	7	8	—		42	10	0	9	0	0	
110	3550	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	–	102	102	44	1	10	11	—		40	0	0	8	5	0	
111	3758	Do. . .	Ballintaylor, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	52	36	88	53	1	9	0	—		46	0	0	10	12	9	Res. & garden free.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER : County of WATERFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
112	8125	Whitechurch, .	Kilishal, : .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	54	53	107	58	4 5 2	—	40 0 0	2 16 6	Residence and garden free.
113	9259	Waterford, .	Waterford Gaol, .		Gov.	Gaol.	*	*	36	25	61	12	—	—	5 0 0	—	*Teachers' religions not ascertained.
			Total for County Waterford, 113, .						7,646	7,583	15,229	6,094	253 3 1	35 17 3	4,793 15 7	1,288 5 5	

LEINSTER—1,480 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—61 Schools.

1	670	Agha, . .	Leighlinbridge, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	164	–	164	116	7 18 10	—	93 13 4	9 16 9	
2	671	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	215	215	73	1 6 9	—	84 2 2	8 6 10	
3	647	Ballon, . .	Ballon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	38	0 13 4	—	38 18 4	3 13 6	
4	6552	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	45	1 3 3	—	42 6 8	3 13 0	
5	649	Barragh, . .	Kildavin, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	27	—	—	19 0 0	3 0 0	
6	650	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	29	0 10 3	—	23 6 8	4 0 0	
7	656	Carlow, . .	Carlow Convent, f.	B.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	690	690	306	18 2 11	—	174 18 9	—	
8	661	Clonmore, . .	Clonmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	83	95	178	70	2 17 0	—	82 16 8	6 19 7	
9	651	Cloneygoose, .	Borris, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	No returns.
10	652	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	235	235	100	3 6 6	—	111 0 0	8 0 6	
11	66[illegible]	Do. . .	Ballymartin, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	42	81	26	1 5 7	—	20 0 0	1 11 8	Residence free.
12	662	Clody, or Cloydagh,	Ballinabranagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	35	1 7 1	—	24 0 0	6 0 7	
13	1290	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	31	—	—	20 0 0	4 13 0	
14	1215	Dunleckney, .	Newtowndunleckney, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	30	1 11 6	—	27 10 0	2 18 0	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of CARLOW—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
59	5838	Tullow, . .	Ardattin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	73	180	56	3 10 1	—	47 16 8	13 11 5	
60	681	Do. . .	Tullow Monastic, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	327	–	327	108	7 4 9	—	66 5 10	—	
61	682	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	285	285	106	5 10 3	—	89 1 8	—	
		Total for County Carlow, 61, .							3,500	4,324	7,824	3,030	119 2 5	7 15 5	2,392 3 0	344 17 0	
									COUNTY OF DUBLIN—226 Schools.								
1	685	Artane, . .	Artane, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	43	3 15 8	—	29 1 8	34 4 8	Residence free.
2	686	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	36	2 10 3	—	32 6 8	11 11 2	Do.
3	687	Baldoyle, .	Baldoyle, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	–	147	45	1 13 1	—	32 0 0	10 11 6	Do.
4	688	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	123	123	45	1 19 5	—	22 0 0	4 10 11	
5	5260	Balrothery, .	St. Mary's (Balbriggan), . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	40	195	235	84	6 3 11	—	73 12 1	9 4 4	
6	9888	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	75	145	74	6 1 3	4 10 0	3 6 8	1 19 0	
7	5456	Do. . .	St. Peter's (Balbriggan) m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	210	–	210	74	2 9 1	—	63 0 0	9 7 1	
8	8578	Do. . .	Balrothery, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	87	167	54	4 12 8	—	36 0 0	3 2 9	
9	6200	Booterstown, .	Booterstown, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	50	4 10 5	—	69 4 2	17 6 2	
10	1985	Do. . .	Booterstown Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	–	84	230	314	117	11 2 0	—	54 13 4	6 16 6	
11	9111	Balscadden, .	Ring, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	59	66	125	56	1 19 6	—	32 13 4	4 12 0	
12	9402	Do. . .	Balscadden, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	35	69	28	—	—	22 10 0	6 0 0	
13	693	Clondalkin, .	Clondalkin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	172	–	172	111	21 13 11	—	45 16 0	—	
14	7383	Do. . .	Clondalkin Conv. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	243	319	127	5 3 5	—	104 3 4	—	
15	694	Do. . .	Do. . village,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	26	27	53	29	1 0 2	—	36 0 0	10 1 0	Do.
16	697	Castleknock .	St. Brigid's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	–	139	44	6 14 3	—	45 0 0	11 5 9	Residence and garden free.
17	698	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	95	135	40	1 13 3	—	36 10 0	6 4 10	
18	4201	Do. . .	Lower Road, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	39	63	30	—	—	14 0 0	2 10 2	
19	5173	Do. . .	Phœnix Park, .		E.C.	–	R.C.	E.C.	55	82	137	49	2 17 7	—	77 0 0	33 1 9	Residence free.
20	6234	Do. . .	Blanchardstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	57	102	159	62	4 2 10	—	66 6 8	14 1 3	Do.
21	7097	Do. . .	Clonsilla, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	33	1 18 11	—	37 1 8	8 5 0	Do.

22	7038	Do.	.	f.	Mullnaddart,	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	104	74	37	0 18 8	—	29 10 0		6 15 8	Res. & garden free.
23	9.34	Do.	.		Chapelizod,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	140	179	67	3 18 2	—	40 0 0		4 17 7	
24	700	Chapelizod,	.		Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	140	60	3 2 1	—	30 8 10		8 16 6	Residence free.
25	701	Do.	.		Ballybough,	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	132	182	41	—	—	38 6 8		7 10 8	
26	3600	Clonturk,	.		Ballyboughal,	.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	191	38	2 17 4	—	21 0 0		0 8 5	
27	1295	Clonmetha,	.		Do.	.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	61	191	38	1 18 8	—	30 10 0		12 7 9	
28	1498	Do.	.		Oldtown,	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	59	35	—	—	31 1 8		12 4 11	Garden free.
29	7470	Do.	.		Crumlin,	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	59	75	32	4 10 7	—	27 16 8		3 7 3	
30	4817	Crumlin,	.	m.	Do.	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	30	75	32	1 1 0	—	28 0 0		18 0 8	
31	9618	Do.	.	f.	Clontarf,	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	81	81	25	—	—	20 0 0		8 1 10	
32	4939	Clontarf,	.	m.	Do.	.	v.c.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	12	110	26	—	—	28 10 0		18 12 3	
33	4931	Do.	.	f.	Clonshough,	.	v.c.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	128	128	49	4 9 7	—	14 0 0		8 8 6	
34	5474	Coolock,	.		Cloghran,	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	105	32	1 12 5	—	28 0 0		11 12 6	Res. & garden free.
35	8216	Cloghran,	.	m.	Do.	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	60	113	34	1 16 0	—	23 0 0		1 19 5	Residence free.
36	8217	Do.	.	f.	Dalkey,	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	70	70	29	—	—	23 0 0		0 19 6	
37	704	Dalkey,	.	m.	Do. Convent,	f.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	58	—	26	0 10 11	—	20 0 0		8 2 0	Residence and
38	7182	Do.	.		Portrane,	.		—	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	202	78	4 13 2	—	47 16 8		4 18 7	garden free.
39	4660	Donabate,	.	m.	Do.	.		—	E.C.	—	R.C.	—	202	289	119	4 12 7	—	52 10 0		15 3 10	Residence free.
40	4961	Do.	.	f.	Finglas,	.		—	E.C.	—	R.C.	—	55	87	33	0 12 11	4 15 0	24 0 0		13 5 6	Do.
41	706	Finglas,	.	m.	Do.	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	238	90	41	1 0 5	—	14 0 0		7 0 0	Do.
42	3196	Do.	.	f.	Garristown,	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	71	27	0 18 0	—	18 0 0		0 0 0	
43	708	Garristown,	.	m.	Do.	.		R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	71	—	26	0 18 1	—	22 0 0		6 0 0	
44	7013	Do.	.	f.	St. Peter's (No. 1,			R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	191	26	3 19 10	—	24 0 0		13 11 1	
45	3161	Grange-gorman,			Philsboro'),	m.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	100	100	39	1 7 3	—	24 0 0		6 0 4	
46	3062	Do.	.		Do.	.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	76	31	—	—	—		—	
47	63-3	Do.	.	f.	Do.	.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	234	—	74	6 12 3	—	77 10 0		30 0 0	
48	7716	Do.	.	i.	Do. (No. 2),	m.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	—	92	34	3 5 1	—	66 0 0		11 0 0	
49	7717	Do.	.	m.	Do.	.	v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	145	127	77	1 13 8	—	57 10 0		6 0 0	
50	7484	Do.	.	f.	Richmond Peniten-		v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	188	—	57	3 4 2	—	32 0 0		16 0 0	
51	8895	Do.	.		tiary,	.		Gov.	Gaol.	R.C.	—	—	—	167	42	1 12 8	—	36 0 0		8 0 0	
52	8866	Do.	.		Richmond Lunatic			Gov.	Asyl.	R.C.	R.C.	—	231	231	13	0 18 0	—	—	—	—	
53	4992	Glasnevin,	.		Asylum,	.	m.	Gov.	Asyl.	R.C.	E.C.	—	155	155	59	4 18 1	—	—	—	—	
54	4993	Do.	.		Do.	.	f.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	E.C.	—	155	157	76	3 3 9	—	—	—	—	
55	1147	Holmpatrick,	.		Glasnevin	.	m.	v.c.	Com.	R.C.	R.C.	—	101	101	29	4 15 7	4 14 7	213 13 6		4 4 8	
56	1148	Do.	.		Do.	.	f.	v.c.	Com.	E.C.	E.C.	—	57	107	67	7 19 2	—	76 10 8		5 11 1	
57	7275	Do.	.		Skerries,	.		v.t.	N.E.	R.C.	2R.C.	—	110	217	66	4 5 9	—	63 0 0		16 18 8	
58	7517	Howth,	.		Do.	.		v.t.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	—	233	233	96	1 12 4	—	15 0 0		13 6 10	
59	7518	Do.	.		Grange,	.		—	—	R.C.	—	—	58	60	20	5 14 4	—	43 0 0		3 13 7	
60	9612	Do.	.		Howth,	.	m.	—	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	32	157	57	6 0 3	—	44 10 0		15 12 6	
61	9352	Do.	.		Do.	.	f.	—	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	157	153	51	1 13 6	—	24 0 0		7 15 1	Garden free.
62	7 2	Do.	.		Burrow,	.	m.	—	—	E.C.	—	—	153	41	19	2 17 9	—	15 10 0		35 0 0	
63	713	Kilsellaghan,	.		Do.	.	f.	—	E.C.	E.C.	—	—	41	—	14	2 3 7	—	16 10 0		20 0 0	
64	2881	Kilternan,	.	m.	Killossory,	.		v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	—	27	27	0 14 2	—	28 0 0		8 10 11	Res. & garden free.
		Do.	.	f.	Glencullen,	.		v.t.	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	39	75	23	0 18 7	—	16 0 0		7 1 0	Do.
					Do.	.							123	123	36					6 7 0	Residence free.
													—	95	31						

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
65	4970	Kill-of-the-Grange	Cabinteely, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	40	4 10 11	—	34 18 4	12 7 3	Residence free.
66	4508	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	132	132	47	3 14 5	—	47 0 0	12 17 7	
67	8479	Killiney, . .	Killiney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	65	112	37	1 18 6	—	20 0 0	2 7 6	
68	714	Lucan, . .	Lucan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	–	148	44	4 0 8	—	32 8 4	11 1 6	
69	715	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	150	204	75	13 16 4	—	29 4 5	6 18 10	
70	718	Lusk, . .	Lusk, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	52	1 8 6	—	24 0 0	7 10 4	Res. & garden free.
71	719	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	66	66	29	1 5 0	—	25 10 0	7 19 3	Residence free.
72	4522	Do. . .	Corduff, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	44	51	95	41	3 8 7	—	22 8 4	8 0 10	Do.
73	6118	Do. . .	Lambay Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	19	14	33	18	1 13 2	—	18 0 0	12 3 4	
74	7624	Do. . .	Rush, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	168	–	168	75	3 19 2	—	34 18 4	14 16 0	
75	7625	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	184	184	85	8 10 0	—	55 3 4	20 1 3	
76	8434	Do. . .	Loughshinny, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	60	114	50	2 8 1	—	16 10 0	9 7 6	
77	3144	Do. . .	Balrothery Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	38	49	87	33	1 16 10	—	—	—	
78	8277	Do. . .	Hedgestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	27	65	31	1 2 7	—	28 0 0	7 7 6	Residence and
79	1984	Monkstown, .	Blackrock, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	167	–	167	82	3 1 6	—	33 0 0	25 12 11	garden free.
80	721	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	364	511	292	3 12 3	—	123 19 7	7 15 8	
81	7030	Do. . .	Glasthule, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	–	182	88	3 3 5	—	67 1 8	32 3 7	
82	7608	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	264	331	183	10 7 9	—	97 1 8	24 14 11	
83	8180	Do. . .	Kingstown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	209	–	209	56	3 16 6	—	18 0 0	8 13 5	Residence free.
84	5600	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	1,111	1,111	530	27 12 9	—	197 0 10	100 3 7	
85	5599	Malahide, .	Malahide, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	43	2 10 5	—	24 10 2	1 13 0	
86	5712	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	49	0 13 8	—	43 13 4	17 18 5	
87	8082	Milltown, .	Milltown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	27	—	—	24 0 0	6 5 0	Closed last
88	8083	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	21	85	106	42	0 14 10	—	34 0 0	3 19 0	quarter of
89	726	Newcastle, .	Newcastle, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	69	110	45	1 3 6	—	29 8 4	4 16 0	year.
90	1170	Naul, . .	Naul, . . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	–	49	17	0 16 8	—	18 0 0	8 15 2	
91	1171	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	55	55	21	0 18 0	—	20 0 0	2 2 10	
92	4202	Old Connaught,	St. Peter's, Little Bray, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	236	–	236	64	1 14 5	—	54 13 4	10 6 3	
93	7246	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	171	171	62	5 2 8	3 8 0	54 10 0	9 5 1	
94	728	Palmerstown, .	Palmerstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	48	88	31	3 2 6	—	30 11 1	2 10 6	Residence free.
95	8204	Raheny, . .	Raheny, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	–	56	28	2 6 11	—	20 0 0	9 9 9	
96	1470	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	82	82	33	1 19 11	—	20 0 0	7 9 6	

97	3359	Rathfarnham,	Rathfarnham,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	38	1	7	9	—		28	17	6	14	15	0	
98	729	Do.	Loretto Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	31	199	230	133	2	18	0	—		78	15	0	1	6	0	
99	9743	Do.	Roundtown Conv. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	285	285	184	12	13	4	—		47	6	8	12	7	10	
100	9750	Do.	Do. . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	272	–	272	103	5	5	0	6	0	0	57	1	8	53	9	0	
101	5746	Rathmichael,	Loughlinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	35	3	5	11	—			25	15	0	5	13	8	
102	9845	Do.	Tillystown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	49	61	110	53	2	7	1	7	17	0	9	0	0	5	11	0	
103	5747	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	107	107	42	2	17	4	—			31	18	4	4	10	8	Do.
104	8293	Do.	Ballycorus, . m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	108	–	108	41	3	17	1	—			77	18	4	23	14	2	Hos. & garden free.
105	8294	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	34	3	16	2	—			77	10	0	17	4	7	Do.
106	3265	Do.	Rathdown Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	108	86	194	106	9	6	6	—			9	0	0	—			
107	7738	Rathcoole,	Rathcoole, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	60	58	118	55	1	19	9	—			34	11	1	2	4	1	
108	755	Swords,	Swords, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	193	–	193	76	1	7	6	—			69	2	6	16	2	6	
109	7339	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	258	258	92	5	8	6	—			106	13	4	11	8	7	
110	1839	St. Audoen's,	St. Audoen's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	320	–	320	68	0	6	0	—			54	6	8	17	10	9	
111	1861	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	218	218	44		—		—			39	1	8	5	1	2	
112	7032	St. Anne's,	Leeson-lane, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	265	265	91	12	18	5	—			85	0	0	5	0	0	
113	9203	Do.	Do. . . i.		–	R.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	143	268	411	105		—		—			57	13	4	—			
114	5018	Do.	Baggot-st. Convt. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	244	1,332	1,576	737	33	19	7	—			506	1	3	109	2	0	
115	9120	St. Bride's,	St. Bride's, . m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	60	–	60	25	1	5	0	—			20	5	0	36	0	0	Residence free.
116	9121	Do.	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	65	65	21	0	10	1	—			18	0	0	20	0	0	
117	9122	Do.	Do. . . i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	83	102	185	47	0	8	9	—			34	0	0	10	0	0	Do.
118	737	St. Catherine's,	St. Catherine's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	626	–	626	195	12	18	1	—			101	10	0	42	0	0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	122	–	122	24										22	4	10	
119	738	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	2R.C.	3R.C.	–	746	746	169	7	15	10	—			148	6	8	12	0	0	
120	739	Do.	Harold's-cross, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	222	–	222	78	6	9	10	—			118	2	6	21	14	3	
121	2350	Do.	St. Clare's, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	217	217	65	3	19	3	—			89	15	10	—			
122	9292	Do.	John-street, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	4R.C.	–	362	362	133	2	16	11	—			127	7	9	20	0	0	Do.
123	9341	Do.	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	175	148	323	123	0	15	4	—			92	17	6	11	7	4	
124	5640	Do.	West Dublin Mod.m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C. Pres.	403	–	403	202													
125	5641	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	–	268	268	115	40	2	9	17	4	2	854	18	4	112	11	4	
126	5642	Do.	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C. R.C.	161	130	291	121													
127	7483	St. Catherine's,	Richmond Bridewell		Gov.	Gaol	R.C.	–	175	–	175	19	3	14	2	—				—			—		
128	2005	St. Dolough's,	Kinsealy, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	27	3	7	10	—			29	11	1	11	0	0	Do.
129	2006	Do.	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	35	0	18	3	—			20	0	0	2	19	10	Do.
130	6495	St. George's,	St. Francis Xavier's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	273	273	70	13	15	3	—			78	3	4	9	4	7	Do.
131	6496	Do.	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	127	160	287	68		—		—			59	1	8	11	0	2	
132	742	St. James's,	St. James's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	234	–	234	68		—		—			48	0	0	13	15	1	
133	743	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	145	145	50		—		—			43	7	9	15	18	11	
134	8243	Do.	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104	121	225	71	1	8	9	—			49	10	0	10	15	6	
135	7912	Do.	Dolphin's Barn, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	80	152	59	1	1	3	—			34	3	4	7	5	2	
136	6978	Do.	Inchicore Rail. Mod. day, m.	v.c.	–	Com. N.E.	Pres.	R.C.	105	–	105	48													
			Do. . . evg.	v.c.	–		–	–	25	–	25	9	12	0	0	7	11	2	431	18	10	38	15	2	
137	6979	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–		R.C.	E.C.	–	103	103	44													
138	6980	Do.	Do. . . i.		–		R.C.	–	65	72	137	56													

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
139	7546	St. James's,	Golden Bridge Con.f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	635	635	240	13 7 2	—	169 2 6	24 13 1	
140	744	St. John's,	SS. Michael and John's, day, m.		R.C.	–	2R.C.	R.C.	613	–	613	138	15 7 3	—	107 19 2	48 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	167	–	167	38				5 0 0	
141	745	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	219	219	43	2 7 0	—	53 8 4	10 0 0	
142	8171	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	4R.C.	258	277	535	122	1 6 6	—	103 16 8	12 4 1	
143	9321	Do. . .	Do. . (2), f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	200	200	49	1 17 6	—	39 15 0	11 0 0	
144	9376	St. Jude's,	Kilmainham Gaol,		Gov.	Gaol.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	No school held during year.
145	6742	St. Luke's,	Warrenmount Con.f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	834	834	235	12 11 9	—	211 19 2	34 4 5	
146	747	St. Margaret's,	St. Margaret's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	28	2 4 3	—	25 10 9	7 1 0	Residence free.
147	8330	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	25	—	—	18 0 0	3 12 2	
148	8462	Do. . .	Kilcoskan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	–	35	21	0 8 0	—	18 0 0	2 7 2	Do.
149	9400	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	33	33	18	—	—	14 0 0	1 7 8	
150	6664	St. Mary's,	Denmark-street, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	377	–	377	104	6 12 8	—	54 18 4	11 11 11	
151	9952	Do. . .	Bolton-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	25	25	50	39	—	—	—	1 13 6	
152	1149	Do. . .	King's Inns-street, Convent, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	327	1,779	2,106	785	65 11 9	—	478 18 4	134 16 5	
153	3917	St. Mary's, Donnybrook,	Ringsend, day m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	302	–	302	113	15 19 0	—	159 17 6	58 11 1	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	191	–	191	50				20 7 11	
154	3918	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	R.C.	–	209	209	89	4 2 8	—	78 5 0	30 0 0	Do.
155	5471	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–	E.C.	E.C.	R.C.	77	99	176	69	1 1 10	—	53 10 0	35 7 3	Do.
156	8521	St. Mary's, Irishtown,	Irishtown, . m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	119	–	119	60	1 7 2	—	30 0 0	23 0 0	Do.
157	8522	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	112	112	34	1 0 6	—	44 6 8	27 1 1	
158	748	St. Mark's,	St. Andrew's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	361	361	83	4 2 6	—	78 10 0	30 0 0	
159	8162	Do. . .	Do. . (2), f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	168	168	46	—	—	22 11 8	8 0 0	
160	8163	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	371	305	676	227	2 13 10	—	81 1 8	17 0 6	
161	9212	Do. . .	Townsend-street, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	205	205	44	2 0 10	—	34 0 0	14 0 0	
162	9213	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	204	178	382	126	0 19 0	—	43 15 0	10 0 0	
163	3007	St. Michan's,	St. Michan's, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	275	–	275	75	3 13 7	—	66 13 4	30 0 0	
164	6962	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	138	138	31	4 9 8	—	26 0 0	2 7 10	
165	6513	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	193	178	371	77	1 12 3	—	61 10 0	14 0 0	
166	7718	Do. . .	Do. No. (2), m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	272	–	272	56	—	—	36 0 0	24 0 0	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
204	6468	St. Thomas's,	Saint Laurence O'Toole's, No. 1, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	191	191	67	1 5 4	—	57 15 0	10 6 2	£4 6s. 2d. school expenditure. £6 given to teacher.
205	6469	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	232	201	433	130	1 8 11	—	71 16 8	14 5 4	£1 school expenditure. £4 11s. 6d. given to teacher.
206	6596	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	432	432	54	—	—	33 16 8	5 11 6	
207	9704	Do.	St. Patrick's, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	278	–	278	61	2 13 1	—	55 10 0	10 14 4	Residence free.
208	9705	Do.	Do. No. 1, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	270	270	68	4 1 9	—	40 13 4	8 8 8	
209	9706	Do.	Do. No. 2, m. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	251	–	251	65	1 9 5	—	37 10 10	11 13 10	Do.
210	9707	Do.	Do. No. 2, f. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	173	150	323	102	0 12 6	—	46 6 8	8 4 1	
211	1296	Stillorgan,	Stillorgan, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	33	5 12 10	—	34 12 6	14 8 4	
212	2472	Do.	Do. i.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	51	101	152	57	5 11 4	—	43 11 8	12 0 0	
213	7700	Santry,	Ballymun,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	40	116	37	2 7 10	—	26 6 8	9 10 10	Do.
214	730	Tassagard,	Saggard, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	43	2 3 4	—	42 0 0	5 0 6	
215	5509	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	14	72	86	28	2 1 6	—	16 0 0	1 9 0	
216	757	Tallaght,	Tallaght, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	32	1 9 1	—	28 0 0	10 2 0	
217	758	Do.	Do. f	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	28	90	118	37	1 7 0	—	26 0 0	4 11 9	
218	8927	Do.	Glan-na-smol, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	78	–	78	33	2 3 3	3 5 5	28 11 8	10 0 0	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	35	–	35	22				1 0 0	
219	7616	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	107	107	44	3 17 11	—	30 0 0	10 7 6	Do.
220	1167	Taney,	Dundrum, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	177	–	177	77	2 4 2	—	69 6 8	28 10 7	
221	1168	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	161	161	56	5 2 5	—	62 13 4	15 14 5	
222	2872	Tully,	Sandyford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	59	2 17 1	—	54 8 4	16 3 0	Res. & garden free
223	2873	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	158	158	66	2 17 2	—	37 3 4	6 10 0	Residence free.
224	3058	Whitechurch,	Edmondstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	–	122	51	3 0 8	—	46 16 8	14 15 1	
225	3059	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	49	1 12 6	—	36 0 0	14 7 3	
226	6372	Do.	Fir House Convt. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	65	152	217	90	0 14 9	—	32 5 0	5 13 10	
			Total for County Dublin, 226,						23,203	20,693	52,896	18,233	1,115 4 11	181 18 4	15,402 0 7	3,586 11 8	

COUNTY OF KILDARE—105 Schools.

1	2169	Ardkill,	Derinturn, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	–	88	34	1 13 8		—	35 0 0	4 5 9	
2	7206	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	21	2 0 11		—	18 3 4	2 14 8	Residence free.
3	764	Ballendrina,	Broadford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	–	65	24	1 10 2		—	29 0 0	3 0 9	Residence and
4	765	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	66	66	27	—		—	24 0 0	1 7 6	garden free.
5	1417	Ballymore-Eustace,	Ballymore-Eustace, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	153	–	153	60	3 17 2		—	32 3 4	8 13 10	
6	1515	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	141	141	53	1 7 6		—	47 5 0	9 19 2	
7	9653	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	72	136	57	0 13 4		—	16 0 0	4 2 11	
8	2541	Ballysax,	Ballysax,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	50	132	63	3 11 11		—	30 1 8	9 15 0	Residence free.
9	8099	Bodenstown,	Sallins, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	–	76	33	2 6 9		—	41 13 4	6 14 2	
10	6699	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	57	57	24	0 19 2		—	35 10 0	2 6 9	
11	7346	Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	34	90	35	1 19 9		—	27 0 0	6 1 7	
12	766	Carragh,	Carragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	–	72	27	1 17 11		—	31 0 0	7 19 7	Residence and
13	767	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	38	1 10 3		—	26 0 0	7 18 0	garden free.
14	768	Carn,	Suncroft,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	39	111	38	2 10 8		—	37 3 4	3 5 3	Residence free.
15	1298	Cloncurry,	Newtown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	–	59	27	2 2 7		—	28 0 0	4 18 6	Residence &
16	1497	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	54	54	21	3 5 2		—	16 0 0	1 16 0	garden free.
17	3213	Cadamstown,	Balyna, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	41	2 1 2		—	66 16 8	8 17 0	Residence free.
18	3427	Do.	JohnstownBridge, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	–	63	29	1 18 6		—	24 0 0	11 19 3	
19	3428	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	47	47	19	1 8 2		—	17 13 4	3 15 10	
20	6749	Do.	Cadamstown, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	31	0 10 3		—	20 0 0	10 0 5	Do.
21	6126	Castledermot,	Castledermot, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	–	134	56	1 15 5		—	25 0 0	6 13 4	
22	6127	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	33	0 9 4		—	30 10 0	—	
23	6174	Clane,	Rathcoffey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	50	63	113	45	2 19 10	1 9 10	—	57 5 0	12 9 5	Res. & garden free.
24	1713	Do.	Clane Ord. Ag.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	–	152	75	4 5 1		—	60 16 8	25 1 3	Residence free.
25	1151	Do.	Do. Convent, f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	177	177	99	4 6 2	4 19 3	—	54 0 0	—	
26	7790	Churchtown,	Churchtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	44	94	33	1 10 2		—	24 0 0	4 18 11	Garden free.
27	3862	Do.	Athy Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	R.C.	108	143	251	124	6 4 9		—		—	
28	1205	Dunmanoge,	Levitstown,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	27	65	24	—		—	21 10 0	6 17 4	
29	5350	Donaghcumper,	Abbey, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	200	–	200	86	5 10 7		—	95 11 8	24 17 8	
30	5351	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	180	180	78	6 9 10		—	98 16 8	17 15 8	
31	7069	Dunfierth,	Kilshanroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	53	102	33	2 8 4		—	20 0 0	2 17 9	Residence free.
32	9897	Downing,	Roseville,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	15	8	23	13	2 13 7	4 0 0	—		16 12 0	
33	1714	Feighcullen,	Milltown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	51	98	32	4 1 9		—	30 5 0	6 5 1	Do.
34	8205	Do.	Clongorey, m:		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	31	—		—	19 5 0	3 3 3	
35	8361	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	22	1 6 9		—	16 0 0	7 7 4	
36	2105	Great Connell,	Newbridge, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	242	–	242	89	6 8 11		—	98 13 4	20 16 2	Garden free.
37	2106	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	221	221	72	4 0 0		—	38 13 4	14 5 2	
38	6752	Do.	Athgarvan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	67	148	52	3 3 6		—	60 0 0	10 18 5	Residence and
39	761	Kilmeage,	Allen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	45	107	29	3 3 8		—	13 5 0	0 13 2	garden free.
40	1712	Do.	Allenwood,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	55	118	26	2 7 8		—	16 10 0	4 3 0	
41	1820	Do.	Robertstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	30	1 0 3		—	23 6 8	1 17 7	
42	2491	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	116	151	34	—		—	24 15 0	2 0 5	
43	770	Kildare,	Kildare, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	179	–	179	78	4 2 6		—	30 3 4	14 10 4	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILDARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
44	771	Kildare,	Kildare Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	225	225	78	9 10 10	—	27 12 9	—	
45	9026	Do.	Curragh,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	76	46	122	36	3 19 2	—	52 0 0	47 5 0	Residence and
46	775	Kilcock,	Kilcock, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	30	0 15 9	—	32 0 0	0 12 7	garden free.
47	776	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	120	120	52	3 1 0	—	36 13 4	3 4 6	Garden free.
48	772	Do.	Tiermohan Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	34	71	28	0 13 10	—	37 0 0	21 2 1	Residence free.
49	773	Kilcullen,	Halverstown,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	60	63	123	44	1 18 10	—	44 3 4	3 2 6	Residence and
50	8307	Do.	Kilcullenbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	–	154	58	3 9 8	—	49 15 0	10 15 1	garden free.
51	8318	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	173	173	46	1 18 2	—	56 16 8	5 0 1	
52	1812	Kill,	Ardclough, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	–	66	30	1 8 11	—	24 0 0	10 19 6	
53	8236	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	37	1 14 4	—	20 8 4	9 7 3	
54	1972	Do.	Kill, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	–	73	29	1 6 11	—	28 0 0	3 7 1	
		Do.	Do. m. evg.		–	–	–	–	69	–	69	40	—	—	—	3 10 5	
55	1973	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	24	3 1 11	—	17 0 0	4 19 0	
56	2291	Kildangan,	Kildangan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	166	–	166	52	3 19 0	—	35 17 11	4 2 3	
57	2292	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	183	183	55	4 1 2	—	59 11 10	6 4 9	Residence free.
58	3925	Kilteel,	Kilteel,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	61	110	33	1 17 6	—	24 0 0	0 5 3	
59	5838	Killashee,	Twomilehouse, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	65	65	32	1 8 2	—	20 0 0	6 16 0	
60	8763	Killybegs,	Prosperous, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	–	128	56	1 12 5	—	46 18 4	14 2 5	
61	8764	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	106	106	51	3 11 1	—	43 0 0	9 18 3	
62	9123	Kilkea,	Kilkea,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	35	45	80	26	0 14 0	1 2 6	30 0 0	9 16 7	
63	9947	Kilberry,	Kilberry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	38	95	56	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	8 15 0	
64	9305	Kildrought,	Celbridge, i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	91	84	175	86	1 13 7	—	61 0 0	4 5 7	
65	9388	Do.	Do. (adult) evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	14	—	—	10 4 2	0 14 5	
66	8534	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2 R.C.	–	42	35	77	48	8 19 7	1 0 0	—	—	
67	2344	Leixlip,	Leixlip, m.	B.	R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	110	–	110	42	—	—	15 0 0	5 11 10	
68	2345	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	–	110	110	32	1 5 0	—	27 0 0	2 13 7	Do.
69	5839	Lackagh,	Lackagh,		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	71	54	125	39	1 7 8	—	33 14 2	3 10 6	Garden free.
70	4182	Larabrien,	Maynooth, m.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	127	–	127	45	3 0 4	—	87 18 4	21 17 10	Residence free.
71	779	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	56	190	246	100	3 11 0	—	50 1 8	20 0 0	
72	781	Monasterevan,	Monasterevan, m.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	215	–	215	52	6 6 5	—	64 0 0	4 3 5	Res. & garden free.
73	782	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	R.C.	–	216	216	79	4 7 5	—	70 2 4	5 7 9	Do.
74	1590	Moone,	Moone, m.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	120	–	120	31	2 13 2	—	24 0 0	5 15 6	
75	2669	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	–	110	110	33	3 12 3	—	20 0 0	4 2 6	

76	783	Nurney,	Clogherinkoe, m.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	64	–	64	25	0	12	6	—	24	0	0	7	14	3	Residence free.
77	8126	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	–	66	66	27		—		—	20	0	0	3	18	6	Do.
78	6757	Do.	Nurney,		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	107	65	172	56	3	6	1	—	41	6	8	11	16	3	
79	2284	Killashee,	Twomilehouse Ord. Agricultural,		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	80	–	80	34	3	14	9	—	32	10	0	12	13	10	
80	2033	Narraghmore,	Old Grange,	v.t.	R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	59	31	90	35	3	19	2	—	31	0	0	8	6	8	Do.
81	9414	Do.	Crookstown, m.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	–	90	–	90	42	2	19	0	—	30	13	4	9	10	6	Do.
82	7300	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	2 R.C.	R.C.	–	127	127	52	3	11	0	—	70	0	0	7	8	10	
83	4174	Naas,	Naas, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	386	–	386	138	12	18	11	—	108	4	2	28	12	6	
84	3246	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	349	349	194	10	0	6	—	79	0	0	34	4	2	
85	8821	Do.	Do. Gaol,		L.I. of	Gaol.	R.C.	–	29	–	29	8		—		—					—		
86	784	Rathangan,	Rathangan, m.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	54		—		—	42	5	0		—		No returns available; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
87	785	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	140	140	53	4	17	4	—	39	0	0	4	7	6	Residence free.
88	9777	Do.	Do. parochial		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	9	11	20	10	1	5	6	4 0 0		—		16	0	0	
89	1821	Rathmore,	Rathmore, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	10	64	74	36	1	3	6	—	35	16	8	7	7	8	Res. & garden free.
90	2293	Do.	Eadestown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	5	71	27	1	4	5	—	24	0	0	7	14	9	Do.
91	786	Staplestown,	Staplestown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	35	1	16	7	—	32	18	4	5	19	6	Residence free.
92	787	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	125	125	48	2	14	3	—	60	8	4	5	18	6	Do.
93	7823	Straffan,	Straffan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	34	0	17	3	—	40	6	8	2	9	0	
94	7824	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	66	66	30	3	13	10	—	46	3	4	4	10	5	
95	6209	St. Michael's,	Athy Dist. Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	128	–	128	53	20	13	6	—	663	17	4	46	1	10	
96	6210	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	–	80	80	41											
97	6615	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	21	29	50	31											
98	4997	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	248	445	693	229	15	19	3	6 6 0	170	17	8	12	14	7	
99	9752	Do.	Turnpike-road, m.i.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	42		—		—	20	0	0		—		
100	9753	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	146	146	47	1	7	9	—	38	0	0		—		
101	4316	Tipperkevin,	Tipperkevin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	39	77	27	1	5	7	—	19	0	0	4	14	3	
102	3155	Tipper,	Naas Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2 R.C.	–	74	80	154	79		—		—	8	0	0		—		
103	6313	Timahoe,	Timahoe,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	60	47	107	40	3	11	3	—	45	8	4	21	18	7	Residence and garden free.
104	7831	Tankardstown,	Ballyroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	52	123	30	1	9	1	—	24	0	0	8	10	3	
105	7303	Usk,	Ballymount,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	99	209	44	6	6	5	—	54	0	0	8	1	9	Do.
			Total for County Kildare, 105,						6,495	6,498	12,993	4,987	303	2	1	27 8 1	4,425	10	8	865	17	5	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILKENNY.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—168 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	788	Aharney,	Lisdowney, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	30	1	7	0		—		24	0	0	4	7	1	
2	789	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	29	0	13	0		—		21	0	0	2	4	10	
3	1716	Do.	Ballyconra,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	33	24	57	32	1	15	1		—		27	10	0	5	13	6	
4	2749	Do.	Ballyragget, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	188	–	188	103	5	16	1		—		70	6	8	6	10	9	
5	3028	Do.	Do, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	–	230	230	123	5	7	5		—		90	0	0	10	10	1	
6	5412	Attanagh,	Ballyuskill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	42	3	0	0	3	3	7	35	10	0	5	8	0	
7	5413	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	156	156	52	7	1	3	8	8	2	74	18	4	5	10	0	
8	4881	Aghavilla,	Boolyglass Ord. Ag.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	111	67	178	45	1	5	10	1	0	3	37	0	0	20	19	2	
9	9906	Do.	Newmarket,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	40	26	66	48	1	7	10	4	10	0	6	5	0	5	1	0	
10	5601	Balleen,	Balleen,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	32	29	61	26	0	14	0		—		24	0	0	1	2	2	
11	7050	Ballycallan,	Ballycallan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	–	64	30	1	5	3		—		28	0	0	2	11	6	
12	7051	Do.	Do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	29	1	18	0		—		28	8	4	3	13	11	
13	7312	Burnchurch,	Burnchurch,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	81	55	136	52	1	10	3		—		59	10	0	21	16	0	Residence and garden free.
14	7627	Ballyhall,	Ballyhall, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	–	73	26	1	5	7		—		24	0	0	2	17	11	
15	7914	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	64	64	28	1	5	3		—		20	0	0	8	5	3	
16	8979	Ballyhale,	Cashelgannon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	58	117	48	0	13	8		—		28	16	8	6	11	11	Garden free.
17	1118	Castlecomer,	Castlecomer, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	203	–	203	115	2	18	8		—		85	16	8	24	1	7	
18	1799	Do.	Clogh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	–	133	45	1	10	0	3	3	10	33	0	0	1	15	9	
19	7727	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	165	165	63	3	6	5	4	6	11	60	0	0	0	19	8	
20	2676	Do.	Gazebo, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	–	154	58	1	10	5	2	13	2	58	0	0	0	12	11	
21	3141	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	176	176	71	3	13	2	2	6	2	63	3	4	1	3	0	
22	2788	Do.	Firoda, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	–	69	24		—			—		14	10	0	3	0	0	
23	2789	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	35	2	12	1		—		10	10	0	0	8	6	Res. & garden free.
24	3847	Do.	Smithstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	25	0	8	11		—		11	10	0		—		Garden free.
25	5557	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	31	0	10	3		—		16	0	0	0	18	0	Do.
26	5198	Do.	Colliery, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	57	–	57	26	4	13	9	2	14	9	24	15	0	7	0	0	Residence free.
27	5199	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	62	62	30	3	13	0	2	18	1	23	0	0	6	5	0	
28	5469	Do.	Chatsworth,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	54	101	32	3	14	0	2	10	8	24	0	0	2	0	0	
29	6947	Do.	Castlecomer Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	15	33	48	25		—			—			—			—		
30	1299	Callan,	Callan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	218	–	218	73	7	13	11		—		84	15	0	17	10	8	
31	1605	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	–	274	274	81	7	11	7		—		134	13	4	10	17	8	Do.
32	3378	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2 R.C.	–	48	65	113	54	4	12	8		—			—			—		

33	9133	Do.	Do.	i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	50	131	181	53	11	8	9	–			29	3	4	0	18	6	
34	6919	Clonmore,	Clonmore Ord. Agr.			–	E.C.	R.C.	–	77	70	147	56	3	11	10	1	0	3	37	10	0	12	11	10	
35	1962	Do.	Killinaspick,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	25	95	38	0	10	8	–			18	0	0	3	11	10	
36	2137	Cooleashin,	Creenkill,		B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	36	92	30	0	15	3	–			18	0	0	5	11	6	
37	2249	Clomantagh,	Clomantagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	59	173	51	2	10	0	–			54	15	0	3	4	0	Do.
38	4193	Coolcraheen,	Clinstown,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	–	56	24	1	5	0	–			24	0	0	1	1	0	Do.
39	4194	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	56	56	26	2	7	9	–			16	0	0	2	8	0	Do.
40	5033	Coolaghmore,	Coolagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	43	96	46	1	10	0	–			21	5	0	3	15	0	
41	7247	Clara,	Church Clara,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	56	129	52	2	15	10	–			41	3	4	7	0	6	
42	5251	Clonamerry.	Woodstock 1st class Agrl.,		v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	82	–	82	42	2	6	0	–			53	1	8	16	2	3	
43	7763	Do.	Woodstock,	f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	67	67	42		—		–			30	0	0	1	17	1	
44	792	Dunkitt,	Dunkitt,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	33	0	15	9	–			29	10	0	4	16	11	
45	1855	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	90	90	31	0	5	0	–			16	0	0	4	12	10	
46	2961	Do.	Bigwood,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	57	136	38	2	17	3	–			22	0	0	6	8	0	
47	8607	Do.	Ballykeoban,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	34	1	17	3	–			32	13	4	4	18	4	
48	8689	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	56	56	26	1	0	6	–			16	0	0	4	17	4	
49	1300	Danesfort,	Danesfort,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	30	65	18	0	6	6	–			24	0	0	1	6	6	Do.
50	3757	Dysartmoon,	Tullagher,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	55	113	37	1	8	5	–			25	18	4	5	13	0	
51	4177	Do.	Brownstown,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	–	76	25	0	8	5	–			27	0	0	5	18	6	Garden free.
52	4478	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	26		—		–			20	0	0	1	5	2	
53	5713	Dysart,	Coone,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	35	154	64	3	4	0	–			36	10	0	4	10	4	
54	9826	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	11	2	1	2	4	10	0	8	3	4	0	11	6	Residence free.
55	8890	Dunnamaggan,	Dunnamaggan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	86	60	146	59	2	11	1	–			30	10	0	7	18	9	Res. & garden free.
56	7675	Dungarvan,	Dungarvan,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	113	–	113	50	4	0	11	–			58	0	0	33	10	6	
57	7628	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	137	137	54	6	15	0	–			50	1	8	25	5	6	Garden free.
58	7674	Dunbell,	Dunbell,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	40	82	29		—		–			24	0	0	3	11	8	
59	2312	Erke,	Crosspatrick,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	38	1	9	5	–			27	3	4	2	10	4	
60	2313	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	29	0	11	3	–			17	10	0	5	5	3	
61	3683	Do.	Moneenamuck,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	37	1	6	2	–			33	15	0	3	15	6	
62	3684	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	125	125	43	2	16	10	–			47	10	0	3	7	0	Residence free.
63	5138	Earlstown,	Newtown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	37	70	31	6	4	10	–			18	0	0	3	4	11	
64	795	Fiddown,	Tubbernabrone,	m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–			8	0	0		—		School closed.
65	1468	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	41	72	113	40	0	12	11	–			16	0	0	5	14	1	Residence free.
66	6189	Do.	Piltown 1st Class Ag.			–	E.C.	Pres.	–	84	–	84	44	3	19	4	–			48	1	8	47	13	2	Do.
67	6190	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	80	80	35	2	14	7	–			31	5	0	6	15	7	
68	6289	Do.	Templeorum,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	62	–	62	26	1	7	6	–			18	0	0	5	18	11	
69	6290	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	92	92	51	2	7	3	–			50	0	0	8	12	6	Do.
70	796	Freshford,	Freshford,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	–	132	58	2	18	5	–			51	11	8	8	12	0	
71	797	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	134	134	44	1	8	5	–			44	0	0	4	12	6	
72	2018	Fertagh,	Johnstown,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	48	1	12	9	–			20	3	4	4	14	6	
73	2019	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	109	109	45	4	8	3	–			79	16	8	4	2	6	
74	799	Grange,	Churchhill,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–				—			—		Temporarily inoperative.
75	5927	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	30	60	90	32	1	2	6	–			36	0	0	2	10	0	Garden free.
76	800	Grange Sylvia,	Goresbridge,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	–	145	57	4	15	10	–			42	11	8	4	1	4	
77	9134	Do.	Do.	Conv. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	189	189	76	10	2	0	–			65	16	0		—		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILKENNY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
78	798	Graiguenamanagh,	Graig, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	268	–	268	114	5 6 2	—	116 0 4	23 11 0	
79	799	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	–	236	236	109	3 0 6	—	135 6 8	21 17 3	
80	1152	Do. . .	Coppenagh, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	26	78	30	—	—	28 0 0	7 0 0	
81	1717	Gowran, . .	Gowran, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	134	–	134	64	8 9 7	—	60 16 1	3 15 1	Residence free.
82	1781	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	131	131	63	12 0 4	—	82 16 8	5 12 0	Do.
83	5520	Grangemaccomb,	Conahy, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	130	–	130	66	2 5 5	—	66 1 8	9 15 8	
84	5521	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	79	79	41	1 5 0	—	38 16 8	5 3 6	
85	1916	Innistioge, .	Innistioge, . m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	146	–	146	60	1 6 4	—	58 15 0	18 14 0	
86	5319	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	176	176	59	1 11 8	—	57 3 4	14 17 1	
87	1841	Jerpoint, West, .	Mullenakill, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	36	94	29	0 8 0	+	24 0 0	7 0 3	Do.
88	1201	Kilmakevoge, .	Robinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	166	–	166	59	2 14 10	—	39 0 0	8 6 10	
89	2713	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	119	119	46	2 11 10	—	15 10 0	1 19 9	
90	9873	Kilbeacon, .	Mullinavat, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	53	2 13 8	—	51 1 8	12 17 0	
91	3479	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	167	167	51	4 8 6	—	40 0 0	3 13 4	
92	3881	Kilmadum, .	Ballyfoile, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	39	1 17 11	—	32 3 4	5 5 10	
93	6891	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	122	122	53	1 7 3	—	32 10 0	2 0 6	Do.
94	3839	Killaloe, . .	Desart, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	73	53	126	47	1 3 4	—	36 0 0	26 0 0	Do.
95	5200	Do. . .	Ballyline, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	53	96	45	5 8 0	—	11 15 0	3 3 6	
96	5053	Kells, . .	Kells, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	46	130	39	3 4 1	—	37 5 0	4 14 9	
97	5201	Kilfane, . .	Mong, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	30	72	20	1 3 7	—	12 16 8	0 14 1	
98	7773	Do. . .	Kilfane, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	27	20	47	21	—	—	14 6 8	0 5 0	
99	5697	Killamery, .	Windgap, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	44	1 8 0	—	30 0 4	9 10 2	Do.
100	5698	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	112	112	55	4 4 3	—	50 0 0	6 10 8	
101	6621	Kilcolumb, .	Ringville, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	34	1 16 9	—	32 0 0	11 19 3	Do.
102	6622	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	32	1 14 4	—	30 0 0	11 16 7	Do.
103	7033	Knocktopher, .	Knocktopher, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	56	110	43	1 6 3	—	26 13 4	6 2 2	
104	7259	Kilmacow, .	Kilmacow, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	153	–	153	55	—	—	28 16 8	11 14 6	
105	7260	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	153	153	53	3 2 1	—	50 13 4	6 13 3	
106	7481	Kilmoganny, .	Kilmoganny, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	126	3	129	60	2 12 6	—	93 6 8	27 2 6	Res. & garden free.
107	7523	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	48	3 5 4	—	60 11 8	21 5 10	Residence free.
108	8244	Kilmacahill, .	Paulstown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	157	–	157	68	1 16 11	1 0 0	35 18 4	5 10 6	
109	8562	Kilmanagh, .	Kilmanagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	74	151	57	7 12 1	—	35 15 0	10 7 7	
110	5776	Listerlin, .	Listerlin, . m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	32	0 11 7	—	24 0 0	4 13 5	Do.

111	5777	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	31	1	13	6	–		20	0	0	4	7	11	Do.
112	8832	Muckalee,	Muckalee,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	28	1	17	5	–		25	0	0	3	2	6	
113	7223	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	68	68	31	1	10	10	–		25	0	0	1	11	7	
114	7139	Do.	Garrygang,		v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	75	56	131	52	3	10	7	–		24	0	0	16	2	5	Res. & garden free.
115	5775	Mothell,	Lisnafunchin,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	36	86	40		—		–		29	10	0	1	16	6	
116	794	Owning,	Owning,			–	E.C.	R.C.	–	83	68	151	68	2	14	2	–		39	0	0	15	10	8	
117	6374	Outrath,	Foulkstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	40	99	139	58	6	12	3	–		39	7	9	6	6	3	
118	1154	Powerstown,	Skeogvostheen,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	64	73	137	54	1	7	3	–		40	0	0	11	0	0	
119	5730	Pollrone,	Mooncoin,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	180	–	180	73	3	9	10	–		39	0	0	10	0	0	Residence free.
120	5437	Do.	Do. Convent	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	271	271	117	13	2	7	–		66	16	8	15	0	0	
121	7089	Portnascully,	Carrigeen,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	–	138	65	3	11	7	–		72	5	0	15	8	0	
122	8579	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	48	1	14	3	–		24	0	0	6	13	6	
123	802	Rathbeagh,	Cloan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	50	97	34	1	13	2	–		25	0	0	4	16	0	
124	1840	Rosbercon,	Rosbercon,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	–	39	22	0	8	4	–		27	0	0		—		
125	3339	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	50	50	29	1	4	5	–		26	0	0	0	6	0	
126	2542	Rathpatrick,	Slieverue,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	37	1	19	6	–		24	16	8	3	19	4	Do.
127	2543	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	31	1	12	3	–		21	6	8	6	0	8	
128	3045	Rower,	Rower,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	149	–	149	67	3	15	11	–		39	0	0	11	7	11	
129	6950	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	125	125	51	2	8	2	–		100	0	0	5	8	9	
130	3247	Rathcoole,	Johnswell,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	29	2	3	6	–		18	0	0	6	10	0	
131	4624	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	31	1	5	7	–		19	3	4	5	10	0	Garden free.
132	807	Shankill,	Bornafea,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	88	62	145	57	2	11	3	–		34	0	0	2	4	7	
133	1915	Do.	Paulstown,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	187	187	77	7	18	2	–		77	5	0	2	2	6	
134	6081	St. Patrick's,	Kilkenny Dist. Model m.		v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	109	–	109	57												
135	6082	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	–	71	71	35	19	0	2	52	18	3	705	12	3	53	7	10
136	6083	Do.	Do.	i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	34	45	79	36												
137	1301	St. John's,	St. John's,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	159	–	159	71	2	18	1	–		46	6	8	5	12	0	Residence free.
138	3413	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C	–	180	180	73	1	6	1	–		70	3	4	4	0	4	
139	3507	Do.	Kilkenny Workh.			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	R.C.	126	129	255	140	9	7	10	–		3	10	0		—		
140	4330	Do.	Dunmore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	–	92	38	2	17	6	–		29	5	0	2	7	0	Residence &
141	4331	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	41	1	7	11	–		29	5	0	5	0	0	garden free.
142	806	St. Mary's,	Kilkenny Conv.,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	789	789	285	18	17	0	–		198	9	2		—		
143	3029	Stonecarthy,	Stoneyford,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	31		—		–		29	0	0	3	3	1	
144	3030	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	128	128	50	1	13	5	–		42	6	8	5	4	11	
145	3110	St. Canice,	Bonnetstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	43	105	41	1	7	8	–		35	3	4	13	11	11	
146	5649	Do.	St. Canice,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	225	–	225	106	3	1	6	–		63	16	8	9	16	0	
147	9530	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	323	323	69	2	2	8	–		76	17	9	8	18	3	
148	8845	Do.	Thornback,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	30	70	30	1	7	0	–		21	0	0	31	10	6	
149	5297	Shanbogh,	Shanbogh,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	41	29	70	30	0	15	1	–		24	0	0	1	0	0	
150	791	Treadingstown,	Bennet's Bridge,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	97	69	166	56	3	8	2	–		41	0	0	7	0	0	
151	1302	Tullaroan,	Tullaroan,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	43	1	13	8	–		35	6	8	7	18	0	Garden free.
152	3530	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	39	2	14	0	–		40	2	2	6	5	6	
153	9214	Do.	Ballyheigh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	40	84	38	2	16	5	–		20	18	4	1	13	2	Residence free.
154	8808	Thomastown,	Thomastown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	180	–	180	61	4	18	5	–		64	8	4	7	9	6	
155	2181	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	140	140	57	3	11	4	–		53	0	0	4	7	6	
156	6278	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	38	60	98	63	11	4	10	–		3	0	0		—		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILKENNY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.														
													£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
157	5259	Tiscoffin,	Rivanna, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	35	2	1	10	—			18	0	0	3	5	6	
158	8867	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	34	1	18	0	—			20	0	0	2	17	8	
159	5280	Do.	Boula, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	–	54	33	0	15	3	—			21	0	0	0	18	6	
160	6802	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	40	5	16	7	—			34	18	4	4	1	6	
161	7363	Tullahaught,	Kilmacoliver, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	38	2	5	5	—			18	0	0	4	10	11	
162	7586	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	129	129	46	1	7	1	—			18	5	0	3	16	10	
163	3459	Ullard,	Ullard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	35	66	23	1	1	9	—			14	0	0	0	15	0	
164	6017	Urlingford,	Grane,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	37	80	33	0	17	9	—			24	0	0	4	4	0	Res. & garden free.
165	8084	Do.	Urlingford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	–	147	48	0	11	6	—			59	3	4	6	0	1	Residence free
166	7902	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	54	1	9	8	—			46	6	8	4	15	5	
167	6325	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	58	44	102	61	2	4	10	—			4	0	0	—			
168	6188	Whitechurch,	Whitechurch Ordinary Agricultural,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	65	40	105	39	1	7	3	—			39	6	8	12	0	1	Do.
		Total for County Kilkenny, 168,							9,918	10,352	20,270	8,080	470	6	1	92	4	1	6,961	5	2	1,175	5	2	

KING'S COUNTY—101 Schools.

1	5778	Ardnurcher,	Horseleap, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	31	1	5	9	—			40	11	8	—			Garden free.
2	5779	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	99	99	34		—		—			26	0	0	—			
3	8347	Aghancon,	Aghancon,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	35	23	58	14	2	1	2	—			19	8	4	0	8	1	
4	800	Ballyboy,	Ballyboy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	60	121	35	1	6	2	—			47	13	4	24	12	7	
5	7163	Do.	Frankford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	25	0	12	10	—			24	0	0	3	16	11	
6	5913	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	31	2	1	9	—			28	16	8	8	1	0	
7	0729	Do.	Broughall,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	33	63	96	44		—		—			14	0	0	7	1	2	Residence free.
8	810	Ballymacwilliam,	Trimblestown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	32	92	27	1	9	1	—			32	0	0	6	12	11	Residence and
9	8378	Do.	Rhode,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	83	163	55	11	14	9	—			22	13	4	5	11	1	garden free.

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER : KING'S County—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
56	7191	Killoughy,	Gortnamona,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	39	87	31	1 3 0	—	20 0 0	9 11 11	
57	6585	Kilbride,	Clara, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	258	–	258	78	12 17 7	—	79 11 8	35 3 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–			140	–	140	65					
58	8982	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	281	281	102	6 19 5	—	50 3 4	30 4 4	
59	8808	Do.	Ballycowan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	37	87	26	0 19 11	—	19 6 8	1 14 2	Res. & garden free.
60	9089	Do.	Tullamore,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	29	15	44	22	8 0 1	4 5 5	11 5 0	15 10 0	Residence free.
61	2080	Do.	Do. Convent, f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	381	503	192	2 5 4	—	88 18 4	4 5 10	
62	3446	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	106	112	218	93	4 4 7	—	5 0 0	—	
63	7960	Kilcommon,	Clonlisk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	60	138	41	1 8 10	—	24 0 0	2 17 3	
64	8668	Kinnitty,	Kinnitty,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	72	164	50	2 17 7	—	23 6 8	11 7 6	
65	9225	Do.	Longford,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	55	116	38	2 16 9	3 5 5	34 8 4	13 17 7	
66	6721	Kilcoleman,	Ballyegan,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	56	36	92	34	1 6 4	—	28 0 0	10 11 7	
67	8938	Kilmanaghan,	Tubber, m. day,		R.C.	–	–	–	113	–	113	27	0 16 0	—	14 11 8	1 10 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	R.C.	–	54	–	54	28				1 2 1	
68	8939	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	31	0 8 0	—	23 5 0	3 0 11	
69	4711	Litter,	Cadamstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	57	107	36	2 11 8	—	26 0 0	7 7 10	
70	5522	Lynally,	Muckloo,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	33	94	30	0 15 3	—	18 0 0	1 18 1	
71	8263	Lemanaghan,	Boher, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	24	1 19 1	—	1 5 0	1 11 2	
72	8681	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	26	1 5 11	—	14 3 4	3 7 3	
73	9493	Lusmagh,	Ballymacoolahan, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	84	–	84	34	1 6 3	—	33 0 0	11 1 7	Do.
74	9494	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	74	74	31	1 16 11	—	26 0 0	9 13 3	Do.
75	1426	Monasteroris,	Edenderry, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	209	–	209	90	4 14 5	—	97 3 4	16 13 2	Res. & garden free.
76	1562	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	202	202	76	8 9 6	—	113 18 4	4 19 6	Do.
77	3364	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	31	45	76	36	2 3 0	—	1 10 0	—	
78	8116	Do.	Ballymoran,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	0 11 11	—	14 6 8	—	Inoperative during last quarter of year; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
79	7949	Parsonstown,	Parsonstown Minor Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	129	–	129	66	16 18 6	21 7 5	483 4 4	111 0 8	
80	7950	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	–	93	93	46					
81	7951	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	33	27	60	28					
82	5748	Raban,	Island Parish, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	22	1 11 8	—	18 0 0	2 11 8	
83	5749	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	20	—	—	16 0 0	2 8 3	
84	824	Do.	Raban 1st class Ag.	m. v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	47	2 4 11	—	50 4 7	13 4 2	
85	823	Do.	Killina Convent,	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	223	223	80	3 13 7	—	50 9 4	—	

86	6427	Roscrea,		Dromakeenan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	51	103	32	1 12 2	–	21 0 0	5 0 0		
87	6597	Do.		Killavilla,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	40	85	25	—	–	22 0 0	5 2 0		
88	7106	Reynagh,		Garbally,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	46	85	26	1 7 11	–	25 0 0	4 6 9		
89	8987	Do.		Banagher,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	28	1 6 0	–	32 0 0	4 1 9		
90	9227	Do.		Do. Convent,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	126	126	61	9 7 8	–	49 0 0	6 2 7		
91	9858	Roscomroe,		Bohernaphookha,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	57	111	40	1 5 3	4 0 0	18 0 0	12 12 4		
92	5441	Shinrone,		Shinrone,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	41	2 11 6	–	28 8 4	2 3 7		
93	6120	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	120	120	37	1 18 0	–	32 16 8	2 7 0		
94	6666	Do.		Ballinacorr,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	24	52	20	1 3 7	–	15 10 0	0 12 0		
95	5882	Templehanny,		Emill,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	66	99	37	1 5 6	–	10 10 0	1 1 8		
96	5883	Do.		Moneygall,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	90	177	47	1 7 1	–	52 0 0	4 2 6		
97	6362	Tisaran,		High-street,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	80	162	44	1 19 1	–	1 5 0	1 3 7		
98	8988	Do.		Liscloney,			–	E.C.	R.C.	–	34	24	58	27	2 2 2	–	24 0 0	14 5 0	Residence free.	
99	6408	Wherry,		Ferbane,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	38	1 18 8	–	22 10 0	4 5 9		
100	8794	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	150	150	53	1 18 2	–	21 6 8	9 5 6		
101	9892	Do.		Leamore,			–	–	R.C.	–	46	36	82	48	3 5 1	4 10 0	18 0 0	3 17 3		
				Total for King's County, 101,							6,146	6,511	12,657	4,488	276 18 5	42 18 3	3,450 3 3	780 10 10		

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—93 Schools.

1	1177	Ardagh,		Loughill,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	56	174	57	2 4 3	–	24 0 0	4 13 9		
2	4628	Do.		Glynn,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	18	50	32	—	–	2 10 0	—		
3	7070	Do.		Ardagh,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	35	1 9 3	–	31 0 0	3 19 1		
4	7165	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	20	—	–	31 11 8	1 6 3		
5	5602	Abbeylara,		Abbeylara,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	30	—	–	24 0 0	3 7 11		
6	7931	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	25	—	–	26 0 0	3 3 11		
7	8470	Do.		Springtown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	26	64	32	0 10 3	–	18 0 0	0 8 6		
8	7877	Ballymacormack,		Stonepark,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	37	2 11 6	–	37 0 0	2 9 3	Res. & garden free.	
9	7878	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	89	89	35	0 11 3	–	20 0 0	1 18 5	Do.	
10	9027	Bouracoola,		Aughna,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	74	177	61	0 10 0	–	43 6 8	8 10 8		
11	1308	Cashel,		Carrabeg,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	25	—	–	18 0 0	0 11 6		
12	1495	Do.		Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	27	1 7 3	–	29 0 0	0 12 0		
13	9866	Do.		Clerane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	57	120	23	0 10 4	–	13 18 4	—		
14	1158	Columbkill,		Cloonagh,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	30	0 10 0	–	24 0 0	1 7 6		
15	7394	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	37	0 13 4	–	20 0 0	0 18 6		
16	1429	Do.		Cloneen,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	53	126	51	—	–	43 0 0	2 4 6		
17	3919	Do.		Dunheggan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	113	218	67	1 13 4	–	41 13 4	3 18 6		
18	4263	Do.		Purth,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	75	185	50	—	–	46 0 0	2 6 0		
19	5915	Do.		Columbkill,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	45	1 10 5	–	61 10 0	7 8 8		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of LONGFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.					In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical.	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.					
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20	7071	Columbkill, .	Columbkill, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	30	2 15 8	—	16 0 0	2 9 4	
21	7925	Do. . .	Clonbrack, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	64	175	68	2 5 0	—	39 18 10	6 9 0	
22	8065	Do. . .	Molly, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	128	97	225	52	1 14 11	—	37 15 0	1 16 4	
23	858	Clonbroney, .	Clonbroney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	61	114	28	—	—	20 0 0	0 14 6	
24	1174	Do. . .	Balnalee, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	–	141	37	1 1 7	—	39 13 4	0 13 6	
25	1568	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	123	123	34	0 11 1	—	29 3 4	1 4 3	
26	2790	Do. . .	Castlebrock, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	95	167	43	1 19 7	—	28 0 0	4 4 9	
27	4082	Do. . .	Coolarty, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	37	56	93	34	1 8 0	—	16 0 0	8 0 0	
28	6112	Do. . .	Lislea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	25	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	0 17 0	
29	9294	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	35	—	—	28 3 4	4 7 0	
30	9908	Do. . .	Ballinascraw, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	32	21	53	28	1 16 8	4 0 5	—	15 5 0	
31	6612	Clongish, .	Newtownforbes, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	–	122	30	1 8 2	—	19 10 0	1 7 7	
32	8546	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	89	89	27	1 5 10	—	20 0 0	0 13 8	Residence free.
33	7740	Do. . .	Kilmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	63	123	35	0 12 0	—	21 10 0	0 12 4	
34	8630	Do. . .	Cloonteagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	183	127	310	61	1 8 9	—	36 8 10	4 11 2	
35	859	Dromara, .	Moyne, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	67	178	69	2 14 11	—	61 5 0	9 12 0	
36	2083	Edgeworthstown,	Edgeworthstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	184	–	184	61	4 3 9	—	55 18 4	2 4 0	
37	2084	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	198	198	58	1 19 8	—	55 1 8	1 1 6	
38	860	Forgney, . .	Forgney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	62	86	148	51	1 3 1	—	34 0 0	4 3 0	
39	8308	Do. . .	Ballyclamea, .		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	25	38	63	28	—	—	24 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
40	5022	Granard, . .	Aughabrack, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	46	105	36	0 18 3	—	19 0 0	4 0 4	
41	5510	Do. . .	Boulahy, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	59	150	43	1 16 7	—	29 5 0	2 17 0	
42	1211	Do. . .	Killeen, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	32	0 11 0	—	24 0 0	2 4 0	
43	1437	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	25	1 5 0	—	16 0 0	2 6 0	
44	1517	Do. . .	Granard, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	143	–	143	64	2 10 0	—	77 11 8	13 3 5	
45	1212	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	161	161	49	1 10 7	—	34 10 0	5 3 1	
46	3566	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	57	96	153	96	—	—	9 10 0	—	
47	5100	Do. . .	Aughnagarron, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	24	—	—	42 3 4	0 5 0	
48	5603	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	58	58	22	1 10 1	—	16 0 0	0 7 0	
49	5511	Do. . .	Ferskhill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	17	74	23	—	—	17 5 0	3 12 3	
50	5714	Do. . .	Rockpark, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	127	59	186	68	3 5 6	—	42 18 4	4 8 11	
51	5115	Kilglass, . .	Lenamore, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	38	1 7 1	—	28 0 0	3 1 5	

52	5110	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	36	1	7	3	—			26	0	0	2	12	10	Inoperative; attendance included in Female N. S.
53	5205	Do.	Ballycloghan, m.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–													
54	9827	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	82	115	54	1	7	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	Inoperative.
55	7739	Do.	Carrickboy, . .		Pres.	Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–							8	0	0				
56	7010	Killoe,	Cullyfad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	102	190	36	4	4	1				39	13	4	2	3	1	
57	7324	Do.	Drumlish, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	–	146	41	0	10	8				15	0	0	2	4	9	
58	7134	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	150	150	36	1	17	11				24	0	0	1	12	4	
59	7791	Do.	Soran, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	54	128	54	1	17	3				27	10	0	1	1	9	
60	9092	Do.	Doorock, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	34	105	48	1	5	3				16	5	0				
61	9135	Do.	Enybegs, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	139	130	269	39	1	10	1				29	0	0	0	6	8	
62	9269	Do.	Glenmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	84	177	68	1	18	7				50	0	0	5	4	0	
63	9322	Do.	Kiltycreevagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	138	105	243	44	2	5	6				30	0	0	2	13	9	
64	9564	Do.	Gaigue, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	74	169	78	0	15	3				33	0	0	2	8	4	
65	1435	Killashee,	Cloontagh Ord. Agr.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	–	97	28	1	16	11	0	18	3	35	1	8	1	2	6	
66	3390	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	30	4	11	6				22	1	8	0	15	0	
67	9560	Do.	Clondara, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	21	78	99	26	0	10	3				15	10	0	0	5	5	
68	6758	Do.	Killashee, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	85	181	44	1	14	9				32	13	4	1	9	1	
69	7572	Kilcommoge,	Kenagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	24	1	9	1				20	14	5	0	10	9	
70	7458	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	24							20	0	0	0	17	8	
71	7642	Maestrin,	Monedarragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	32	0	8	0				18	0	0	1	17	0	
72	7643	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	31	1	18	2				20	0	0	2	7	6	
73	4207	Moydow,	Moydow, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	43	0	12	3				24	0	0	3	19	11	
74	4208	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	31	2	17	6				20	0	0	2	5	11	
75	8875	Rathcline,	Fermoyle, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	64	150	31	0	12	6				24	0	0				
76	5559	Do.	Rathcline Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	51	126	52	1	19	10	1	6	6	43	0	0	13	10	0	
77	8774	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	72	72	24							14	13	4				Not in operation during last quarter of the year.
78	7825	Street,	Coolamber, . m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	74	–	74	29	3	5	11				25	10	0	2	0	0	
79	5534	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	59	59	29	0	10	8				20	0	0	6	0	0	
80	1765	Shrule,	Ballymahon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	149	–	149	47	1	17	0				34	18	4	4	3	8	
81	3865	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	142	142	57	1	17	0				58	10	0	4	12	0	
82	6811	Do.	Do. . Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	35	32	67	31	7	17	8										
83	6829	Do.	Gurteen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	81	148	59	0	10	6				60	0	0	5	2	0	Residence free.
84	6769	Tagshunad,	Currachreehan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	39	77	22	2	1	4				24	0	0	3	6	6	
85	2215	Tashinny,	Tinelick, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	30	1	0	6				26	0	0	2	2	6	
86	2438	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	29	1	0	0				16	0	0	1	2	6	
87	856	Templemichael,	Longford, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	174	–	174	97	4	10	5				105	3	4	21	10	0	
88	857	Do.	Do. Convt. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	556	646	167	9	13	1				110	3	4	25	10	1	
89	3368	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	R.C.	104	145	249	68							6	0	0				
90	1419	Do.	Clonahard, . .	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	59	103	34							16	0	0	0	19	4	
91	7517	Do.	Melview, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	26	1	16	9				19	0	0	0	16	0	
92	7518	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	27							31	1	8	0	12	8	Do.
93	8263	Do.	Bohernamona, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	208	–	208	66	1	15	4				48	0	10	2	10	5	
		Total for County Longford, 93, .							6,369	5,803	12,172	3,849	133	9	11	10	5	2	2,730	4	7	301	14	2	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of LOUTH.

COUNTY OF LOUTH—87 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.							In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical.	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	2094	Ardee,	Ardee, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	178	–	178	50	4	15	9	–			63	18	4	15	4	6	Residence free.
2	2095	Do.	Do. m. inf.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	88	186	46		—		–			22	10	0	9	18	8	
3	5840	Do.	Do. Poor,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	97	31	128	54	2	17	3	–			40	3	4	14	0	0	Do.
4	8445	Do.	Do. Conv. No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	280	280	121	5	16	8	–			45	0	0	8	19	2	
5	3382	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	74	51	125	60	8	1	11	–			5	10	0		—		
6	3377	Ballybarrack,	Dundalk Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	54	57	111	56	8	19	10	–				—			—		
7	831	Ballymakenny,	Ballymakenny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	38	90	34	1	10	10	–			24	0	0	5	13	5	
8	2532	Ballymascanlan,	Rampark, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	35	2	19	5	–			24	0	0	13	1	3	
9	4882	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	30	3	2	4	–			16	0	0	3	6	1	
10	3407	Do.	Aghameen,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	67	67	134	38	2	15	0	–			28	0	0	17	9	0	Do.
11	4883	Do.	Bellurgan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	118	110	228	54	2	13	0	–			56	15	0	5	18	4	
12	5494	Do.	Ravensdale, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	159	–	159	44	2	13	11	–			58	0	0	20	0	0	Do.
13	6760	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	138	138	36	4	7	5	–			20	0	0	10	0	0	
14	9475	Barronstown,	Kilcurley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	81	191	52	2	18	9	–			18	0	0	5	9	6	
15	833	Clogher,	Hacketscross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	28	157	65	0	8	0	–			51	3	4	7	5	11	
16	9182	Do.	Clogher Head, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	114	114	47	2	18	6	–			39	0	0	3	6	11	
17	830	Castletown,	Castletown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	52	123	30	0	17	9	–			19	10	0	3	4	6	Res. & garden free.
18	2322	Carlingford,	Carlingford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	43	0	11	3	–			18	0	0	3	1	4	
19	6577	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	43	1	14	6	–			36	11	8	2	15	9	
20	2791	Do.	Monksland, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	46		—		–			18	0	0	2	0	8	
21	2792	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	49		—		–			16	0	0	2	13	7	
22	2793	Do.	Mullaboy,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	46	110	42		—		–			18	0	0	1	7	2	
23	3001	Do.	Omeath, m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	E.C.	202	–	202	66	5	2	5	–			37	5	0	7	10	0	Garden free.
24	3002	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	–	–	117		—		–			20	0	0		—		School closed for Decr. quarter.
25	8735	Do.	Rathcor,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	51	111	40	3	6	7	–			25	10	0	5	10	0	
26	2640	Creggan,	Annaghvacky,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	101	65	166	54	1	8	10	–			24	0	0	1	7	0	
27	4576	Collon,	Collon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	38	2	15	11	–			29	0	0	5	14	6	
28	4577	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	30	0	9	6	–			24	0	0	3	16	5	
29	9371	Clonkeen,	Stormanstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	70	158	37	2	1	4	–			28	0	0	8	0	0	Residence free.
30	9565	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–				—			—		Females taught in male school.
31	838	Darver,	Darver,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	60	142	41	3	6	0	–			28	0	0	14	16	10	

32	847	Dundalk,	Dundalk, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	239	–	239	82	2	10	6			47	0	0	12	12	0	
33	848	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	174	174	58	3	7	9			35	4	3	6	4	3	
34	6038	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	392	–	392	121	4	13	10			95	10	0	8	12	4	
35	6039	Do.	Do. No. 3, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	271	–	271	107	4	3	5			94	10	0	11	14	0	
36	5387	Do.	Do. Conv. No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	902	902	331	12	12	3			144	13	9	—			
37	1173	Do.	Mullagharlin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	68	176	45	2	8	5			32	0	0	20	18	5	
38	9136	Do.	Joycelyn-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	69	47	116	51	9	17	7			51	10	0	25	17	0	
39	1304	Dysart,	Dysart, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	27	0	15	3			38	0	0	3	17	0	Residence free.
40	1434	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	73	73	31		—		0	14	0	28	10	0	3	11	6	Do.
41	1306	Dunleer,	Dunleer, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	38	1	9	8			28	0	0	5	18	10	
42	1496	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	35	1	10	9			24	0	0	5	8	6	
43	3154	Drumshallon,	Kellystown,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	79	156	43	1	8	2			40	0	0	3	1	3	Do.
44	7686	Do.	Fieldstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	48	127	23		½				14	17	6	2	10	0	
45	837	Dromiskin,	Dromiskin 1st Class Agr.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	–	148	45	3	1	4			66	10	0	16	10	0	Res. &c., free.
46	3630	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	34		—				20	0	0	6	0	0	
47	6576	Dromin,	Dromin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	41	98	32	1	7	0			24	0	0	3	8	11	
48	7597	Drumcar,	Willistown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	–	62	24	1	10	6			24	0	0	3	2	6	
49	9515	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	69	20		—				16	0	0	1	16	4	
50	2081	Faughart,	Kilcurry, m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	162	–	162	42	1	10	3			47	0	0	4	16	7	
51	7177	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	142	142	39	3	7	4			16	0	0	3	0	5	
52	8436	Do.	Upper Faughart,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	61	157	36	1	13	0			16	5	0	5	14	7	
53	839	Kilsaran,	Kilsaran, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	41	1	9	7			25	0	0	4	6	1	
54	840	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	34	1	9	6			17	10	0	2	12	8	
55	1554	Kildemock,	Drakestown,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	68	51	119	45	7	6	1			38	0	0	25	9	6	Residence free.
56	4084	Killany,	Rocktate,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	93	94	187	51	3	15	4			69	16	8	43	1	5	
57	841	Louth,	Knockbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	37	3	13	10			43	8	4	5	1	6	
58	8904	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	123	123	38	1	11	9			23	0	0	8	4	0	
59	1553	Do.	Louth, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	170	–	170	60	3	7	2			68	13	4	14	0	0	Garden & Res. free.
60	3252	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	143	143	53	3	14	9			75	16	8	8	10	0	Do.
61	7378	Do.	Do. No. 2,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	21	13	34	17	3	7	4			24	0	0	20	0	0	Residence free.
62	2794	Do.	Stonetown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	52	137	52	3	9	4			24	0	0	16	5	11	
63	2326	Mullary,	Tenure, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	31		—				28	0	0	9	9	5	Do.
64	6467	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	102	102	25	1	14	7			20	0	0	3	13	5	Do.
65	5558	Mapastown,	Dowdstown,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	62	30	92	30	0	16	9			51	13	4	13	12	9	
66	9100	Mosstown,	Philipstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	40	113	30	2	14	6			15	0	0	5	10	0	Garden free.
67	843	Port,	Boycetown, or Ferrard's Cross, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	34	3	8	10			52	3	4	6	1	0	Residence free.
68	844	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	36	2	17	11			25	8	4	3	8	2	
69	2138	Philipstown,	Aclint, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	–	67	21		—				23	10	0	1	8	6	
70	2139	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	20		—				20	0	0	1	10	0	
71	1575	Roche,	Ballinfuil, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	38	2	13	9			24	0	0	6	15	2	Res. & garden free.
72	2805	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	31	0	11	8			20	0	0	2	4	8	
73	3787	Rathdrummin,	Walshestown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	43	103	28	1	9	6			18	10	0	3	16	3	
74	845	St. Mary's,	St. Mary's, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	387	–	387	120	6	4	3			90	18	4	31	10	7	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER : County of LOUTH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
75	8052	St. Mary's, .	St. Mary's Conv. f. day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	480	480	194	} 5 12 4	—	105 11 8	} 7 0 1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	152	152	76				} —	
76	3340	Do. . .	Drogheda Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	80	66	146	66	2 13 6	—	—	—	
77	851	St. Peter's, .	Do. Conv. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	151	798	949	412	3 10 9	—	196 19 2	—	
78	9654	Do. . .	Palace-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	60	29	89	44	7 18 1	4 5 5	49 13 4	55 0 0	
79	5457	Stabannon, .	Stabannon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	30	3 0 1	—	16 10 0	2 16 1	
80	4083	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	22	0 12 2	—	24 0 0	0 18 1	
81	853	Termonfeckin, .	Termonfeckin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	31	1 8 6	—	24 0 0	6 1 8	
82	4206	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	29	0 11 3	—	22 0 0	3 6 1	Residence free.
83	1576	Do. . .	Carstown, . .	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	49	114	23	2 7 5	—	24 0 0	3 18 6	
84	854	Tallyallen, .	Tullyallen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	100	93	193	74	3 19 0	—	101 10 0	25 6 7	
85	855	Do. . .	Mell, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	30	140	39	1 11 0	—	21 0 0	3 10 0	Do.
86	2745	Tallanstown, .	Tallanstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	31	3 18 8	—	27 0 0	2 15 6	
87	2746	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	35	—	—	31 10 0	4 15 6	
			Total for County Louth, 87, .						6,705	6,791	13,496	4,740	228 18 5	4 19 5	3,194 9 8	703 17 11	

COUNTY OF MEATH—171 Schools.

1	862	Athboy, . .	Fraine, . m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	–	73	28	0 10 5	—	28 0 0	2 10 0	
2	3291	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	64	64	30	0 16 3	—	20 0 0	1 14 10	
3	1869	Do. . .	Athboy, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	152	–	152	65	3 8 5	—	65 18 4	6 0 0	
4	1885	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	155	155	68	3 12 6	—	63 10 0	5 10 0	
5	8036	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	104	203	89	1 16 2	—	51 15 0	3 18 2	
6	2632	Do. . .	Balrath, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	36	77	24	0 10 11	—	17 0 0	3 18 6	Residence free.
7	4370	Do. . .	Rathcarn, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	36	68	33	1 10 6	—	20 0 0	1 15 6	
8	1903	Ardcath, . .	Cloghan (or Ardcath),		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	39	6 1 6	—	37 13 4	15 2 5	
9	9730	Do. . .	Ardcath, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	32	1 10 10	—	14 0 0	11 9 10	

10	2682	Athlumney,	Factory,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	82	25	107	34	1	8	10			35	0	0	6	2	8	
11	3115	Ardbraccan,	Bohermeen,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	32	2	2	1			22	10	0	7	13	1	Res. & garden free.
12	3554	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	33	0	15	3			30	0	0	7	5	10	Do.
13	3116	Do.	Boyerstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	50	104	27	0	11	6			28	0	0	4	10	0	Do.
14	7166	Ardagh,	Meath Hill,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	30		—				24	0	0	6	15	4	
15	7167	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	23	1	10	4			16	0	0	1	6	11	
16	3112	Balrathboyne,	Cortown,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	30	1	17	2			25	13	4	1	15	0	Do.
17	3113	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	56	56	26	1	7	8			24	0	0	3	13	0	Residence free.
18	3380	Ballygarth,	Whitecross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	71	148	53	2	4	8			46	0	0	12	8	2	Do.
19	2795	Bective,	Bective,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	22	17	39	20	0	14	4			22	5	0	18	9	0	Do.
20	9039	Do.	Robinstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	41	99	34	2	7	5			29	0	0	12	12	11	Do.
21	9380	Ballivor,	Ballivor,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	32	1	10	0			34	5	0	3	18	3	
22	9381	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	33		—				21	0	0	3	13	4	
23	863	Clonard,	Clonard,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	29	1	7	10			32	0	0	4	8	1	
24	8075	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	27	1	8	2			20	0	0	4	5	6	
25	3278	Do.	Longwood,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	32	1	9	3			28	0	0	7	5	0	
26	7728	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	44	2	6	8			55	13	4	6	18	11	
27	4580	Do.	Ballinbarna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	63	56	119	37	0	11	3			40	0	0	1	11	6	
28	865	Cannistown,	Cannistown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	55	115	39	5	12	11			39	0	0	7	16	4	Do.
29	1726	Castletown,	Castletown,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	60	122	43	5	13	11			38	0	0	1	4	6	
30	1904	Culmullin,	Culmullin,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	–	68	30	1	7	8			18	0	0	6	0	9	Do.
31	6470	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	34	0	10	0			27	0	0	8	10	6	Residence and
32	3146	Cushinstown,	Cushinstown,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	35	81	27	1	17	4			28	0	0	5	7	5	garden free.
33	4009	Clonmacduff,	Tullaghanstown,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	62	142	51	3	1	0			68	0	0	9	5	0	Residence free.
34	4539	Clongill,	Fletcherstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	46	98	34	0	10	0			24	0	0	1	19	6	
35	7248	Castlejordan,	Castlejordan,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	–	134	37	1	11	6			31	0	0	6	11	8	Do.
36	7252	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	35	137	172	50	2	2	9			40	13	4	3	10	6	
37	2086	Clonalvy,	Clonalvy,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	–	69	29	3	1	4			28	0	0	9	18	5	
38	2087	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	29	1	18	3			24	0	0	9	7	4	Do.
39	1120	Duleek,	Bellewstown,		R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	49	106	35	3	10	10			30	0	0	9	6	6	
40	6554	Do.	Duleek,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	–	131	44	1	11	4			28	0	0	8	17	11	
41	3114	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	112	112	35	2	7	2			20	6	8	12	15	5	
42	9697	Do.	Do.	Parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	14	14	28	14		—				9	18	10	25	18	4	Do.
43	1124	Dowth,	Dowth,		R.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—					—			—		Inoperative.
44	1423	Dunboyne,	Dunboyne,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	–	147	49		—				44	0	0	4	14	8	Residence free.
45	1494	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	39	0	10	11			26	16	8	3	4	7	
46	1882	Dunsany,	Killeen, or Dunsany,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	–	62	23	0	12	0			18	0	0	7	14	1	Do.
47	7941	Do.	Dunsany,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	23	1	6	6			20	0	0	9	9	3	
48	5732	Drumcondra,	Drumcondra,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	36	2	2	0			32	0	0	9	16	6	
49	5605	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	31	2	10	8			36	0	0	5	19	11	
50	6668	Donore,	Donore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	40	1	5	10			24	0	0	9	14	0	
51	6669	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	38	1	5	10			16	0	0	7	17	10	
52	8110	Dunshaughlin,	Dunshaughlin,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	39	3	3	2			41	16	8	7	4	8	
53	5808	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	35	3	1	1			38	10	0	3	15	8	
54	3143	Do.	Do.	Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	42	30	72	52	3	7	4			3	0	0		—		
55	8501	Dowdstown,	Dillon's Bridge,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	34	45	79	36	2	18	6			23	16	8	6	0	0	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
56	9442	Enniskeen,	Ervey,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	35	25	60	20	1	6	0	—			20	0	0	3	14	0	Residence free.
57	5331	Grangegeeth,	Creewood,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	36	44	80	24	4	6	5	—			16	0	0	1	10	3	Residence and
58	8869	Do.	Grangegeeth, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	–	66	18	2	6	1	—			11	17	6	0	18	6	garden free.
59	2630	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	24		—		—			19	8	10	1	19	4	
60	5007	Girley,	Girley, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	73	–	73	34	1	9	8	—			27	10	0	2	13	9	
61	5108	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	58	58	26	1	18	4	—			27	10	0	2	8	0	
62	7602	Gallow,	Gallow, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	–	61	22	1	7	9	—			24	0	0	4	13	5	
63	8301	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	56	56	21	0	16	3	—			20	0	0	4	0	0	
64	877	Johnstown,	Johnstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	34	108	31	1	7	1	—			26	0	0	7	4	4	
65	867	Kildalkey,	Kildalkey, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	32	0	16	0	—			24	0	0	1	9	0	
66	868	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	21	1	10	3	—			20	0	0	21	0	0	
67	1814	Do.	Carnisle, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	62	108	33	0	14	3	—			16	18	4	1	19	9	Free garden.
68	884	Kilbeg,	Carlanstown, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	40	1	18	3	—			81	0	0	12	0	6	Residence free.
69	6746	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	99	99	34	1	11	0	—			24	0	0	6	19	5	
70	1175	Kilsharun,	Mount Hanover,	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	32	30	62	25	0	18	5	—			20	0	0	4	18	2	
71	1421	Kilskyre,	Kilskyre, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	44	1	10	7	—			47	0	0	4	1	6	Do.
72	1563	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	37	3	11	6	—			32	18	4	4	0	0	Do.
73	8473	Do.	Crossakeel,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	12	13	25	5		—		—				—		20	0	0	Res. & garden free.
74	9238	Do.	Ballinlough, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	33	3	8	11	—			29	0	0	4	16	10	Residence free.
75	8091	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	102	102	37	2	3	2	—			24	0	0	3	1	0	
76	1424	Kilmainham Wood	Kilmainham Wood, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	21	0	16	4	—			24	0	0	6	10	10	
77	8881	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	25	1	11	6	—			26	0	0	8	8	11	
78	9597	Do.	Edengora, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	–	122	31	3	6	11	—			33	9	11	2	14	5	
79	9598	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	23		—		—			18	13	3	2	16	0	
80	9891	Do.	Tyrcork		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	27	34	61	27	1	13	3	4	10	0	3	10	0	0	10	0	
81	1599	Kentstown,	Kentstown, m.	v.t.	E.C. R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	33	1	15	9	—			24	0	0	12	0	0	
82	3737	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C. E.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	28	4	1	3	—			36	0	0	8	0	0	
83	1771	Kiltale,	Kiltale, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	–	51	21	1	5	3	—				—		3	0	0	
84	3239	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	52	52	41		—		—			19	4	5	3	0	0	
85	1917	Kilberry,	Wilkinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	40	1	7	3	—			18	0	0	5	6	5	
86	7896	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	36		—		—			26	0	0	3	10	0	

87	2583	Do.	Kilberry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	–	65	27	1	13	8	–		25	0	0	4	3	6	
88	7604	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	29	1	9	3	–		25	10	0	6	7	0	
89	3410	Kells,	Kells Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	30	32	62	39		—		–			—			—		
90	2797	Kilclone,	Kilcloon Ord. Agl.	v.r.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	31	23	54	21	1	13	3	–		27	10	10	8	3	9	Do.
91	4210	Kilmessan,	Kilmessan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	42	1	16	1	–		28	0	0	6	10	0	Residence and
92	4211	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	23	1	15	0	–		16	0	0	8	5	0	garden free.
93	5052	Kiliary,	Heronstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	42	118	29	0	15	8	–		24	6	8	3	5	10	
94	5061	Kells,	Kells, i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	21	26	47	26	1	3	4	–		28	0	0	6	0	0	
95	5062	Do.	Do. parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	24	20	44	22		—		–		32	0	0	13	10	0	
96	5207	Killallon,	Killallon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	—	95	38		—		–		29	10	0	3	5	0	
97	5781	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	31	1	8	1	–		24	0	0	1	9	0	Residence free.
98	6281	Do.	Gehanstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	32	1	6	2	–		28	0	0	3	14	7	Garden free.
99	8755	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	79	79	33	1	11	5	–		24	0	0	2	3	5	
100	7741	Killyon,	Killyon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	–	53	23		—		–		11	5	0	2	10	0	
101	7120	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	28	1	11	0	–		26	0	0	2	6	3	
102	7567	Kilmore,	Moynalvey, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	–	69	27		—		–		24	0	0	5	15	1	
103	7566	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	26	1	7	3	–		20	0	0	3	12	3	Residence free.
104	8080	Kingscourt,	Carrickleck,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	53	112	34		—		–		24	0	0	4	0	11	
105	9396	Killeagh,	Ballinacree,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	78	162	59	2	7	5	–		35	10	0	3	18	6	
106	9759	Knockcommon,	Rathdrinagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	33	33	66	19	6	19	6	–		17	10	0	3	4	5	
107	876	Laracor,	Dangan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	31	1	1	6	–		26	0	0	7	11	6	
108	7499	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	32	0	15	8	–		18	0	0	3	18	1	
109	3852	Loughans,	Carnaross, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	32	4	14	2	–		24	0	0	2	0	0	
110	7940	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	108	108	33	1	5	0	–		19	0	0	2	7	10	
111	6582	Do.	Woodpole 1st Class Agr. m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	123	–	123	49	1	10	9	1	13	0	73	5	0	41	13	7	
112	7942	Do.	Woodpole, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	100	100	31	1	10	3	–		31	16	8	0	19	6	
113	6488	Loughcrew,	Loughcrew,		–	E.C.	E.C.	R.C.	60	83	143	60	2	14	8	–		84	13	4	25	4	0	
114	880	Moynalty,	Moynalty, m.		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	32	1	9	3	–		15	0	0	6	2	4	Residence and
115	881	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	114	114	32	1	12	9	–		21	12	2	8	10	5	garden free.
116	2088	Do.	Cormeen, m.	v.r.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	100	–	100	35	5	10	5	–		30	0	0	3	4	4	
117	2089	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	26	1	10	8	–		20	0	0	1	13	8	
118	8428	Do.	Kingsfort,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	34	37	71	17	2	11	6	–		21	12	6	18	0	0	Residence free.
119	1725	Moybologue,	Kilgariff, m.	v.r.h.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	31		—		–		24	0	0	1	17	6	Residence and
120	3876	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.h.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	31	2	0	0	–		20	0	0	1	7	6	garden free.
121	4086	Moylagh,	Baltrasna,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	61	50	111	41	1	16	1	–		48	1	8	1	8	8	
122	4723	Moymet,	Kilbride,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	26	72	27	0	11	2	–		24	0	0	3	15	0	
123	7592	Martrey,	Castlemartin,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	40	31	71	18	0	16	0	–		19	10	0	15	4	6	Garden free.
124	9606	Monknewtown,	Monknewtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	65	121	39	1	10	2	–		16	6	8	6	2	2	
125	882	Navan,	Navan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	281	–	281	88	7	7	0	–		75	0	0	11	14	10	
126	883	Do.	Do.Conv.(No.1),f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	353	475	188	21	19	6	–		61	15	0	7	7	6	
127	7472	Do.	Do. do.(No.2), f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	182	320	502	208	12	14	4	–		78	16	8	20	1	9	
128	2051	Do.	Do. Commons,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	76	48	124	45	1	2	3	–		44	0	0	6	14	2	
129	3409	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	R.C.	49	34	83	51	10	10	0	–		2	0	0		—		
130	4284	Nobber,	Nobber, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	121	–	121	42	2	12	0	–		39	17	6	10	13	8	
131	5807	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	113	113	46	2	5	6	–		60	0	0	11	5	1	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
132	3544	Oldcastle,	Oldcastle Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	45	38	83	61	2 16 7	—	—	—	
133	7403	Do.	Gortloney,		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	74	61	135	35	1 16 5	—	37 10 0	0 19 0	Garden free.
134	2844	Painstown,	Yellow Furze, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	82	180	59	3 13 2	—	71 0 0	15 0 0	Residence free.
135	9937	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	64	64	32	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	—	
136	885	Ratoath,	Ratoath Ord. Ag. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	37	1 6 8	—	55 15 0	3 13 2	Do.
137	886	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	79	79	30	5 7 1	—	23 15 0	4 6 4	Do.
138	9643	Do.	Ashbourne, m.		R.C.	–	–	–	88	–	88	32	1 9 9	—	13 15 0	3 7 8	Inoperative during last qr.
139	887	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	101	193	62	3 16 2	—	12 5 0	9 0 7	Inoperative last qr.; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
140	1425	Rathmolyon,	Kill, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	1 6 6	—	12 0 0	—	
141	1564	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	21	0 18 3	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
142	8913	Do.	Ardenew, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	–	67	24	0 8 0	—	25 10 0	3 17 7	
143	8914	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	20	1 6 1	—	15 10 0	1 14 8	
144	2230	Rathkenny,	Rathkenny, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	30	1 5 0	—	25 10 0	2 17 6	
145	2231	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	31	0 19 11	—	25 10 0	2 16 0	
146	2905	Rathcore,	Baconstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	–	71	31	1 3 1	—	29 10 0	2 10 0	
147	2906	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	69	28	0 15 8	—	26 0 0	2 0 0	
148	8193	Do.	Enfield, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	–	45	19	0 6 4	—	18 0 0	1 16 6	
149	8194	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	25	1 11 3	—	24 0 0	5 7 0	Garden free.
150	4523	Rathmore,	Moyaugher,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	61	29	90	21	1 17 0	—	18 0 0	30 0 0	Residence free.
151	9846	Rathregan,	Rathregan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	35	75	23	1 5 3	4 0 0	17 10 0	1 18 8	
152	9483	Rodanstown,	Dolanstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	29	75	24	0 10 3	—	16 0 0	2 12 2	
153	3181	Stamullen,	Stamullen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	35	2 18 0	—	45 8 4	19 2 6	Residence and garden free.
154	3426	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	68	68	23	2 15 9	—	57 10 0	8 4 8	
155	3275	Siddan,	Newtown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	66	140	39	2 4 2	—	34 0 0	3 15 2	Garden free.
156	1309	Stackallan,	Stackallan, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	–	81	37	1 5 0	—	32 0 0	10 19 1	
157	3922	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	28	0 11 0	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
158	1210	Skreen,	Skreen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	–	74	28	1 11 9	—	19 0 0	9 11 0	Residence free.
159	1432	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	64	64	23	1 12 11	—	14 0 0	9 5 0	Do.
160	4851	Slane,	Slane, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	–	131	44	1 7 10	—	43 10 0	7 10 10	
161	4852	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	120	120	50	—	—	59 1 8	8 15 2	
162	9780	Do.	Slane, parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	8	—	—	—	—	Attndce. taken from Inspector's report.
163	1827	Trim,	Batterstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	90	–	90	37	0 10 6	—	26 0 0	6 10 10	
164	3443	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	55	55	16	1 1 10	—	17 0 0	1 19 7	

165	4309	Do. . .	Phillenstown, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	16	0 8 5	—	14 0 0	—	Inoperative during last qr.; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
166	5630	Do. . .	Trim Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C.	222	–	222	116	23 3 5	29 2 1	664 6 6	78 6 7	
167	5631	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C.	–	177	177	60					
168	5632	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	62	108	170	61					
169	3280	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	R.C.	65	55	120	61	3 5 4	—	5 0 0	—	
170	3071	Teltown, . .	Oristown, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	29	1 5 0	—	32 0 0	8 0 0	
171	3671	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	50	50	23	8 3 9	—	10 0 0	3 0 0	
			Total for County Meath, 171, .						8,638	7,928	16,566	6,123	355 4 10	43 15 1	5,322 3 11	1,107 3 6	

QUEEN'S COUNTY—94 Schools.

1	898	Ardea, . .	Rock, ...		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	28	89	26	0 8 5	—	24 0 0	7 8 11	Residence free
2	4315	Do. . .	Mountmellick Wkho.		P.L.	Gds.	E.C. / R.C.	R.C.	74	79	153	76	4 18 3½	4 5 5	4 10 0	—	
3	2280	Aghaboe, . .	Borris-in-Ossory, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	31	1 14 2	—	24 0 0	1 10 6	
4	7442	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	160	160	63	—	—	42 0 0	—	
5	7703	Do. . .	Ballacolea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	54	103	31	—	—	20 0 0	1 8 2	
6	8890	Do. . .	Ballycuddy, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	24	57	18	0 11 3	—	15 0 0	7 15 6	
7	9342	Do. . .	The Manor, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	49	40	89	27	—	—	30 16 8	11 0 0	Do.
8	3361	Abbeyleix, .	Abbeyleix, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	41	—	—	29 13 4	5 15 0	
9	3526	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	225	225	107	2 13 6	—	49 10 0	—	
10	5388	Aghmacart, .	Cullohill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	137	108	245	84	7 16 5	—	76 10 0	9 11 10	
11	7652	Do. . .	Gurteen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	49	106	39	1 6 6	—	13 15 10	1 13 9	
12	894	Ballyadams, .	Ballyadams, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	52	125	36	1 7 8	—	24 0 0	3 18 7	
13	1555	Ballyroan, .	Ballyroan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	30	1 5 3	—	30 3 4	2 17 9	
14	1556	Do. . .	Do. . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	32	1 5 6	—	33 0 0	3 5 8	
15	4989	Do. . .	Cullinagh, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	55	29	84	28	0 10 0	—	25 10 0	7 2 6	Do.
16	1906	Borris, . .	Heath, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	86	45	131	52	1 10 3	—	24 0 0	12 13 7	Do.
17	1956	Do. . .	Maryborough Convent, . f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	441	441	166	12 11 1	—	106 6 4	—	
18	5495	Bordwell, .	Foxrock, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	47	98	23	1 12 11	—	22 0 0	5 0 0	
19	899	Coolbanagher, .	Morette, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	68	50	118	37	0 14 4	—	56 0 0	21 0 0	Do.
20	911	Do. . .	Emo, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	42	113	41	—	—	39 10 0	6 15 8	Do.
21	900	Clonenagh, .	Oak, . . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	63	147	36	0 16 0	—	16 5 0	1 18 8	
22	903	Do. . .	Ballyfin, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	73	152	51	1 16 6	—	48 7 6	5 2 4	
23	906	Do. . .	Trumera, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	57	111	33	0 14 10	—	37 15 0	3 2 6	
24	925	Do. . .	Raheen, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	85	195	43	1 11 3	—	53 3 4	12 6 7	
25	1178	Do. . .	Clonad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	34	85	22	0 8 0	—	24 0 0	1 1 0	
26	1905	Do. . .	Shanahoe. . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	76	76	152	52	1 11 6	—	41 10 0	5 5 0	
27	4408	Do. . .	Conris. . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	58	68	126	42	3 0 2	—	18 10 0	4 6 4	
28	5208	Do. . .	Russell. . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	53	56	109	38	1 8 0	—	36 0 0	1 2 3	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: QUEEN'S County—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
29	6301	Clonenagh,	Mountrath, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	75	–	75	35	4	3	2	—			40	0	0	34	3	4	Residence free.
30	6302	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	57	57	21		—		2	0	6	31	10	0	20	0	0	
31	6450	Do.	Kilbricken, m.		R.C.	E.C.	R.C.	–	99	52	151	34	1	9	5	—			46	10	0	31	5	6	Do.
32	9812	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	1	74	75	30	1	5	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	7	5	6	
33	7638	Do.	Coote-street, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	221	–	221	71	4	6	1	—			51	6	8	—			
34	903	Do.	Do. Convent, f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	239	239	94	2	18	9	—			45	11	8	—			
35	9198	Do.	Barnashrone,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	51	119	27	0	10	3	—			26	6	8	3	4	5	
36	9892	Clonaslee,	Tinnahinch,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	27	64	39	1	15	2	4	10	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	
37	909	Castlebrack,	Clonaghadoe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	38	103	35	1	10	0	—			11	13	4	5	15	0	Do.
38	8693	Clonone,	Cappagh,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—			—			—			School closed during Year.
39	895	Dysartgallen,	Ballinakill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	173	–	173	72	1	15	6	—			103	1	8	7	4	6	
40	896	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	198	198	73	3	14	4	—			96	0	0	10	2	6	
41	2324	Do.	Knock, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	38	1	6	0	—			45	6	8	8	10	0	Residence free.
42	7512	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	43	3	18	5	—			56	0	0	6	3	10	
43	1311	Donaghmore,	Killadooley,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	92	222	55	1	14	4	—			38	0	0	4	3	10	
44	3517	Durrow,	Durrow, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	–	123	43		—		—			46	18	4	6	8	0	
45	5032	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	67		—		—			49	15	0	7	15	3	
46	4525	Dysartenos,	Aughnahila,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	97	73	170	51	0	10	0	—			46	5	0	6	1	2	Do.
47	6129	Do.	Loughtage		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	63	39	102	35	3	1	3	—			55	0	0	17	14	7	Do.
48	3402	Erke,	Graigue, day,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	102	60	162	49	1	12	0	—			48	8	4	15	6	5	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	46	–	46	24		—		—			—			4	15	0	
49	667	Killeshin,	Graigue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	163	–	163	125		—		—			40	10	0	5	1	3	Do.
50	5264	Do.	Killeshin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	44	89	28		—		—			24	0	0	3	2	5	Do.
51	907	Kilmanman,	Clonaslee, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	35	1	6	6	—			38	15	0	5	0	6	
52	908	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	33	1	14	1	—			41	0	0	3	13	0	
53	8749	Do.	Castlecuffe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	69	139	39	1	8	0	—			40	3	6	3	13	7	
54	1218	Killabban,	Rushes, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	35	1	14	2	—			33	3	4	3	0	10	
55	3256	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	36	2	1	6	—			28	10	0	2	4	6	
56	1312	Do.	Arles, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	33	1	11	4	—			36	6	8	3	18	4	
57	1879	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	122	122	32	1	5	3	—			51	3	4	1	12	6	
58	1727	Do.	Ballylinan, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	126	–	126	55		—		—			36	0	0	3	5	4	
59	3834	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	110	110	44	0	10	0	—			30	13	4	1	10	2	

60	4778	Do.	Killabban, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	33	1 5 3			45 0 0	5 0 0	
61	4779	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	69	69	44	2 18 2			43 18 4	4 10 0	Do.
62	9137	Do.	Ardough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	37	86	27	1 5 0			22 15 0	2 4 2	Do.
63	3700	Kyle,	Ballaghmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	77	157	49	—	4 17 6		53 10 0	8 6 9	
64	913	Lea,	Killinard, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	28	0 10 8			24 0 0	4 1 6	
65	914	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	26	0 10 9			24 0 0	5 10 2	
66	6555	Do.	Rath,		–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			7 10 0	—	School closed during Year.
67	7915	Moyanna,	Vicarstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	102	218	63	1 11 5			42 11 8	17 14 11	Residence free.
68	8093	Maryboro;	Maryboro' Gaol, m.		Gov.	Gaol.	E.C.	–	74	–	74	11	—			—	—	
69	8094	Do.	Do. f.		Gov.	Gaol.	E.C.	–	–	40	40	3	—			—	—	
70	918	Offerlane,	Castletown, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	107	–	107	36	6 17 9			51 10 0	18 13 6	
71	2731	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	104	104	37	3 10 6			38 15 0	17 19 1	
72	8095	Do.	Killanure,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	56	106	38	0 12 1			30 0 0	1 14 11	Do.
73	8882	Do.	Clonin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	37	83	25	—			18 0 0	3 15 0	Do.
74	9751	Rosenallis,	Mountmellick,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	4 12 6			26 0 0	—	Returns not available (average from Inspector's report).
75	922	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	288	–	288	84	3 3 10			86 12 2	15 5 7	
76	7183	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	272	272	128	6 18 4			92 6 8	—	Do.
77	3054	Do.	Derlamogue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	59	148	32	0 19 9			25 6 8	3 11 8	
78	5442	Do.	Rosenallis,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	60	105	38	1 10 10			45 1 6	9 13 4	
79	924	Rearymore,	Reary,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	51	99	38	2 2 0			54 5 0	9 16 6	Do.
80	928	Rathdowney,	Errille, day,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	105	66	171	55	1 14 7	3 5 5		55 0 0	26 9 8	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	69	10	79	17					1 14 4	
81	1156	Do.	Rathdowney, m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	32	3 9 5			32 0 0	5 6 2	
82	1157	Do.	Do. f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	42	162	204	76	1 11 3			45 10 0	3 10 0	
83	9006	Do.	Donaghmore Work.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	20	14	34	22	3 3 6			2 10 0	—	
84	3457	Rathaspick,	Wolf-hill, m.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 1 6			43 10 0	—	Returns not available.
85	3458	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	142	142	58	1 18 5			51 3 4	6 4 2	
86	4776	Do.	Fairymount, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	109	–	109	34	3 4 3			18 0 0	0 14 11	
87	4777	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	72	72	30	1 5 0			16 0 0	0 18 5	
88	7505	Do.	Boley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	48	110	43	0 13 9			38 0 0	2 1 10	
89	6256	Stradbally,	Stradbally, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	38	3 8 2			33 7 2	6 15 10	
90	6497	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	–	44	274	318	177	8 8 3			104 1 8	—	
91	892	Tankardstown,	Shanganmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	48	93	33	2 14 9			22 1 8	5 0 0	Residence free.
92	1635	Tullomoy,	Luggacurren, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	84	2	86	38	4 16 3			76 0 0	27 12 0	
93	4780	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	29	1 8 8			37 18 4	19 12 6	Do.
94	6671	Timahoe,	Timahoe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	55	123	48	1 7 7			44 10 0	8 3 10	
			Total for Queen's County, 94,						5,922	5,888	11,810	4,230	177 0 6	22 18 10		3,605 4 0	624 5 7	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WESTMEATH.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—134 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.			Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	8708	Ardnurcher, .	Streamstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	–	42	23	1 13 2	—	3 15 0	—	
2	8709	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	32	1 0 6	—	20 0 0	3 3 7	
3	930	Ballyloughloe, .	MountTemple,day,m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	–	68	24	0 10 3	—	35 3 4	1 14 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	—	—	—	—	
4	1208	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	28	0 9 2	—	16 13 4	2 11 9	Returns not available; average from Inspector's Rep.
5	7793	Do. . .	LowerWarren,daym.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	188	–	188	29	0 18 11	—	22 15 0	1 15 1	
6	7794	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	69	37	1 19 0	—	22 0 0	3 17 9	
7	1880	Ballymorin, .	Newbristy, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	23	30	53	35	2 2 1	—	10 10 0	0 18 0	
8	7249	Ballymore, .	Movoughley, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	51	95	28	0 11 0	—	16 0 0	1 19 0	Residence free.
9	7443	Do. . .	Ballymore, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	–	152	47	2 15 2	—	34 0 0	8 11 11	Do.
10	7444	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	174	174	55	1 6 2	—	62 11 8	11 0 0	Do.
11	8646	Ballinahowen, .	Ballinahowen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	41	0 10 6	—	27 0 0	5 13 3	
12	8647	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	143	143	45	2 17 1	—	20 6 8	6 11 11	
13	931	Castletowndelvin,	BallinavallyOrd.Ag.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	123	–	123	47	1 13 9	2 1 10	62 11 1	36 7 6	Do.
14	932	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	34	1 6 11	—	24 0 0	15 14 6	
15	2262	Do. . .	Croninstown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	–	56	25	1 6 3	—	15 0 0	4 5 4	
16	2263	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	28	0 12 0	—	26 0 0	1 8 8	
17	6277	Do. . .	Mulroo, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	40	76	26	1 10 2	—	18 0 0	2 12 0	
18	7212	Do. . .	Rosmead, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	43	77	33	1 16 2	—	24 0 0	2 13 10	Do.
19	6866	Do. . .	Delvin Workhouse		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	35	28	63	36	1 14 10	—	1 10 0	—	
20	1122	Castlelost, .	Rochfordbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	32	1 8 1	—	32 0 0	3 17 6	
21	6674	Do. . .	Do. Conv. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	187	187	81	2 15 7	—	39 6 8	6 17 3	
22	2092	CastletownKindalen, .	Castletown Geoghegan, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	51	—	—	30 18 4	2 19 6	
23	2093	Do. . .	Do. . . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	27	1 6 3	—	20 0 0	1 8 8	
24	6283	Do. . .	Ballynagore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	24	1 19 3	—	20 0 0	2 11 6	
25	6675	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	—	—	24 10 0	—	
26	8363	Churchtown, .	Loughanavally, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	66	48	114	46	3 2 7	—	31 11 8	3 3 6	Returns not available; average from Inspector's Rep.
27	5963	Drumaney, .	Ardnagragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	41	1 10 10	—	25 10 0	7 2 1	
28	5964	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	108	108	28	1 8 9	—	19 0 0	5 17 3	
29	7171	Drumraney, .	Drumraney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	55	136	29	0 10 10	—	18 0 0	2 6 8	Residence free.

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.					In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.					
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
75	933	Mullingar,	Mullingar, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed during year.
76	934	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	553	553	235	9 3 6	—	92 4 2	13 18 10	
77	3901	Do.	Ballinea,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	54	104	33	0 10 5	—	20 0 0	3 16 0	
78	4087	Do.	Mullingar Parish,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	43	35	78	45	—	—	44 10 0	2 0 0	Residence free.
79	4088	Do.	Glascarn, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	69	24	—	—	20 0 0	3 13 2	
80	5091	Do.	Mullingar, prep. m.	V.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed during year.
81	3650	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	88	94	182	78	6 4 9	—	5 10 0	—	
82	5475	Do.	Do. Gaol, m.		Gov.	Gaol.	E.C.	–	117	–	117	14	—	—	—	—	
83	5613	Do.	Do. f.		Gov.	Gaol.	E.C.	–	–	17	17	2	—	—	—	—	
84	3245	Do.	Walshestown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	27	58	22	—	—	16 0 0	2 4 0	Residence free.
85	2405	Multyfarnham,	Multyfarnham, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	82	–	82	32	1 7 10	—	24 0 0	0 18 7	
86	3883	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	107	107	41	0 10 0	—	20 0 0	0 17 5	
87	3936	Mayne,	Coole, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	32	1 6 11	—	22 7 6	2 8 2	
88	3937	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	52	52	24	0 18 3	—	21 17 9	1 9 8	
89	5916	Newtown,	Tyrrellspass, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	32	1 9 10	—	29 10 0	3 5 0	
90	6040	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	117	117	48	2 18 4	—	40 10 0	6 10 4	
91	8037	Nohavel,	Tang, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	144	44	1 15 6	—	61 6 8	5 0 1	
92	8038	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	42	1 9 5	—	35 0 0	3 5 4	
93	5389	Portnashangan,	Ballynafid, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	–	68	20	—	—	18 0 0	3 10 0	
94	5390	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	68	68	20	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	3 10 0	Do.
95	5607	Do.	Balrath,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	57	102	30	1 16 1	—	14 0 0	3 19 11	
96	6075	Pass of Kilbride,	Milltown, temp. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	34	1 6 6	—	29 3 4	1 0 5	
97	6076	Do.	Do. do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	31	—	—	26 0 0	5 6 6	
98	942	Rathconrath,	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	–	82	34	1 7 5	—	30 16 8	3 13 6	
99	9196	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	29	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	2 9 1	
100	1428	Do.	Irishtown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	77	149	48	2 8 1	—	56 3 4	3 6 1	
101	5090	Rahugh,	Ardan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	44	138	41	1 8 7	—	26 0 0	7 5 11	
102	5101	Rathaspick,	Rathowen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	100	212	68	0 8 0	—	33 0 0	3 11 5	
103	9611	Do.	Do. (No. 2),		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	22	22	44	27	—	—	22 0 0	18 0 0	
104	7011	Do.	Corry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	53	89	27	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	2 18 6	
105	5518	Rathgarve,	Castlepollard, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	188	–	188	57	3 11 2	—	66 0 0	8 13 7	
106	5514	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	172	172	63	0 16 0	—	49 18 4	7 13 8	
107	6791	Do.	Millcastle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	22	20	42	26	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	

108	7943	Do. . .	Ballycomoyle, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	25	23	48	31	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	3 4 5		
109	5690	Rathconnell, .	Loughagar, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	55	87	20	1 7 6	—	16 0 0	3 0 1		
110	7826	Rathconnell, .	Turin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	–	54	22	0 10 3	—	15 0 0	1 17 11		
111	7827	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	24	1 11 3	—	20 0 0	1 14 2		
112	1429	Street, . .	Lismacaffrey, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	34	2 7 7	—	46 0 0	6 4 2		
113	1565	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	35	1 15 11	—	30 0 8	2 17 4		
114	5391	Do. . .	Rath, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	–	60	28	1 19 2	—	17 10 0	1 9 0		
115	6382	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	56	56	22	0 10 3	—	10 0 0	1 12 8		
116	1430	St. Mary's, .	Anchorsbower, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	176	–	176	49	1 11 11	—	3 10 2	18 16 8	8 8 9	
117	1493	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	176	176	65	2 19 7	—	2 11 9	54 5 0	2 7 0	
118	7996	Do. . .	Coosan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	–	76	23	1 5 3	—	—	29 16 8	1 15 9	
119	9435	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	35	1 8 5	—	—	21 10 0	3 7 2	
120	3274	Do. . .	Athlone Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	R.C.	57	198	255	110	4 15 0	—	—	5 10 0	—	
121	9183	Do. . .	Blackberry Lane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	61	122	36	0 11 4	—	—	20 0 0	3 18 0	
122	9495	Do. . .	Clonbroney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	61	137	40	0 10 3	—	—	20 0 0	3 5 10	
123	5415	St. Feighin's, .	Carpenterstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	45	43	88	41	—	—	—	30 0 0	2 18 1	
124	5416	Do. . .	Fore, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	26	—	—	—	18 0 0	1 18 9	
125	5417	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	25	0 10 6	—	—	20 0 0	2 10 4	
126	6191	Do. . .	Do. No. 3, temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	42	92	28	—	—	—	24 0 0	4 2 6	
127	7129	Do. . .	Collinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	31	1 7 9	—	—	18 0 0	3 1 6	
128	7130	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	119	119	40	1 10 0	—	—	35 16 8	2 11 6	
129	943	Templepatrick, .	Moyvore, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	40	—	—	—	28 0 0	5 9 1	
130	944	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	30	2 1 7	—	—	16 0 0	2 19 11	Do.
131	1422	Templeoran, .	Sonna, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	29	1 7 9	—	—	28 0 0	6 10 0	Do.
132	1907	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	28	1 10 8	—	—	22 0 0	0 14 0	
133	5332	Taghmon, .	Carley, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	31	1 18 6	—	—	31 1 3	5 1 6	
134	5333	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	55	0 10 11	—	—	16 0 0	2 12 6	
			Total for County Westmeath, 134,						6,725	7,404	14,129	5,087	182 10 6	8 3 9	3,636 8 0	564 2 0		

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—149 Schools.

1	1427	Ardcolm, . .	Castlebridge, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	40	1 7 2	—	41 16 8	7 0 0		
2	5926	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	29	1 5 0	—	15 15 0	2 5 7		
3	3755	Adamstown, .	Adamstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	–	74	21	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	2 16 6		
4	3756	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	28	0 15 3	—	20 0 0	2 2 6		
5	4090	Ardamine, .	River Chapel, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	–	66	33	0 10 3	—	21 6 8	2 10 10		
6	4091	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	4	84	88	30	1 15 0	—	17 0 0	2 2 6		
7	8336	Ambrosetown, .	Tullycanna, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	31	87	28	0 15 4	—	14 1 7	4 2 6		
8	945	Ballyanne, .	Rathgarogue, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	36	2 5 5	4 1 11	24 0 0	15 9 11		
9	5687	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	73	73	25	1 5 6	2 5 8	16 0 0	11 7 0		
10	1316	Ballyhoge, .	Galbally, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	32	87	24	1 5 6	—	24 0 0	3 1 0		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WEXFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
11	5034	Ballymitty,	Hilltown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	40	97	33	1	9	0	–			15	1	8	6	0	0	
12	4092	Ballyhuskard,	Ballaghkeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	39	2	1	2	–			38	3	4	11	17	0	
13	5211	Do.	Glenbrien,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	40	108	44	3	12	1	–			28	0	0	6	3	0	
14	6077	Do.	Coolgarrow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	44	105	33	1	3	11	–			15	6	8	2	0	6	Residence and garden free.
15	5919	Bannow,	Bannow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	44	99	42	1	5	3	–			29	5	0	11	1	3	
16	7370	Do.	Danescastle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	60	122	45	2	5	6	–			49	11	8	18	13	5	Residence free.
17	6586	Ballycanew,	Ballycanew, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	27	–			–			11	5	0	2	18	4	
18	6587	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	27	0	15	7	–			16	0	0	2	12	4	
19	6598	Ballycarney	Castledockrell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	47	99	37	3	1	6	–			18	0	0	3	10	9	
20	8085	Ballynaslaney,	Redgate,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	18	34	52	22	–			–			16	0	0	1	8	11	
21	8458	Ballybrazil,	Aughclare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	27	66	33	–			–			20	0	0	1	18	0	
22	1766	Carnew,	Ballyellis,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	44	94	37	0	19	2	–			28	0	0	4	16	1	
23	2698	Do.	Askamore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	33	71	27	0	15	10	–			16	0	0	1	14	6	
24	2100	Clonleigh,	Donard, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	24	2	7	7	–			28	0	0	10	19	0	
25	2101	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	33	1	9	5	–			16	16	8	1	13	1	
26	4183	Clonmore,	Bree, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	16	1	5	3	–			16	0	0	2	10	5	
27	4878	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	20	–			–			16	0	0	2	6	0	Residence and garden free.
28	4652	Clongeen,	Clongeen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	26	2	11	10	–			19	10	0	4	0	1	
29	5015	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	26	2	4	10	–			24	0	0	2	19	5	Residence free.
30	6087	Carnagh,	Cushinstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	34	1	19	0	3	12	5	24	0	0	5	18	1	
31	6842	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	30	1	15	9	2	2	11	20	0	0	3	17	4	
32	6959	Chapple,	Clonroche, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	31	1	15	9	–			30	0	0	3	7	6	Garden free.
33	6960	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	28	0	19	0	–			22	0	0	4	0	7	
34	7035	Clone,	Tinnacross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	19	70	22	1	5	4	–			17	5	0	–			
35	8941	Carne,	Carne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	30	25	55	25	–			–			7	10	0	4	15	2	
36	947	Carrick,	Barntown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	32	95	37	2	0	7	–			28	0	0	10	5	10	
37	3508	Do.	Wexford Workho.,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	95	136	231	167	5	11	8	–			8	0	0	–			
38	948	Duncormick,	Rathangan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	36	60	29	–			–			16	0	0	5	10	2	
39	8073	Do.	Duncormick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	42	96	45	1	5	3	–			17	0	0	4	10	0	
40	3601	Donaghmore,	Ballygarrett, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	–	147	82	4	12	8	–			69	1	8	13	8	7	
41	3602	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	135	135	62	2	19	3	–			51	6	8	5	8	0	
42	5918	Edermine,	Oilgate,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	32	91	31	0	6	0	–			28	0	0	6	2	5	
43	3179	Ferns,	Ferns, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	39	2	15	10	–			18	6	8	3	13	1	

44	1761	Ferns,		Ferns,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	36	3	0	10			22	0	0	11	0	6	
45	2098	Fethard,		Poulfur,	m.	v.r.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	30	0	14	0			18	0	0	3	4	0	
46	2099	Do.		Do.	f.	v.r.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	12	101	113	40	2	9	7			24	0	0	2	14	8	
47	3754	Horetown,		Cullenstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	29	37	66	23						16	0	0	1	2	5	Residence free.
48	7473	Do.		Tottenhamgreen,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	82	82	48	1	6	8			26	0	0	2	12	10	
49	9007	Hook,		Loftus Hall,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	46	85	27	1	0	6			20	0	0	2	0	5	
50	9453	Inch,		Coolgreany,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	32	86	26	2	8	8			27	3	4	3	2	2	
51	949	Kilcavan,		Killanerin,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	–	59	29	1	10	11			18	0	0	3	11	4	
52	950	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	37	37	23	0	12	3			22	0	0	1	11	1	
53	955	Kilmannan,		Forth,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	39	80	30	1	8	7			24	0	0	2	4	6	Do.
54	956	Do.		Clearistown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	39	86	36	1	5	0			24	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
55	957	Kilmokea,		Horeswood,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	33	1	12	10			37	11	8	3	17	5	Do.
56	958	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	36	1	10	4			24	0	0	0	18	0	Do.
57	959	Killinick,		Mountfield,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	43	89	31	1	2	10			15	15	0	5	5	0	
58	960	Kilmore,		Kilmore, No. 1,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	35	1	12	5			32	0	0	10	12	0	
59	961	Do.		Do. No. 2,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	–	71	36						38	0	0	2	15	1	
60	963	Killurin,		Glynn,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	30	3	0	0			24	0	0	5	10	0	
61	4602	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	30	4	15	7			24	0	0	1	17	0	
62	2885	Kilrush,		Kingsland,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	40	89	31	1	1	6			18	0	0	4	3	6	
63	3178	Kilbride,		Clologue,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	30	68	98	45	2	1	10			20	18	4	3	12	9	
64	4264	Kilcomb,		Ballyduff,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	51	103	28	1	10	9			16	0	0	3	0	0	
65	4555	Kilpatrick,		Sion,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	55	128	44	0	15	5			35	0	0	10	19	9	
66	4887	Kildavin,		Murrintown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	38	94	29	0	11	5			18	0	0	3	16	3	
67	5069	Kilmallock,		Ballymurn,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	60	–	60	25	1	8	3			32	0	0	3	19	2	Residence and
68	5070	Do.		Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	67	67	26	0	11	1			24	0	0	3	9	0	garden free.
69	5895	Kilmuckridge,		Kilmuckridge,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	31	1	16	8			24	0	0	6	17	2	
70	5896	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	40	3	5	0			18	0	0	2	10	0	
71	5753	Kilcowan,		Baldwinstown,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	33	66	26	1	5	6			38	0	0	1	11	2	
72	6078	Kilcormick,		Boleyvoge,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	52	91	32	2	13	10			18	0	0	2	5	0	
73	6559	Kilrane,		Kilrane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	30	67	33	0	17	4			33	18	4	5	13	4	
74	6624	Kilturk,		Kilturk,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	18	136	154	62	4	2	9			73	18	4	10	7	0	Residence free.
75	6700	Kilgarvan,		Caroreigh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	20	0	12	6			13	10	0	2	5	0	
76	7034	Kilnenor,		Ballyfadd,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	57	123	39	1	5	3			21	0	0	6	6	2	Do.
77	7036	Killila,		Blackwater,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	39	1	5	0			39	5	0	8	1	0	
78	7037	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	51	1	5	1			17	10	0	8	19	4	
79	8535	Kilgorman,		Castletown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	75	178	66	3	8	5	1	0	0	50	3	4	9	16	6	Do.
80	8824	Kilmakilloge,		Gorey Convent,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	18	184	202	133	2	4	1				70	18	4	1	18	6	
81	9603	Kilnahue,		Monoseed,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	76	92	168	61	2	7	9				43	0	0	6	12	0	
82	9797	Killesk,		Ballynamona,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	30	1	8	3	4	0	0	10	13	4	5	9	6	
83	964	Lady's Island,		Lady's Island,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	–	58	24	1	12	9				24	0	0	5	1	2	
84	7052	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	53	53	22	1	0	0				20	0	0	4	14	4	
85	965	Mulrankin,		Mulrankin,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	46	48	94	43							46	0	0	7	4	10	
86	1123	Mayglass,		Mayglass,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	31	63	24	1	9	8				28	0	0	3	11	0	
87	8593	Meelnagh,		Oulart,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	22	2	3	0				24	0	0	3	5	0	
88	4156	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	22	1	8	3				16	0	0	3	11	0	
89	5917	Monomolin,		Ballinvally,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	28	75	28	1	9	1				18	0	0	3	14	0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WEXFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
90	2257	Newbawn,	Raheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	55	126	41	3 14 7	2 10 11	30 16 0	9 4 0	
91	4479	Do.	Carrickbyrne,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	34	43	77	36	3 9 4	—	25 2 6	12 19 10	Residence and
92	8782	Do.	Newbawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	56	109	25	3 2 7	—	19 3 4	2 6 4	garden free.
93	4990	Rathmacknee,	Piercestown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	–	59	24	1 3 8	—	32 0 0	6 8 0	Residence free.
94	8690	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	56	56	24	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	5 0 5	Do.
95	5037	Rossdroit,	Courtnacuddy, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	–	58	22	0 12 0	—	18 0 0	1 16 0	Garden free.
96	5038	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	76	76	22	1 7 3	—	15 1 1	2 10 0	Do.
97	9683	Do.	Davidstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	44	103	37	1 11 3	—	15 0 0	8 0 0	
98	5990	Rosslane,	Tagoat,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	56	70	126	44	—	—	63 15 0	18 0 0	
99	7828	Rossclare,	Rossclare Fort,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	32	23	55	27	2 7 10	—	21 0 0	10 0 0	Residence free.
100	8059	Rossmanogue,	Crannford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	28	1 3 7	—	24 0 0	2 18 7	
101	8060	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	29	1 15 9	—	24 0 0	2 19 9	
102	968	St. Peter's,	Wexford, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	–	152	88	2 10 3	—	32 0 0	15 0 0	Do.
103	6557	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	241	–	241	64	3 5 8	—	29 18 4	—	
104	967	St. Mary's (New Ross),	New Ross Conv., f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	439	439	166	3 4 5	—	70 13 4	3 17 0	
105	9047	Do.	Do. No. 2, Conv. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	402	402	110	5 1 4	—	61 5 0	6 9 11	
106	3520	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	3R.C.	–	121	117	238	139	6 18 2	—	2 0 0	—	
107	6841	Do. (Newtownbarry),	Kilmyshall,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	53	130	39	1 0 11	—	18 0 0	8 7 1	
108	3633	Do.	Newtownbarry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	–	143	50	3 10 8	—	35 3 4	5 2 1	
109	3634	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	151	151	54	7 19 0	—	41 0 0	4 6 1	
110	7784	Do. (Enniscorthy),	Enniscorthy District Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	51	–	51	25	6 16 10	0 1 6	324 14 0	31 16 9	
111	7785	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	–	–	29	29	13					
112	7786	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	21	23	44	21					
113	6058	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	426	426	150	3 16 6	—	70 5 0	38 5 10	
114	5674	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	95	77	172	90	4 11 2	—	—	—	
115	8221	Do.	Templeshannon Con. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	220	301	122	7 9 11	—	45 8 4	35 1 11	
116	3480	St. James and Dunbrody,	Ramsgrange, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	34	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	4 8 0	
117	3481	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	64	64	33	1 5 3	—	30 0 0	5 11 4	
118	8669	Do.	Duncannon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	–	50	25	0 10 3	—	28 0 0	2 16 4	

119	8670	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	64	64	23	0	10	3		16	0	0	1	14	9	
120	9184	St. James,	Shielbaggon,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	44	1	9	1		47	10	0	5	4	6	Do.
121	9185	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	55	55	27	1	6	0		24	0	0	4	6	0	
122	9264	Do.	Ballyhack,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	–	48	22		—			18	0	0	4	5	11	
123	9215	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	52	52	27	1	5	0		20	0	0	2	14	3	
124	9532	Do.	Boderan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	23	33	56	26	0	15	0		16	0	0	2	6	3	
125	6411	Skreen,	Skreen,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	26		—			9	0	0	1	10	8	
126	9579	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	67	67	29	2	10	0		18	18	4	1	4	9	
127	6588	St. Margaret's,	Curracloe,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	47	99	38	0	15	4		18	0	0	6	11	0	
128	7964	Suttens,	Killesk,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	67	98	31	1	8	1		20	0	0	5	6	0	
129	969	St. John's,	Wexford Convent	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	699	699	275	15	7	11		108	10	8	10	0	0	
130	4949	Do.	Do.	do. i.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	127	306	433	199	5	16	6		77	10	0	25	0	8	
131	1762	Taghmon,	Taghmon,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	35	0	10	3		24	1	8	5	14	4	
132	2311	Do.	Trinity,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	23	14	37	19		—			14	0	0	0	18	6	
133	5145	Do.	Coolaw,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	37	1	5	0		26	1	8	6	10	4	
134	6792	Do.	Traceystown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	31	63	21	0	13	0		16	0	0	3	11	0	
135	1908	Tacumshin,	Tacumshin,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	30	70	33	1	0	7		24	0	0	6	5	0	
136	1910	Tomhaggard,	Tomhaggard,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	41	90	34	0	10	0		28	0	0	3	19	6	
137	1920	Tintern,	Ballycullane,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	–	57	20	1	6	4		24	0	0	2	10	0	
138	3258	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	27	1	18	2		20	0	0	4	9	6	
139	6871	Do.	Dunmain,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	30	1	0	6		24	0	0	7	9	0	
140	5225	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	26	1	10	3		24	0	0	4	19	3	
141	2096	Templetown,	Templetown,	m.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	–	76	23	1	10	11		21	0	0	1	7	7	
142	2097	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	64	64	18	0	10	3		7	0	0	1	2	0	
143	2142	Templeshanbo,	Kiltealy,	.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	95	199	49	2	18	6		26	5	0	8	12	0	
144	3902	Do.	Ballindaggan,	day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	67	167	50	} 2	0	0		68	15	0	} 8	7	0	
			Do.	evg.		–	–	–	–	31	–	31	21								0	6	0	
145	6353	Toome,	Camolin,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	28	2	16	5		28	1	8	2	16	9	
146	6354	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	28	1	1	11		20	0	0	2	7	9	
147	7073	Templeludigan,	Ballybawn,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	54	95	30	1	5	3		14	13	4	0	12	0	
148	7304	Do.	Templendigan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	62	140	44	3	11	3		39	6	8	8	15	6	
149	970	Whitechurch,	Ballykelly,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	51	112	42	1	9	6		19	6	8	5	13	0	
		Total for County Wexford, 149,		.						7,165	8,852	16,017	6,101	279	4	5	19 15 4	4,212	9	10	840	4	0	

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—91 Schools.

1	2276	Arklow,	Arklow,	m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	450	–	450	153	6	18	6		122	2	6	26	15	0	
2	2277	Do.	Do.	f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	319	319	126	2	18	2		133	2	8	17	2	4	
3	971	Baltinglass,	Baltinglass,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	192	–	192	69	3	7	6		30	6	8	12	7	10	
4	972	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	187	187	74	4	2	8		73	0	0	18	0	11	
5	973	Ballynure,	Grange,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	43	114	45	3	15	3		32	0	0	6	8	0	Residence free.
6	974	Baltiboys,	Baltiboys,	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	40	37	77	29	1	8	4		24	0	0	5	4	5	Do. & garden.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER : County of WICKLOW—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.							In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.					
					Clerical.	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
7	975	Bray,	Bray, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	187	–	187	83	4	0	9	—			55	18	4	24	16	8	
8	976	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	33	115	148	43	2	17	5	—			77	8	4	15	17	0	
9	7180	Do.	Do. Conv. No. 2.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	116	365	481	230	10	5	8	—			90	0	0	17	9	4	
10	5920	Do.	Blacklion,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	39	108	42	1	0	3	—			29	10	0	0	17	5	
11	2241	Barreniskey,	Barreniskey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	51	109	46	1	8	6	—			31	3	4	5	5	6	Residence free.
12	6176	Blessington,	Blessington, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	137	–	137	57	4	1	8	—			33	12	6	27	11	3	Do.
13	6177	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	108	108	46	1	11	10	—			30	0	0	16	2	1	[laid.
14	9454	Do.	Blackditches,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	1	14	10	—			32	1	8		—		Returns mis-
15	6847	Ballintemple,	Ballykillageer,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	38	101	25		—		—			18	0	0	2	8	7	Residence free.
16	7474	Ballykine,	Macreddin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	30	1	7	10	—			26	0	0	3	5	5	
17	2716	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	31	2	3	4	—			18	8	10	6	7	8	
18	3879	Carnew,	Shillelagh Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	E.C. 1 R.C. 1	2	25	39	64	43		—		—			2	10	0		—		
19	977	Clonmore,	Ballyconnell, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	–	88	30	1	6	3	—			24	0	0	15	0	0	Do.
20	978	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	47	6	14	8	1	0	0	22	16	8	12	8	6	
21	979	Castle Macadam,	Newbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	–	156	50	2	14	1	—			61	18	4	4	4	9	
22	980	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	46	1	10	0	—			31	0	0	3	11	7	Do.
23	3210	Crosspatrick,	Coolroe,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	91	69	160	56	1	17	5	—			70	13	4	23	2	0	
24	5921	Calary,	Calary,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	63	22	85	18	0	17	9	—			15	0	0	25	1	5	
25	7012	Do.	Annacarter,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	42	106	38	1	6	9	—			46	0	0	12	11	6	Do.
26	981	Delgany,	Kilmacanoge,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	61	139	42	2	3	3	—			34	13	4	5	10	0	
27	4588	Do.	Delgany, Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	80	–	80	26	1	14	3	—			29	0	0	25	8	6	Do.
28	5237	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	151	151	68	1	13	3	—			34	15	0	8	13	3	
29	983	Derrylossary,	St. Kevin's, m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	166	–	166	52	2	1	9	—			58	5	0	4	6	8	
30	9631	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	53	3	14	3	—			53	0	0	14	1	11	Do.
31	8909	Do.	Glendalough, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	0	7	1	—			26	10	0		—		No returns.
32	8960	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—				—			—		Do.
33	8966	Do.	Roundwood,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	139	130	269	82	4	14	0	—			25	10	0	17	3	2	Residence free.
34	3119	Donaghmore,	Brittas,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	36	79	33	1	6	11	—			18	0	0	5	4	1	
35	9295	Do.	Davidstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	69	46	115	42	1	5	11	—			42	10	0	4	0	4	
36	4526	Donard,	Donard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	128	82	210	72	2	6	10	—			49	5	0	5	17	11	
37	4902	Danganstown,	Barrendarrig, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	–	66	31	1	7	5	—			27	10	0	3	9	4	
38	4903	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	32	1	7	11	—			35	18	4	4	1	7	
39	7805	Do.	Ballinacarrig, No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	35	86	35	1	7	0	—			33	0	0	5	10	6	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WICKLOW—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
85	5159	Rathbran,	Stratford-on-Slaney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	36	1 17 9	—	17 15 0	—	No returns.
86	7768	Rathnew,	Killoughter,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	41	86	42	0 11 11	—	37 15 0	3 13 0	Residence free.
87	9013	Do.	Ballylusk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	34	74	29	1 7 2	—	15 0 0	1 12 4	
88	9731	Do.	Ashford,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	65	108	42	2 0 1	2 14 0	20 5 0	4 2 7	Do.
89	9516	Redcross,	Redcross,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	19	22	41	23	1 6 6	—	37 0 0	8 9 7	
90	9599	Do.	Do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	23	66	27	1 10 4	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	
91	6922	Wicklow,	Rathnew,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	84	185	58	2 4 11	—	21 12 6	4 3 6	
			Total for County Wicklow, 91,						5,676	5,632	11,208	4,155	182 13 10	6 12 9	3,105 14 9	780 12 9	

CONNAUGHT—1,042 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—269 Schools.

1	989	Abbey,	Briersfield,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	70	150	33	0 11 2	—	20 0 0	2 17 6	
2	2964	Abbeygormacan,	Mullagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	23	1 4 8	—	15 15 0	0 2 6	
3	7831	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	20	0 11 11	—	14 0 0	0 15 4	
4	3405	Aughrim,	Aughrim, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	27	1 5 0	—	25 0 0	0 10 8	
5	8756	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	33	0 17 0	—	25 5 0	1 6 11	
6	3813	Ahascragh,	Ahascragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	40	—	—	30 13 4	1 4 8	
7	4034	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	123	49	1 11 0	—	42 6 8	1 9 1	
8	3814	Do.	Daly's Grove,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	55	85	140	30	0 15 11	—	15 0 0	2 18 0	Residence free.
9	4509	Ardrahan,	Castle Daly,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	88	63	151	41	—	—	38 0 0	1 12 0	Residence and
10	6260	Do.	Ardrahan,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	94	87	181	53	4 6 10	—	45 16 4	8 2 1	garden free.
11	9784	Abbeyknockmoy,	Newtown (temporary), m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	108	–	108	27	1 10 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	0 19 6	
12	5608	Do.	Newtown, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	134	134	40	1 5 3	—	27 16 8	6 14 11	[garden free.
13	6414	Athleague,	Hollygrove,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	83	63	146	49	1 19 11	—	44 0 0	0 18 0	Residence and

14	7500	Athenry, .	m.	Newcastle, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	23	1	9	2					14	6	8	0	7	8	
15	7501	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	26	1	12	3					13	12	2	1	3	5	
16	8226	Do. .	.	Athenry, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	187	–	187	62	3	10	0					57	0	0	13	9	6	
17	8227	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	59	2	17	10					51	1	1	6	5	2	
18	8203	Annaghdown,	.	Carrabeg, .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	164	164	51	1	16	0					30	3	4	4	10	0	
19	4216	Do. .	.	Castle Hackett Ord. Agricultural,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	46	3	13	9					38	0	0	4	4	6	House & garden free.
20	8580	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	77	77	32	2	1	7					33	5	0	2	5	0	Do.
21	1321	Ballynakill,	.	Woodford, .	m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	–	154	54	1	5	3					33	17	5	4	14	7	
22	1518	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	144	144	56	1	5	6					44	0	0	3	16	8	
23	1324	Do. .	.	Duniry, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	25	1	5	9					19	10	0	1	19	6	
24	1519	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	25		—						17	10	0	2	7	6	
25	1320	Do. .	.	Ballynakill 1st Class Agr.		A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	82	–	82	39	1	17	10					58	10	0	4	6	8	Garden free.
26	1522	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	76	76	25	3	12	0					19	0	0	1	0	3	
27	3635	Do. .	.	Tubberoe, .	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	51	107	40	1	5	6					16	0	0	2	7	6	
28	4013	Do. .	.	Irish Waste Land Society,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	57	147	45	2	15	6					41	16	8	2	1	0	
29	5523	Do. .	.	Ballincurry,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	68	176	47	1	5	6					43	6	8	3	12	0	
30	6578	Do. .	.	Gurtnadieve,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	159	101	260	54	1	6	9					18	0	0	5	6	8	
31	6750	Do. .	.	Rossgray,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	61	58	119	45		—						37	0	0		—		
32	7368	Do. .	.	Letterfrack,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	43	124	46	1	10	2					39	13	4	5	7	6	Residence free.
33	8380	Do. .	.	Kylemore, .	.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	110	–	110	36	1	7	4					29	11	8	4	7	10	
34	8510	Do. .	.	Shragh, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	18	20	38	18		—						9	7	6	8	0	0	
35	8511	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	26	2	19	4					24	0	0	1	4	8	
36	9197	Do. .	.	Abbey of Kilmalahan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	78	145	50	1	11	0					44	0	0	6	8	3	
37	9443	Do. .	.	Tully, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	245	–	245	59	2	19	6					40	13	5		—		
38	9444	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	154	154	70	0	2	0					66	3	4				
39	9584	Do. .	.	Loughatorick,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	47	92	21	1	6	1					17	13	4	1	5	11	
40	1828	Ballymacward,	.	Iskeer, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	34	1	10	9					27	5	0	1	12	6	
41	4220	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	129	129	37	2	11	6					23	8	4	6	15	6	
42	7829	Do. .	.	Liscune, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	–	71	27	1	7	9					30	13	4	5	12	6	
43	7830	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	66	66	30	1	5	3					20	0	0	2	12	6	
44	3298	Beagh,	.	Cregg, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	–	63	21	0	14	3					15	0	0	1	17	3	
45	3872	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	22	1	4	6					19	3	4	2	3	6	
46	3379	Do. .	.	Gort Workhouse,	.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	26	32	58	33	5	12	6						—			—		
47	9761	Do. .	.	Lough Cutra,	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	123	46	11	12	7	4	10	0		28	17	10	8	0	0	Do.
48	9773	Do. .	.	Do. .	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	116	–	116	35	2	14	7	4	10	0		26	18	4	12	0	0	Do.
49	6489	Belclare,	.	Sylane, .	.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	126	112	238	81	2	14	9					55	6	8	8	16	8	
50	6617	Boyounagh,	.	Stonetown, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	179	–	179	38	2	12	3					25	10	0	3	7	9	
51	7886	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	126	126	29		—						12	0	0	0	5	8	
52	9684	Do. .	.	Glenamaddy,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	164	97	261	52	3	17	7					27	0	0	6	8	8	
53	6738	Do. .	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	53	43	96	51	3	0	7						—			—		
54	9461	Do. .	.	Cashel, .	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	81	196	46	4	0	4					19	10	0	8	17	0	
55	6893	Ballindoon,	.	Derrygimla,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	40	1	18	2					38	6	8	1	13	6	
56	9299	Do. .	.	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	25	1	11	9					24	3	4		—		
57	9112	Do. .	.	Errislannan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	67	132	29	0	17	9					19	10	0	1	10	0	
58	9716	Do. .	.	Ailbrack,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	54	165	40	1	5	3					18	15	0	0	14	8	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
59	7107	Ballynacourty,	Gurrane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	32	1 8 2	–	28 16 8	0 19 7	
60	7663	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	68	68	29	1 8 8	–	16 0 0	0 19 10	
61	8919	Do.	Tawin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	18	18	36	22		–	27 0 0	3 6 0	
62	7194	Lower Ballinakill,	Deroober,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	139	127	266	98	3 2 4	–	83 18 4	14 0 7	
63	7261	Bullaun,	Bullaun,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	61	98	27	0 11 6	–	2 0 0	5 4 3	
64	8811	Ballinrobe,	Killetiane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	72	178	45	2 11 1	–	19 10 0	–	
65	1405	Clontuskert,	Clontuskert, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	144	24	0 15 2	–	13 2 6	1 10 0	
66	3292	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	90	90	33	0 17 0	–	24 0 0	1 10 6	
67	2399	Clonrush,	Lakyle,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	128	113	241	83	3 2 4	–	63 0 0	11 15 0	
68	3637	Clonkeen,	Gorteen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	36	104	32	1 6 6	–	24 0 0	3 18 11	
69	3842	Do.	Clonkeen Kerrill 1st class Ag.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	54	32	86	26	1 0 6	–	42 0 0	2 10 0	Garden free.
70	7920	Clare Galway,	Clare Galway, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	31	2 12 6	–	19 10 0	5 15 6	
71	6157	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	29	–	1 0 0	17 0 0	3 19 2	
72	6560	Cargin,	Clydagh,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	77	–	77	33	2 17 8	–	24 16 8	3 0 0	Residence free.
73	9828	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	68	43	111	32	–	–	21 1 8	6 8 0	
74	7559	Cross,	Maam,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	62	137	36	–	–	28 0 0	3 1 2	
75	8178	Clonfert,	Clonfert,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	47	1 5 0	4 0 0	18 11 8	3 0 0	
76	8264	Do.	Esker, No. 2, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	70	–	70	32	2 7 1	–	34 10 0	5 6 10	Residence & garden free.
77	8265	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	59	59	26	2 3 2	–	20 0 0	4 11 6	
78	9551	Do.	Kylemore,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	15	12	27	13	4 4 6	–	12 11 8	45 0 0	
79	9552	Do.	Laurencetown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	101	181	60	4 0 2	–	27 5 0	4 12 6	
80	8248	Clonberne,	Lerhin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	74	111	185	51	6 15 4	–	38 11 8	4 0 0	
81	8429	Do.	Mahanagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	98	85	183	54	3 0 4	–	41 0 0	3 9 0	Residence free.
82	9057	Cummer,	Ballinderry, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	135	–	135	30	1 9 10	–	23 0 0	19 17 0	
83	9058	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	94	94	25	1 8 3	–	16 0 0	1 0 0	
84	7213	Donaghpatrick,	Cahiralistrane, day,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	58	56	114	40	1 10 9	–	27 11 8	7 3 5	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–									
85	7342	Dunmore,	Dunmore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	207	–	207	72	5 19 6	–	48 10 0	13 9 0	
86	8899	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	177	177	60	1 17 3	–	44 6 8	6 12 10	
87	7395	Do.	Ballinlass,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	90	32	122	31	–	–	28 0 0	10 0 0	
88	9102	Do.	Shanballymore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	95	194	41	1 16 9	–	15 10 0	4 8 0	
89	9139	Do.	Flaska,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	94	228	52	1 9 9	–	25 6 8	8 7 6	

90	9251	Do. . .	Garrafrauns, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	117	272	52	2 19 0	—	18 0 0	5 0 0	
91	7285	Eyrecourt, .	Eyrecourt, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	72	162	38	2 10 3	—	33 13 4	3 0 10	Do.
92	7980	Fohonagh, .	Fohonagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	58	114	24	1 7 1	—	33 6 8	—	
93	3151	Inishcaltra, .	Inishcaltra, . m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.		101	–	101	35	1 9 3	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
94	3875	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	32	1 13 3	—	20 0 0	2 11 10	Do.
95	6813	Innishmore, .	Kilronayne, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	134	82	216	91	3 16 9	—	37 8 4	16 18 0	
96	9949	Innismore, .	Killeaney, . .		–	–	R.C.	–	88	104	192	48	—	—	—	1 0 0	
97	9948	Innissear, .	Innissear, . .		–	–	R.C.	–	46	62	108	100	—	—	—	1 10 0	
98	999	Kiltullagh, .	Esker, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	28	1 11 10	—	20 15 0	—	Do.
99	1000	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	33	—	—	19 0 0	—	
100	7629	Do. . .	Kiltullagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	32	104	31	0 11 4	—	18 0 0	0 6 0	
101	9894	Kilconla, . .	Lissleen, . .		–	–	R.C.	–	102	68	170	50	2 13 8	—	10 10 0	6 2 5	
102	1003	Do. . .	Tobberoe, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	113	101	214	56	1 17 10	—	29 0 0	3 10 5	
103	1004	Kilcloony, .	Ballinasloe, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	223	–	223	63	2 10 10	—	62 10 0	7 8 5	
104	6839	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	189	477	666	302	18 9 8	—	183 19 2	4 7 7	
105	7019	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	54	76	130	61	2 18 0	—	7 10 0	—	
106	1005	Killaan, . .	Woodlawn, . m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	62	59	121	68	4 15 6	—	67 16 8	28 0 0	Do.
107	1006	Kilmalinogue, .	Boley, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	24	0 8 6	—	15 0 0	0 19 5	
108	1007	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	24	0 19 11	—	22 0 0	1 11 0	
109	1326	Killeroran, .	Trichill, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	158	–	158	32	1 13 4	—	24 0 0	2 3 0	
110	1521	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	24	1 3 11	—	20 0 0	—	
111	2173	Do. . .	Barnaderg, . m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	–	147	29	1 1 4	—	18 0 0	2 13 8	
112	3389	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	143	143	34	1 5 9	—	16 0 0	1 8 9	
113	6498	Do. . .	Adrigoole, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	56	59	115	31	1 7 11	—	15 5 6	10 0 0	
114	7455	Do. . .	Ballygar, . m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	83	–	83	30	0 11 8	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	
115	7456	Do. . .	Do. . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	96	96	33	3 17 9	—	15 10 0	4 10 0	
116	1327	Kilbegnet, .	Kilbegnet, . m.	v.t.	–	R C.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	34	—	—	24 0 0	—	
117	1566	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	28	1 7 2	—	20 0 0	3 2 8	
118	2965	Do. . .	Ballynakill, or Friary Land,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	62	179	49	1 5 3	—	26 0 0	4 17 0	
119	6702	Do. . .	Creggs, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	65	138	51	2 16 2	—	43 0 0	5 18 6	
120	1328	Kiltormer, .	Kiltormer, . m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	No return. School closed during latter part of year.
121	1523	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Do.
122	2103	Killosolan, .	Kinclare, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	–	135	33	2 13 2	—	19 10 0	4 4 5	
123	2104	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	166	166	46	4 7 8	—	61 10 0	6 0 0	
124	8905	Do. . .	Castlefrench, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	97	196	37	1 0 6	—	46 0 0	2 2 9	
125	3057	Kinvarradoorus,	Kinvara, . f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	183	183	48	1 19 3	—	37 6 8	5 19 7	
126	6319	Do. . .	Doorus, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	54	115	45	1 6 2	—	43 3 4	5 18 3	
127	3723	Kilreekill, .	Kilreekill, late Cahernagarney, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	62	119	30	0 12 2	—	20 0 0	1 7 8	
128	3848	Killimordaly, .	Attymon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	39	2 17 0	—	36 18 4	1 10 1	
129	7459	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	27	—	—	18 0 0	1 19 1	
130	6892	Do. . .	Brackloon, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	60	95	28	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	0 14 3	
131	4401	Killeenadeema, .	Derrybrien, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	78	139	34	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	4 12 7	
132	5965	Do. . .	Killeenadeema, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	24	1 9 3	—	21 0 0	4 2 6	
133	5966	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	25	—	—	14 0 0	0 16 10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
134	4504	Kilconierin,	Ganty,	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	109	232	25	—	—	18 10 0	1 16 4	
135	4786	Kilcummin,	Oughterard, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	30	0 13 3	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
136	8822	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	331	331	163	6 6 6	—	94 0 6	2 10 8	
137	6902	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	33	33	66	44	2 1 0	—	3 0 0	—	
138	6924	Do.	Collinamuck,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	48	125	48	1 7 3	—	20 10 0	3 14 9	
139	6775	Do.	Glann,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	34	79	30	1 18 9	—	21 10 0	1 4 9	Residence and garden free.
140	9542	Do.	Lettermullen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	33	105	52	2 9 2	—	16 10 0	2 3 0	
141	9567	Do.	Rusmuck,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	40	148	44	2 8 6	—	21 15 0	1 5 0	
142	4789	Kilthomas,	Peterswell,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	127	105	232	74	3 7 7	—	60 10 0	8 9 11	
143	4790	Kilmacduagh,	Gort, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	156	–	156	58	1 11 3	—	67 11 8	9 11 5	
144	4791	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	29	65	94	21	—	—	7 6 8	0 7 0	
145	8195	Do.	Do. No. 2, Con. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	157	352	509	252	8 16 11	—	137 13 4	11 11 0	
146	6610	Do.	Kilmacduagh,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	62	131	35	1 11 4	—	24 0 0	4 13 2	
147	8771	Do.	Killomoran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	33	81	24	0 16 3	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	
148	5754	Killora,	Craughwell, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	161	–	161	55	1 15 5	—	45 5 0	5 15 4	
149	5755	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	122	122	45	1 5 7	—	38 3 4	4 2 3	
150	6044	Kilcooly,	Kilcooly, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	30	1 7 0	—	31 1 8	0 18 6	
151	6561	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	19	1 5 11	—	16 0 0	1 2 6	
152	9781	Kilbennan,	Castlegrove,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	39	3 1 5	4 10 0	7 0 0	—	No Return; av. attend. taken from Inspr.'s report.
153	6258	Killallaghton,	Killalaghton,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	61	150	29	2 16 7	—	24 0 0	2 17 0	
154	9276	Do.	Cappataggle,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	58	97	31	2 6 3	—	16 0 0	1 17 0	
155	9208	Do.	Killagh,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	31	72	27	0 12 0	—	16 10 0	2 5 9	
156	6396	Kinvara,	Northampton,		R.C.	–	R C.	R.C.	91	70	161	50	2 10 9	—	46 1 8	4 14 0	
157	1645	Do.	Kinvara Ord.Ag.m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	163	–	163	63	3 10 3	—	73 5 0	7 13 5	
158	9859	Kilquain,	Raheen,		–	–	R.C.	–	42	43	85	31	1 15 0	4 0 0	5 5 6	2 0 8	
159	6951	Killyan,	Cappagh,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	150	57	207	41	2 0 7	—	18 0 0	4 9 0	
160	7924	Do.	Killian, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	154	–	154	43	1 9 6	—	27 16 8	1 18 11	
161	8933	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	121	121	30	0 10 3	—	17 0 0	3 3 6	Residence free.
162	7172	Killursa,	Ower,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	126	109	235	72	3 14 7	—	41 3 4	5 1 11	
163	9477	Do.	Headford, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	154	154	64	14 6 5	1 0 0	50 17 8	5 10 6	
164	9604	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	87	164	60	—	—	27 1 0	4 12 0	
165	7325	Killannin,	Fahy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	185	112	297	72	3 10 4	—	51 10 0	7 5 0	

166	9252	Do.	.	Killeen,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	34	1	6	6				24	0	0	5	4	1	Residence and garden free.
167	9253	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	50	50	24	1	6	9				25	5	0	1	0	0	
168	9275	Do.	.	Salerna	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	57	147	61	2	5	6				69	5	0	5	0	10	
169	9562	Do.	.	Tully,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	40	108	35	0	13	7				10	10	0	5	5	6	
170	7551	Killeenavana,	.	Ballinderreen,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	35		—					25	10	0	4	19	4	
171	7552	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	34	1	10	2				24	0	0	4	17	0	
172	7707	Kilkerrin,	.	Carramore,	m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	164	–	164	37	1	7	2				30	0	0	7	12	6	Res., offices, and 5 acres of land free.
173	7724	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	115	115	30	1	18	3				14	0	0	2	10	0	
174	8819	Do.	.	Shankill,	.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	48	84	132	36	1	10	9				24	0	0	3	19	0	
175	8455	Killuroa,	.	Headford,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	188	–	188	78	7	19	11				88	0	0	6	7	6	
176	8512	Killimore,	.	Killimore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	218	–	218	65	1	5	3				58	17	8	7	5	2	
177	8513	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	165	165	42	3	9	7				37	13	4	7	17	3	
178	8602	Kilconnell,	.	Kilconnell,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	32	0	14	8				28	0	0	2	12	6	
179	8603	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	28	0	18	4				16	0	0	2	17	10	
180	8966	Kiltartan,	.	Kiltartan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	36	128	42	1	17	1				20	16	8	5	10	0	
181	8958	Kilmoylan,	.	Annagh,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	103	103	35	1	0	6				33	11	8	6	3	7	Residence free.
182	9460	Kilchreest,	.	Kilchreest,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	89	185	47	1	15	3				39	0	0	5	16	7	
183	9343	Killeskill,	.	Aille,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	59	128	32	1	6	1				15	0	0	0	18	8	
184	1008	Lickerrig,	.	Lickerrig,	.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	88	181	50	1	7	0				34	0	0	7	10	6	
185	3051	Loughrea,	.	Loughrea,	.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	96	20	116	28	2	5	11				25	0	0	2	10	0	
186	1010	Do.	.	Do.	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	260	–	260	70	2	18	2				83	6	8	13	3	10	
187	1011	Do.	.	Do. Convent,	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–		—									—		
188	3366	Do.	.	Do. Workh.			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	38	43	81	43	0	18	8								—		School temporarily closed.
189	6632	Do.	.	St. Vincent's Convt.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	460	583	262	14	12	5				164	8	10	5	11	2	
190	3567	Do.	.	Galway Co. Prison,			Gov.	Gaol.	–	–	–	–	–	8		—									—		No return; av. attendance taken from Inspector's report.
191	2174	Lickmolassy,	.	Portumna,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	208	–	208	92	7	6	5				83	10	0	9	12	0	
192	2175	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	161	161	67	5	16	10				51	1	8	7	6	2	
193	6734	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	37	40	77	39	5	4	5				1	10	0		—		
194	8379	Do.	.	Gortanumera,	.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	121	244	87	1	12	10				52	0	0	9	4	3	
195	3607	Leitrim,	.	Leitrim,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	93	205	59	1	6	9				41	6	8	2	7	0	
196	7014	Lackagh,	.	Lackagh,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	84	198	62	2	19	9				32	0	0	5	17	7	
197	9069	Do.	.	Bawnmore,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	38	2	15	4				35	10	0	8	17	11	Residence free.
198	9070	Do.	.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	123	123	32	0	10	8				20	0	0	6	15	1	
199	9437	Liskeevy,	.	Belmont,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	73	156	45	1	7	1				19	10	0	8	2	1	
200	1012	Moyrus,	.	Roundstone,	.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	50	50	29	5	10	8				25	10	0		—		
201	4941	Do.	.	Kilkerrin,	.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	56	25	81	25	0	17	5				18	0	0	5	5	6	Res. & garden free.
202	7193	Do.	.	Murvey,	m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	72	–	72	24	5	5	6				23	5	0	0	1	5	Residence free.
203	9566	Do.	.	Do.	f.		–	–	R.C.	–	–	46	46	21		—					7	11	1		—		
204	9561	Do.	.	Carna,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	21	117	33		—					24	3	4	0	5	8	Residence and garden free.
205	9570	Do.	.	Ballinafad,	.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	60	26	86	20	1	13	10				23	8	10	20	0	0	
206	9698	Do.	.	Toombeola,	.		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	42	30	72	24		—					15	0	0		—		
207	1219	Moycullen,	.	Moycullen,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	35	1	12	0				12	19	2	4	2	9	Residence free.
208	1331	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	37	2	1	7				30	13	4	4	13	7	Garden free.
209	2219	Do.	.	Knockbane,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	68	143	51	1	8	1				27	15	0	4	13	3	
210	3237	Do.	.	Spiddle,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	–	129	63	2	15	4				56	0	0	9	7	9	
211	4219	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	46		—					34	17	6	6	4	0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.					In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.					
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
212	8446	Moycullen,	Tullokyne,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	118	81	199	66	3 4 1	—	47 6 8	16 12 0	
213	1772	Monivea,	Rye Hill,	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	146	108	254	49	3 0 4	—	34 1 8	3 12 2	Residence and garden free.
214	2351	Do.	Monivea, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	75	–	75	28	2 7 9	—	24 10 0	5 5 4	
215	8594	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	69	69	27	1 6 6	—	20 0 0	7 5 3	
216	4974	Meelick,	Meelick,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	39	83	29	2 11 8	—	17 0 0	2 18 0	Residence free.
217	8249	Moylough,	Moylough, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	–	129	52	2 12 6	—	42 8 4	10 12 6	
218	6616	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	121	121	51	3 5 4	—	38 0 0	9 10 0	
219	6812	Do.	Mt. Bellew Bridge, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	49	2 9 10	—	29 8 4	8 14 6	
220	6568	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	35	30	65	38	4 13 11	—	—	—	
221	7092	Do.	Coolue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	67	165	44	1 9 6	—	31 6 8	4 10 0	
222	8039	Meenlagh and Killascoole,	Meenlagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	165	–	165	47	1 11 9	—	27 16 8	—	
223	8040	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	160	160	43	3 13 9	—	26 15 0	5 10 0	
224	4506	Oranmore,	Oranmore, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	40	2 11 0	—	35 0 0	2 5 8	
225	4507	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	24	—	—	16 10 0	0 12 0	
226	8795	Do.	Do. Convt. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	278	278	178	10 12 11	—	103 11 8	—	
227	9457	Do.	Castlegar, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	38	1 18 8	—	28 0 0	6 0 4	
228	9458	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	24	1 6 0	—	22 0 0	5 0 0	
229	9614	Do.	Coolagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	50	123	39	—	—	40 14 4	3 11 1	
230	8799	Do.	Menlough, m.	v.c.	–	E.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Schools temporarily closed.
231	8800	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	
232	6923	Omey,	Kingstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	59	129	76	—	—	15 0 0	—	Residence free.
233	6925	Do.	Claddaghduff, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	29	1 17 4	—	24 0 0	—	
234	8716	Do.	Aughrusmore, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	21	—	—	14 0 0	—	
235	8770	Do.	Cleggan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	56	133	34	1 5 11	—	29 6 8	0 8 0	Garden free.
236	8870	Do.	Omey Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	25	22	47	19	—	—	15 0 0	—	
237	5323	Do.	Clifden Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	51	38	89	28	1 13 10	—	—	—	
238	9297	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	–	141	47	5 14 11	—	47 6 8	1 0 0	
239	9627	Do.	Streamstown,		R.C.	–	E.C.	–	52	32	84	22	—	—	17 15 0	—	
240	1190	Rahoon,	Bushy Park, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	149	–	149	38	1 6 9	—	28 0 0	1 8 1	Do.
241	9113	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	34	0 11 0	—	20 0 0	0 12 8	
242	1865	Do.	Frieport, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	22	—	—	12 15 10	1 17 8	
243	2386	Do.	Furbough,	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	116	66	182	49	1 15 0	—	36 0 0	5 2 8	

244	4501	Do. . .	Claddagh, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	166	–	166	55	5 5 6	—	85 11 8	13 16 8	
245	4502	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	46	3 11 0	—	58 10 0	4 6 8	
246	6848	Do. . .	Barna, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	224	224	29	2 6 9	—	29 5 0	2 15 6	
247	1013	Do. . .	Rahoon Convent, f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	38	418	456	353	14 2 9	—	178 2 5	—	
248	3365	Do. . .	Galway Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	88	73	161	79	10 6 11	—	6 0 0	—	
249	6212	Do. . .	Do. Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	Com. of N.E.	–	R.C.	Pres.	136	–	136	62	12 17 9	6 3 2	633 1 2	69 14 0	
250	6213	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.		–	R.C.	–	–	65	65	38					
251	6214	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.		–	E.C.	R.C.	39	41	80	40					
252	3560	Ross, . .	Cornamona, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	53	154	41	0 12 5	—	34 7 6	5 0 0	
253	6938	Do. . .	Leenane, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	24	2 8 3	—	24 0 0	10 4 0	Residence and garden free.
254	9553	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	20	1 9 1	—	21 0 0	1 16 0	
255	7396	Do. . .	Clonbur, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	45	1 16 10	—	18 0 0	3 4 0	
256	8360	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	21	0 10 0	—	16 0 0	1 18 4	
257	9361	Do. . .	Taivnaleen, .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School temporarily closed.
258	1016	St. Nicholas, .	GalwayMonastic, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	980	–	980	369	—	—	148 18 0	—	Do.
259	3800	Do. . .	Do. Town Prison,		Gov.	Pris.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	
260	6613	Do. . .	St. Nicholas's Convent, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	403	403	191	3 2 11	—	84 8 4	—	
261	4515	Do. . .	Newtownsmith do. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	823	823	364	13 10 7	—	221 8 4	25 0 0	
262	9419	Do. . .	Bohermore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	44	1 12 3	—	38 0 0	7 16 3	Residence free.
263	5310	Tynagh, . .	Tynagh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	34	0 10 0	—	30 0 0	1 18 3	
264	5418	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	27	1 7 5	—	20 0 0	1 19 3	
265	8266	Templetogher, .	Farm, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	125	73	198	39	3 1 11	—	15 11 3	5 0 0	Residence and garden free.
266	8965	Do. . .	Williamstown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	185	137	322	65	4 13 2	—	46 16 8	6 5 4	
267	8942	Tyranascragh, .	Tyranascragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	26	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	2 17 0	
268	8943	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	31	1 19 6	—	22 0 0	4 1 1	
269	5448	Tuam, . . .	Tuam Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	74	73	147	69	2 6 4	—	2 0 0	—	
			Total for County Galway, 269, .						19,534	18,084	37,618	12,673	595 0 5	43 3 2	8,969 4 5	1,181 7 1	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—179 Schools.

1	1217	Anaduff, . .	Lisduff, No. 1, m.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	37	1 3 0	—	35 0 0	10 0 0	Garden free.
2	5320	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	34	1 1 1	—	29 13 4	—	
3	1335	Do. . .	Drumsna, . . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	27	0 16 2	—	26 0 0	8 2 0	
4	2354	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	34	0 16 2	—	26 0 0	0 6 8	
5	3707	Do. . .	Anaduff, . m:		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	193	–	193	60	3 2 9	—	26 0 0	0 6 8	
6	4298	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	38	2 3 11	—	15 0 0	8 4 0	
7	8641	Do. . .	Dromod, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	67	117	33	1 12 3	—	20 0 0	2 5 8	
8	8631	Bornacoola, .	Cloonturk, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	28	0 11 3	—	14 0 0	0 12 5	
9	8944	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	29	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	2 19 6	
10	1209	Carrigallen, .	Beaghmore, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	102	76	178	49	1 9 8	—	26 0 0	2 3 10	
													2 15 9	—	48 6 8	7 15 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of LEITRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11	3857	Carrigallen,	Drumeela, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	–	72	23	0 12 10	—	17 15 0	1 0 0	
12	6223	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	20	0 10 3	—	19 14 0	0 10 6	
13	4516	Do.	Carrigallen,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	141	107	248	72	4 4 7	—	66 5 0	5 0 6	
14	5684	Do.	Killygar, m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	74	71	145	44	4 10 0	—	31 0 0	—	Residence and garden, and grass for a cow, free.
15	6473	Do.	Druminshingore,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	41	38	79	23	0 11 1	—	17 0 0	—	Residence free.
16	7217	Do.	Cornaugh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	35	74	24	0 10 0	—	20 0 0	0 17 0	
17	9353	Do.	Newtown Gore, No. 1,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	102	167	269	24	—	—	16 0 0	1 4 1	
18	1648	Cloone,	Corduff,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	184	154	338	65	8 14 3	—	58 10 10	—	
19	2415	Do.	Farnaght, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	E.C.	–	153	–	153	43	2 7 9	—	19 11 8	2 9 3	
20	7729	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	–	139	139	51	—	—	35 10 0	3 3 9	
21	8943	Do.	Drumadorn, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	141	141	36	0 14 5	—	29 10 0	1 16 2	
22	6193	Do.	Bellageeher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	143	88	231	69	3 5 3	—	41 10 0	7 11 0	
23	6338	Do.	Cloone,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	72	179	36	1 13 3	—	28 10 0	1 0 0	
24	6775	Do.	Ardloher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	56	130	25	—	—	24 0 0	0 6 6	
25	7135	Do.	Drumkeilvy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	42	111	33	—	—	25 0 0	3 13 0	
26	8127	Do.	Augharan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	58	147	42	2 3 8	—	44 3 4	1 6 0	
27	8290	Do.	Cloonsaran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	73	152	35	1 7 0	—	18 0 0	1 10 6	
28	8671	Do.	Broom-street,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	40	56	96	29	2 6 0	—	25 0 0	6 0 0	
29	9008	Do.	Drumbore,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	54	44	98	25	1 5 6	—	19 6 8	5 0 0	
30	9028	Do.	Cloone,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	134	147	281	30	—	—	14 0 0	—	
31	9814	Do.	Aughavas,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	34	47	81	23	1 7 9	4 10 0	11 5 0	—	Residence and garden free.
32	9889	Do.	Aughacashel,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	59	115	44	3 2 5	4 10 0	12 10 0	—	
33	9397	Do.	Drumnamore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	65	163	37	1 6 7	—	19 10 0	3 5 6	
34	3942	Do.	Drumadorn Ord. Ag.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	190	–	190	38	0 17 9	—	29 0 0	1 4 2	
35	1659	Cloonclare,	Kiltyclogher, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	121	–	121	39	0 18 1	—	28 0 0	1 6 0	Garden free.
36	2864	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	87	87	26	1 13 3	—	19 10 0	1 5 6	
37	1751	Do.	Loughros,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	55	145	32	1 3 8	—	18 0 0	3 4 0	
38	3127	Do.	Manorhamilton, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	121	–	121	35	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 6	
39	3128	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	130	130	43	—	—	41 0 0	3 14 3	
40	3219	Do.	Killea,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	36	34	70	21	0 19 0	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	
41	5352	Do.	Cullentragh,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	150	88	238	77	4 10 6	—	50 10 0	12 9 6	Do.
42	6704	Do.	Mullaun, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	16	87	103	26	1 7 9	—	20 0 0	0 5 0	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of LEITRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total Number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.							In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
88	5850	Inishmagrath,	Kilmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	59	121	30	1	10	3	–			20	0	0	1	8	6	
89	6070	Do.	Tullyclevan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	117	115	232	68	4	3	9	–			40	0	0	2	12	4	
90	6356	Do.	Shannon View,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	57	129	41	0	10	3	–			18	1	8	1	10	6	
91	6454	Do.	Moneenatieve,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	78	181	56	3	6	11	–			52	6	8	2	11	6	
92	6774	Do.	Shivdelagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	49	100	31	1	11	0	–			24	0	0	0	1	4	
93	8529	Do.	Tullyhurke,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	66	120	40	1	0	2	–			24	0	0	0	17	6	
94	9813	Do.	Greaghnaglogh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	47	105	59	1	13	0	4	10	0	10	0	0	1	18	0	
95	9193	Do.	Glackawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	24	55	21	1	16	0	–			29	0	0	1	5	6	
96	1024	Kiltoghert,	Jamestown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	43	2	16	1	–			61	0	0	3	5	0	
97	1823	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	47	1	5	0	–			24	0	0	1	12	0	
98	1025	Do.	Cratty,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	30	67	29	8	0	0	–			24	0	0	1	10	0	
99	1026	Do.	Drumkeelan More,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	56	124	31	0	11	9	–			24	0	0	2	5	0	
100	1406	Do.	Corderry,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	68	150	48	2	7	5	–			28	0	0	6	10	0	
101	2285	Do.	Lisduff, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	63	139	34	1	5	11	–			28	0	0	3	6	6	Garden free.
102	6179	Do.	Drumshambo, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	43	2	8	10	–			33	16	8	6	13	9	
103	9735	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	37	1	14	8	–			–			3	7	0	
104	6705	Do.	Carrick-on-Shan. m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	152	–	152	61	5	5	4	–			40	6	8	19	10	7	
105	6706	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	154	154	67	6	19	5	–			71	16	8	19	7	0	
106	3533	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	39	50	89	47	4	2	10	–			–			–			
107	1125	Do.	Leitrim 1st class Ag.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	103	–	103	40	4	2	8	1	0	0	86	16	8	5	17	7	
108	6730	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	R.C.	–	118	118	57	–			–			43	10	0	7	10	0	
109	7128	Do.	Kiltoghert,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	72	164	44	3	9	11	–			20	17	6	1	3	6	
110	8174	Do.	Cornashamsogue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	65	132	45	3	3	10	–			24	0	0	3	15	0	
111	9638	Do.	Aughagrane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	69	148	38	1	1	3	–			15	0	0	1	2	0	
112	9910	Do.	Kilnagross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	90	171	53	2	17	6	5	0	0	6	5	0	0	14	6	
113	1028	Kiltubbrid,	Moherreavogagh,		R.C.	–	2R.C.	–	82	94	176	55	3	6	3	–			56	0	0	7	13	6	
114	1030	Do.	Liscarban,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	32	1	8	6	–			40	16	8	5	0	0	Do.
115	7570	Do.	Garvagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	27	0	18	7	–			24	0	0	1	19	6	
116	2851	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	30	0	18	0	–			26	0	0	2	10	6	
117	3871	Do.	Crummy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	57	114	42	0	11	6	–			36	0	0	1	10	6	
118	6907	Do.	Kilclare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	106	114	220	51	2	10	10	–			38	0	0		–		
119	7305	Do.	Rossy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	56	107	29	1	1	9	–			14	0	0	0	14	6	
120	7397	Do.	Funshinagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	126	119	245	71	4	3	6	–			49	3	4	1	0	7	

121	7669	Do.	.	Mohergregg,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	20	0	18	11	–	20	0	0	0	16	0	
122	2178	Killanummery,	.	Killavoggy,	.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	146	132	278	54	1	16	6	–	38	0	0	1	8	6	
123	6590	Do.	.	Friarstown,	.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–					—		Temp. closed.
124	8536	Do.	.	Adrigoole,	.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–					—		Do.
125	8675	Do.	.	Sracummer,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	72	150	45	1	14	3	–	38	0	0	1	12	0	
126	9301	Do.	.	Ardvarney,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	52	120	33	1	1	9	–	18	0	0	1	8	6	
127	3724	Killasnet,	.	Brackary-beg,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	54	74	128	53	4	13	0	–	43	0	0	3	8	0	
128	5338	Do.	.	Leckanrainey,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	64	125	38	1	6	0	–	20	0	0	1	10	0	
129	6046	Do.	.	Glasdrumman,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	67	131	35	1	10	4	–	15	6	8	1	9	6	
130	6614	Do.	.	Kilroosk,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	48	108	32	1	9	6	–	25	3	4	2	5	9	
131	6680	Do.	.	Diffreen,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	58	128	32	1	8	1	–	15	0	0	2	9	6	
132	8218	Do.	.	Glencar,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	53	127	45	2	1	11	–	23	0	0	2	8	0	
133	9533	Do.	.	Killasnet,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	66	143	56	1	13	9	–	30	0	0	0	14	0	
134	4552	Killarga,	.	Drumkeel,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	44	99	33	1	5	11	–	24	0	0	2	18	11	
135	5035	Do.	.	Killarga,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	51	96	31		—		–	16	0	0	2	1	10	
136	5561	Do.	.	Tullynacross,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	53	122	30		—		–	16	5	0	1	4	0	
137	6355	Do.	.	Mullaghduff,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	50	122	44	1	9	1	–	47	6	8	3	7	0	
138	6562	Do.	.	Lugnaskeehan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	40	89	29	0	15	3	–	16	0	0	1	1	0	
139	9199	Do.	.	Gowlaun,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	88	163	31	1	7	6	–	24	0	0	1	18	0	
140	1829	Mohill,	.	Eskeragh,	.	B.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–					—		School temporarily closed.
141	4824	Do.	.	Eslin,	.	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	–	139	59	1	15	6	–	36	3	4	5	4	10	
142	4825	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	39	1	12	6	–	21	3	4	3	12	0	
143	7216	Do.	.	Mohill,	.	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	162	–	162	58	4	1	10	–	67	13	4	3	16	0	
144	5983	Mohill,	.	Mohill,	.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	49	2	2	7	–	54	18	4	2	2	7	
145	8267	Do.	.	Do.	.	i.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	73	144	51	1	8	3	–	33	0	0	1	8	3	
146	8673	Do.	.	Do.	.	m.	–	E.C.	E.C.	–	84	–	84	36	2	17	3	–	36	10	0	25	0	0	House & garden free.
147	8674	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	91	91	39	1	18	0	–	36	11	8	20	0	0	Residence free.
148	3419	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	47	53	100	60	1	17	0	–	3	0	0		—		
149	8422	Do.	.	Shragarn,	.	m.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	120	–	120	31	1	16	11	–	25	0	0	3	4	3	Garden free.
150	8423	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	28	0	10	3	–	21	0	0	2	12	5	
151	7435	Do.	.	Do.	.	.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	61	131	51	1	7	5	–	44	3	4	4	6	5	
152	8175	Do.	.	Curraghfoghra,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	60	130	42	0	12	0	–	32	0	0	3	10	6	
153	8188	Do.	.	Currawn,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	62	134	40	4	6	0	–	26	0	0	1	16	7	
154	1408	Oughteragh,	.	Pottore,	.	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	28	0	10	2	–	34	3	4	2	10	0	
155	2430	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	34	0	10	3	–	44	1	8		—		
156	1409	Do.	.	Derrinkeher,	.		V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	88	92	180	65	2	15	8	–	83	8	4	5	1	10	Residence free.
157	2820	Do.	.	Ballinamore,	.	m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	135	–	135	39	1	8	11	–	45	16	8	2	19	4	
158	2821	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	31	3	6	3	–	36	18	4	5	10	0	
159	3639	Do.	.	Crumlin,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	33	1	8	3	–	24	10	0	1	1	0	
160	4329	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	26	0	5	0	–	16	0	0	1	5	0	
161	3796	Do.	.	Clogher,	.			–	E.C.	R.C.	–	95	51	146	42	1	3	3	–	24	0	0	1	5	0	
162	8197	Do.	.	Mayo,	.			–	E.C.	R.C.	–	49	47	96	26	2	15	7	–	11	5	0	1	10	0	Do.
163	9762	Do.	.	Oughteragh,	.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	41	41	82	31	3	5	6	4	0	0	29	15	0	29	0	6	Bns. & garden free.
164	1341	Rossinver,	.	Loughmuirran,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	69	136	31	2	2	11	–	41	0	0	3	12	0	Garden free.
165	3736	Do.	.	Buckode,	.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	68	50	118	49	1	17	0	–	47	16	8	9	12	6	
166	4097	Do.	.	Ballaghameehan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	38	4	8	9	–	45	16	8	2	19	6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of LEITRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
167	4390	Rossinver, .	Gannavagh, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	54	6 11 9	—	35 13 4	—	No returns. Av. attend. taken from Inspector's Rept.
168	5212	Do. . .	Edenvella, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	75	180	55	1 8 11	—	38 0 0	3 10 3	
169	5294	Do. . .	Askill, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	42	28	70	32	1 11 1	—	37 15 0	8 0 0	Garden free.
170	5339	Do. . .	Tawly, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	79	159	42	0 10 5	—	27 6 8	0 2 2	
171	5403	Do. . .	Drummans, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	46	129	34	1 10 11	—	20 0 0	—	
172	5563	Do. . .	Aghanlish, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	63	137	42	1 11 9	—	31 0 0	6 5 0	
173	5841	Do. . .	Boyannagh, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	60	33	93	35	1 12 11	—	36 3 4	8 2 6	
174	6894	Do. . .	Conray, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	35	4 14 3	—	46 13 4	0 11 0	
175	6895	Do. . .	Wardhouse, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	44	94	42	1 19 7	—	22 0 0	0 12 6	
176	7173	Do. . .	Rossinver, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	41	118	40	1 8 4	—	28 0 0	0 19 6	
177	8074	Do. . .	Uragh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	40	97	30	—	—	15 0 0	1 11 5	
178	8537	Do. . .	Glenade, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	35	78	28	1 6 9	—	18 0 0	—	
179	8840	Do. . .	Derryloughan, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	18	16	34	17	—	—	15 0 0	1 11 0	
		Total for County Leitrim, 179, .							11,779	10,305	22,084	6,767	328 3 11	32 10 0	5,084 5 8	581 3 8	
			COUNTY OF MAYO—268 Schools.														
1	1411	Aglish, . .	Aglish, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	83	191	40	1 5 3	—	22 13 4	0 8 0	
2	4253	Do. . .	Castlebar Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	32	38	70	36	0 8 10	—	1 10 0	—	
3	6600	Do. . .	Do. . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	259	–	259	94	2 3 2	—	48 10 0	2 11 4	
4	6601	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	109	109	51	—	—	41 10 0	—	
5	8412	Do. . .	Do. . Gaol,		Gov.	Gaol.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	5 0 0	—	Inoperative.
6	2085	Adragoole, .	Rathkeel; . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	84	172	38	—	—	26 15 0	4 12 2	
7	4944	Do. . .	Massbrooke, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	51	119	43	—	—	27 10 0	2 3 2	
8	6231	Do. . .	Labardane, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	73	163	42	0 12 3	—	42 10 0	9 17 0	
9	6748	Do. . .	Cloondaff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	109	232	63	1 5 8	—	34 14 5	6 12 9	
10	2307	Achill, . .	Slievemore, .	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	78	63	141	48	1 6 9	—	31 15 0	1 5 6	
11	2308	Do. . .	Derreens, . .	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	86	24	110	32	—	—	17 5 0	—	

12	2309	Do.	Dooega,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	63	32	95	26	1 0 3			16 0 0		0 18 0		
13	3268	Do.	Tonragee,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	18	58	20	—			13 15 0		—		
14	7338	Do.	Duogh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	41	101	37	0 10 3			34 10 0		—		
15	7921	Do.	Achillbeg,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			13 1 8		—		
16	8309	Do.	Bunacurry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	39	39	15	—			15 3 4		—	Inoperative during last quarter. No rets.	
17	8547	Do.	Valley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	40	81	25	0 10 3			18 0 0		—		
18	8548	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			4 13 4		—	Inoperative; amalgamated with male N.S.	
19	9502	Do.	Belfarsad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	0 5 1			10 0 0		—	No returns available. Schoolhouse and records burnt 28 Nov., 1867.	
20	9557	Do.	Bullsmouth,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	32	72	24	0 9 3			15 0 0		4 2 6		
21	4795	Aghagower,	Lankill,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	112	80	192	44	—			37 0 0		7 15 5	Residence free.	
22	4798	Do.	Carrakennedy,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	92	74	166	39	1 0 0			15 6 8		0 9 0		
23	5126	Do.	Derrycroff,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	48	16	64	19	0 7 9			18 0 0		6 0 0		
24	6796	Do.	St. Joseph's,		R.C.	–	–	–	99	90	189	47	1 16 6			33 16 8		2 2 10		
25	8452	Do.	Aughagower,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	96	178	40	—			21 13 4		2 4 9		
26	9628	Do.	Knappagh,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	28	19	47	31	—			24 0 0		2 8 9	Do.	
27	8117	Aghamore,	Doogary,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	95	71	166	50	—			47 10 0		1 17 6		
28	9240	Do.	Aghamore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	121	275	81	4 11 3			60 10 0		11 4 11		
29	8302	Aughahrale,	Westport, No. 2,		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	58	49	107	61	2 6 7	3 5 0		31 8 10		—		
30	7398	Attymos,	Treenlaur, temp.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	162	80	242	87	1 17 0			15 0 0		6 11 10		
31	1851	Annagh,	Poolcapul or Logboy,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	195	140	335	44	1 7 0			15 0 0		9 0 0		
32	9544	Do.	Ballyhaunis,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	208	148	356	85	3 19 11			54 16 8		12 0 0		
33	9656	Do.	Coolnafarna,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	124	113	237	72	3 14 4			82 16 8		10 2 6		
34	9926	Ballyovey,	Partree,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	49	36	85	54	1 9 1	4 0 0		2 6 8		10 16 5		
35	1050	Bekan,	Bracloon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	91	223	39	2 6 4			18 0 0		7 15 0		
36	6945	Do.	Bekan,	m.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	190	–	190	52	1 7 3			19 10 0		6 0 0	Residence and garden free.	
37	9386	Do.	Do.	f.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	177	177	41	0 19 3			20 0 0		6 0 0		
38	1057	Breaffy,	Breaffy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	56	134	38	1 6 9			24 0 0		4 17 0		
39	1146	Balla,	Balla,	m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	139	–	139	69	2 5 6			55 0 0		15 0 0	Residence free.	
40	4394	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	–	174	174	68	—			69 13 4		5 0 0	Do.	
41	1670	Burrishoole,	Newport Pratt,	m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	192	–	192	64	1 6 0			51 13 3		3 10 0		
42	4631	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	170	170	61	—			48 10 0		2 5 9		
43	1671	Do.	Trienbeg,		A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	76	49	125	32	0 6 7			28 16 8		5 0 0		
44	1672	Do.	Kilmore,		A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	63	68	131	33	—			18 0 0		1 2 1		
45	1674	Do.	Molranny,		V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	118	65	183	28	—			19 5 0		0 2 0		
46	1675	Do.	Deradda,		A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	113	78	191	51	1 8 8			35 16 8		3 0 0		
47	3005	Do.	Skirdagh,		V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	69	59	128	21	—			28 15 0		0 10 10		
48	6198	Do.	Newport Workh.			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	23	28	51	26	1 10 6			1 10 0		—		
49	7922	Do.	Rossgalive,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	51	161	19	—			18 0 0		1 19 0		
50	5043	Ballysakeery,	Lisglennon,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	10	23	33	14	5 10 10			2 6 8		18 5 4	Do.	
51	6310	Do.	Ballymachola,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	44	118	28	—			19 0 0		8 0 0	Do.	
52	6416	Do.	Cooneal,			R.C.	–	–	–	81	59	140	40	0 15 0			25 0 0		0 9 6		
53	7571	Do.	Ballybroney,			–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—				9 6 8		—	School in charge of a dismissed teacher. No records.	
54	9040	Do.	Newtown White,			E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	–	56	51	107	51	2 8 0			37 10 0		15 0 0		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of MAYO—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
55	5125	Ballintubber, .	Ballyburke, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	58	141	50	0 6 4	—	34 13 4	1 17 6	Residence free.
56	6920	Do. . .	Killavalla, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	66	156	46	1 10 1	—	18 0 0	4 12 8	
57	7374	Do. . .	Ballintubber, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	59	169	45		—	42 13 4	8 0 0	
58	5238	Ballynahaglish, .	Lisaniskea, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	132	224	46		—		3 16 0	Do.
59	4692	Do. . .	Carrogorra Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	103	200	48	1 6 1	—	44 6 8	40 11 1	
60	6729	Do. . .	Rehins, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	96	192	47	2 19 11	—	40 10 0	2 0 0	
61	7077	Do. . .	Pontoon, . .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—	15 7 8	—	Inoperative.
62	5756	Burriscarra, .	Burriscarra, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	124	–	124	36		—	39 10 0	3 12 6	Residence and garden free.
63	5757	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	109	109	24	0 11 6	—	21 0 0	1 2 3	
64	7987	Ballinakill, .	Innisboffin, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	–	129	42	0 11 5	—	43 10 0	1 0 0	
65	7988	Do. . .	Cloonamore, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	38	0 3 4	—	21 10 0	1 18 9	
66	8212	Bohola, .	Carrowgalda, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	77	153	36	0 10 0	—	26 0 0	—	
67	9107	Do. . .	Lismirrane, . .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	5 13 9	—	83 1 8	—	Returns not available. Attendance taken from Inspector's report.
68	9588	Do. . .	Carrowgowan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	211	–	211	42	1 13 10	—	35 10 0	5 7 9	
69	9785	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	–	R.C.	–	–	194	194	44	1 6 5	4 10 0	27 0 0	4 17 6	Residence free.
70	8298	Ballycroy, .	Trienlaur, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	91	123	32	—	—	15 10 0	—	Residence free.
71	8928	Do. . .	Tallagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	47	108	26	—	—	16 0 0	0 7 0	Res. & garden free.
72	6747	Ballinrobe, .	Ballinrobe, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	428	–	428	128	9 4 6	—	79 0 0	27 0 0	Do.
73	5117	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	59	70	129	85	7 6 7	—	7 10 0	—	
74	9535	Do. . .	Cregduff, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	137	87	224	57	5 9 8	—	35 10 0	12 1 0	
75	6707	Ballyhean, .	Ballyhean, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	76	154	45	1 5 3	—	33 0 0	3 10 0	
76	9256	Do. . .	Westland, . .		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	15	13	28	15	1 14 5	—	15 0 0	10 0 0	
77	6927	Backs, . .	Shraheen, . .		R.C.	–	–	–	59	39	98	24		—	14 0 0	1 10 0	
78	1058	Castlemore, .	Brusna Ordinary Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	227	186	413	87		—	67 0 0	19 5 8	Residence free.
79	1676	Crossboyne, .	Ballindine, day m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	126	–	126	49	1 4 11	—	41 16 8	10 15 0	Residence and garden free.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	66	–	66	25		—	5 0 0	2 4 10	
80	4828	Do. . .	Ballindine, . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	164	164	54	0 1 0	—	62 8 4	17 9 6	Residence free.
81	8006	Do. . .	Crossboyne, day,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	104	73	177	58	3 2 6	—	28 10 0	16 14 7	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	68	2	70	25		—	4 11 8	5 5 6	
82	4176	Crossmolina, .	Lodge, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	32	84	27		—	25 10 0	0 16 0	
83	6099	Do. . .	Letterbrick, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	53	114	34	0 10 3	—	17 5 3	3 0 0	
84	7408	Do. . .	Rathmore, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	65	164	32		—	18 15 0	18 0 0	
85	9576	Do. . .	Crossmolina, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	179	132	311	101	4 2 3	—	59 9 0	13 4 4	

86	9921	Crossmolina,	.	Deelbridge,	.	.	–			R.C.	R.C.	219	–	219	72	3	6	4	–		60	6	8	20	0	0	Residence and
87	7075	Cong,	.	Cross 1st class Agl.			–		R.C.	R.C.	–	35	23	58	28		—		–			—		0	14	0	garden free.
88	6815	Do.	.	Cong,	.	m.	R.C.		–	R.C.	R.C.	123	–	123	44	1	16	11	–		49	13	4	6	0	7	
89	6816	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R.C.		–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	31	0	10	2	–		27	8	4	3	10	1	
90	8402	Clare Island,	.	Lecarrew,	.	.	R.C.		–	R.C.	–	81	41	122	28		—		–		18	0	0	0	17	8	
91	1849	Doonfeeny,	.	Portnahalla,		.	R.C.		–	R.C.	–	52	33	85	31		—		–		28	0	0	0	14	0	
92	2830	Do.	.	Ballycastle,	.	m.	R.C.		–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	28		—		–		23	0	0	4	3	0	
93	4367	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R.C.		–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	28	0	10	5	–		16	0	0	1	0	0	
94	4393	Do.	.	Belderrig,	.	.	R.C.		–	R.C.	–	67	44	111	30	0	5	6	–		14	0	0	1	4	0	Residence free.
95	8737	Do.	.	Palm Hill,	.	.	–		R.C.	R.C.	–	48	38	86	20	0	5	6	–		12	10	0	1	0	0	Garden free.
96	9555	Do.	.	Ballinglen,	.	.	Pres.		–	Pres.	–	17	33	50	12	0	10	7	–		14	0	0	8	0	0	
97	6048	Drum,	.	Belcarra,	.	m.	v.c.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	136	–	136	31	1	5	3	–		18	0	0	3	14	3	Do.
98	6049	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	188	188	39	1	10	4	–		29	13	4	4	6	10	
99	6563	Do.	.	Deerpark,	.	.	R.C.		–	R.C.	–	79	62	141	48	2	16	5	–		24	0	0	3	7	6	
100	6723	Do.	.	Clogher,	.	m.	v.c.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	109	–	109	32		—	–		24	0	0	4	11	2	Do.
101	6724	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	80	80	23	1	12	9	–		18	10	0	1	1	7	
102	5121	Islandeddy,	.	Cloghernagh,		.	v.c.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	110	74	184	51	0	5	8	–		52	0	0	2	0	0	
103	9556	Do.	.	Curnanoole,		.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	119	266	68	1	13	0	–		43	8	4	10	10	11	
104	9116	Innisboffin,	.	Innishark,	.	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	23	58	21		—		–		14	0	0		—		
105	1616	Kilcoleman,	.	Ballyfarnagh,		.	v.c.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	100	95	195	46	1	11	4	–		24	0	0	5	16	0	Do.
106	1074	Do.	.	Ballaghaderin Ord. Ag. m.					R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	311	–	311	98	4	9	4	–		108	5	0	20	13	0	Do.
107	3956	Do.	.	Ballaghaderreen,		f.	v.c.		–	R.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	–	311	311	78	1	16	7	–		70	3	4	21	0	0	Do.
108	3968	Do.	.	Morneen,	.	.	v.t.		–	R.C.												1	0	0		—		Inoperative.
109	3969	Do.	.	Cultiboe,	.	.	v.t.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	101	68	169	26		—		–		15	0	0	5	0	0	
110	4011	Do.	.	Richmond,	.	f.	v.t.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–			—			—		Do.
111	7750	Do.	.	Derrinacarta,		.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	143	109	252	66	1	6	6	–		38	0	0	3	4	6	
112	9863	Do.	.	Claremorris,		m.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	169	–	169	69	3	11	1	5	0	0	28	5	0	8	1	5	
113	7016	Do.	.	Claremorris,		f.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	136	136	48	4	10	4	–		24	0	0	3	7	6	
114	6143	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,					P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	17	19	36	32		—		–			—			—		
115	7806	Do.	.	Kilmore,	.	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	114	216	40	1	7	6	–		16	0	0	5	19	4	
116	7816	Do.	.	Loughaunnamon,		.	v.c.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	179	120	299	60	2	6	6	–		39	5	0	5	0	0	
117	8160	Do.	.	Cross,	.	m.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	130	–	130	50	2	4	3	–		41	5	0	4	11	6	
118	8161	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	91	91	46	1	7	2	–		30	0	0	0	7	0	
119	8228	Do.	.	Ballaghaderreen,		i.			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	64	131	195	38	1	2	5	–		16	19	11	3	4	10	
120	1077	Killasser,	.	Attymachugh,		.	v.t.		–	Diss.	R.C.	–	124	81	205	45	2	12	1	–		33	0	0	3	16	5	
121	5673	Do.	.	Loobnamock,		.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	101	239	86	1	4	6	–		24	0	0	1	15	6	
122	6708	Do.	.	Callow,	.	m.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	–	170	37	0	11	0	–		28	0	0	1	10	0	
123	7218	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	154	154	35		—		–		20	0	0	1	0	0	
124	6776	Do.	.	Knocknamonal,		.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	44	107	24		—		–		18	0	0	2	5	0	
125	6804	Do.	.	Knox,	.	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	179	103	282	58	2	14	7	–		44	0	0	0	13	0	
126	7017	Do.	.	Blackpatch,	.	.			R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		–		5	0	0		—		Do.
127	7018	Do.	.	Carramore,	.	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	125	266	67	0	12	7	–		61	5	0	2	14	10	
128	1613	Killeden,	.	Kiltinagh, or New-town Browne,		f.	v.t.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	199	199	72	4	13	6	–		39	2	2	7	6	4	
									R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	344	–	344	59	2	18	3	–		47	15	0	4	18	3	
129	7869	Do.	.	Bracloon,	.	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	194	132	326	66	1	10	7	–		54	0	0	7	10	0	
130	8825	Do.	.	Treenaghleragh,		.			R.C.	–																		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of MAYO.—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
131	9020	Killedan, . .	Cleragh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	127	245	54	—	—	32 0 0	4 10 0	
132	1750	Kilmore Moy, .	Ballina, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	316	–	316	115	7 12 1	—	77 0 0	16 12 0	
133	5215	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	117	592	709	167	—	—	92 6 8	—	
134	3859	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	E.C.	47	48	95	58	4 16 11	—	4 0 0	—	
135	7054	Do. . .	Culleens, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	54	118	26	—	—	16 10 0	0 19 10	
136	7076	Do. . .	Cross, . f.		–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 0 1	—	47 3 4	—	Returns not available.
137	8907	Do. . .	Charles-st. Ballina,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	39	59	98	43	6 12 5	—	42 0 0	21 0 0	
138	2030	Kilconduff, .	Swineford, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	246	–	246	58	1 19 6	—	68 10 0	2 5 10	
139	7713	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	87	256	343	215	7 19 5	—	116 0 0	7 14 1	
140	4895	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	48	46	94	42	1 6 6	—	2 10 0	—	
141	6761	Do. . .	Bradoon, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	236	119	355	61	2 8 8	—	26 0 0	1 14 2	Garden free.
142	9289	Do. . .	Tumgesh, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	–	155	46	1 18 9	—	18 0 0	2 1 6	
143	9277	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	33	—	—	19 0 0	1 15 0	
144	2290	Kilbelfad, .	Cloughans Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	39	107	45	1 18 6	—	31 0 0	19 9 6	
145	6852	Do. . .	Garracloon, . m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	33	5 19 7	—	56 3 4	20 0 0	Residence and garden free.
146	6856	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	88	88	30	1 6 1	—	24 0 0	—	
147	3027	Kilmore, . .	Corclough, No. 2,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	31	79	29	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	1 2 0	
148	8474	Do. . .	Belmullet Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	15	29	44	25	1 15 3	—	—	—	
149	3212	Do. . .	Creeves, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	65	125	27	0 6 8	—	15 10 0	0 7 6	Residence free.
150	6609	Do. . .	Kilmore Erris, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	–	82	29	1 18 10	—	30 0 0	2 18 6	
151	8559	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	57	57	23	1 9 11	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	
152	8560	Do. . .	Shanahee, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	19	62	26	0 9 0	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	
153	8736	Kilmore Erris, .	Aughleam, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	27	85	30	0 6 8	—	15 10 0	2 0 0	
154	1412	Kilturra, . .	Doocastle Ord. Agr.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	166	–	166	46	—	—	49 15 0	13 13 8	
155	2342	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	137	137	28	1 7 7	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
156	2303	Kilgarvan, .	Bonniconlan, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	175	99	274	45	—	—	36 0 0	—	Garden free.
157	8410	Do. . .	Carra, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	93	213	45	1 5 10	—	33 1 8	—	
158	8538	Do. . .	Bofield, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	62	146	30	—	—	28 0 0	0 10 0	
159	3335	Kilfian, . .	Tourahowen, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	57	120	25	1 0 3	—	13 19 2	0 16 6	
160	8012	Do. . .	Ballinkinletra, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	56	102	22	0 9 10	—	20 0 0	0 6 0	
161	9585	Do. . .	Doonanarrow, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	36	89	33	0 8 6	—	12 10 0	4 15 0	
162	2836	Kilmovee, .	Tavrane, . m.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	204	–	204	45	3 1 10	—	24 0 0	3 12 0	
163	2827	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	182	182	52	—	—	25 11 8	3 19 6	
164	3952	Do. . .	Kilmovee, . m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	284	–	284	78	0 10 3	—	85 18 4	7 10 0	

165	3953	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	205	205	59	2 0 3			—	59 3 3		6 5 0		
166	8391	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	–	161	50	1 7 11			—	18 0 0		2 11 0		
167	8392	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	190	190	57	0 14 9			—	60 1 8		4 17 6		
168	9888	Do.	Kilkelly, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	218	49	267	84	2 5 2	4 0 0		—	26 0 0		0 12 6		
169	9909	Do.	Do. f.		–	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	177	177	68	1 15 1	4 10 0		—	5 0 0		0 10 9		
170	3299	Kilcommon,	Drimagallagh,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	43	106	30	1 9 1			—	24 0 0		0 15 8	Residence and garden free.	
171	3300	Do.	Shraghnamonragh,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	43	113	31	1 5 7			—	27 0 0		5 0 0		
172	5120	Do.	Lehinch,	v.c.	E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	152	120	272	74	2 0 0			—	52 6 8		14 1 10		
173	7347	Do.	Belmullet, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	160	–	160	54	2 18 7			—	51 8 4		11 3 10		
174	6431	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	50	—			—	37 0 0		14 15 0		
175	6711	Do.	Polatomas,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	48	21	69	17	1 15 7			—	9 6 8		0 4 0		
176	7706	Do.	Geesala,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	23	110	29	0 12 4			—	18 0 0		0 5 0	Residence free.	
177	7777	Do.	Cloghans,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	147	101	248	80	3 0 8			—	50 0 0		14 12 10		
178	7835	Do.	Glencastle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	44	109	23	—			—	24 0 0		3 10 0		
179	7879	Do.	Doolough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	47	107	27	0 10 6			—	25 0 0		1 10 0		
180	7903	Do.	Fishing Station,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	28	25	48	18	—			—	8 6 8		3 9 0		
181	8061	Do.	Barnatra,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	29	107	25	—			—	16 5 0		1 14 2		
182	8128	Do.	Doohooma,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	54	142	36	0 12 0			—	32 0 0		2 0 0	Do.	
183	8284	Do.	Ballymonelly,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	25	28	53	20	1 4 6			—	17 5 0		20 0 0		
184	9531	Do.	Bangor-Erris,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	29	78	25	0 5 1			—	20 5 0		0 15 1		
185	9763	Do.	Inver,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	26	90	36	2 12 6	4 10 0		—	18 13 4		1 4 6		
186	9803	Do.	Glencullen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	33	66	23	1 6 5	4 10 0		—	13 15 0		3 0 3		
187	8757	Kilcommon Erris,	Carratigue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	27	83	23	1 5 3			—	18 0 0		4 0 7		
188	3556	Kilcommon,	Killala,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	56	83	139	66	—			—	12 13 4		5 0 0		
189	9221	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	24	17	41	22	—			—			—		
190	5476	Do.	Ross,		–	–	R.C.	–	33	31	64	28	—			—			—		
191	8471	Do.	Kilcummin,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	26	37	58	9	—			—	14 0 0		10 0 0	Do.	
192	9456	Do.	Tooreen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	67	124	25	0 8 4			—	14 0 0		—		
193	3906	Kilmena,	Rosduane,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	63	71	134	29	0 10 3			—	24 0 0		1 1 9		
194	4108	Do.	Carraholly,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	76	74	150	39	1 12 2			—	45 10 0		10 9 0	Do.	
195	6808	Do.	Myna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	106	218	62	—			—	25 0 0		1 18 10		
196	6712	Do.	Fahy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	67	147	29	1 11 0			—	33 15 0		2 7 0		
197	7373	Kildacommoge,	Keeloges, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	169	–	169	42	0 4 9			—	17 0 0		0 15 6		
198	7529	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	163	163	33	1 6 3			—	15 10 0		1 13 9		
199	7327	Kilbeagh,	Roosky Ord. Agr.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	189	91	280	43	1 5 0			—	48 0 0		1 10 0		
200	4793	Do.	Lowpark, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	209	–	209	48	2 17 4			—	32 0 0		2 8 11	Garden free.	
201	4794	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	40	2 13 5			—	33 0 0		3 16 0	Do.	
202	3941	Do.	Cloonfane, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	216	–	216	63	1 17 0			—	18 0 0		2 11 6		
203	3945	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	159	159	47	2 17 10			—	37 2 2		5 9 5		
204	3946	Do.	Barnacahoge, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	173	–	173	30	—			—	36 0 0		0 12 0	Do.	
205	3947	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	164	164	34	0 6 0			—	16 0 0		4 11 10		
206	7654	Do.	Cloonlyon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	119	109	228	62	1 6 10			—	42 0 0		—		
207	7655	Do.	Gorthoon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	142	94	236	41	0 14 0			—	32 0 0		—		
208	7656	Do.	Glan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	135	280	60	1 6 7			—	43 5 0		—		
209	7657	Do.	Tawnyinah,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	98	210	48	2 13 4			—	60 13 4		—		
210	7519	Do.	Cloonta,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	76	169	35	0 10 4			—	41 10 0		1 12 0		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of MAYO—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
211	8710	Kilbeagh,	Toanroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	99	219	68	4 5 0	—	50 1 8	4 1 6	
212	9655	Do.	Lecarrow,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	112	75	187	51	1 12 6	—	15 0 0	2 0 0	
213	8719	Kilgeever,	Carranisky,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	84	67	151	54	—	—	28 5 0	11 1 7	
214	8348	Do.	Inishturk,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	16	16	32	19	—	—	6 5 0	—	Residence free.
215	5122	Do.	Accony,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	86	70	156	49	—	—	44 5 0	6 15 0	
216	5123	Do.	Kelladoon,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	49	2 6 6	—	25 3 4	—	Attendance from Inspector's rept.
217	5128	Do.	Louisburgh, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	84	–	84	30	1 8 7	—	31 0 0	3 0 0	Residence free.
218	5129	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	163	163	59	1 16 5	—	57 16 8	10 0 0	Do.
219	8031	Kilmolara,	The Neale,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	76	47	123	27	1 19 11	—	16 5 0	5 0 0	
220	9118	Kilmaine,	Kilmaine, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	35	2 16 9	—	26 10 0	4 5 10	
221	9119	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	140	140	44	4 8 4	—	27 0 0	6 4 4	
222	8619	Knock,	Knock,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	159	131	290	51	1 14 6	—	32 0 0	5 10 0	
223	8826	Kilbride,	Kilbride,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	43	74	27	0 10 0	—	16 0 0	—	
224	6942	Lacken,	CarrowmorePalmer,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	70	169	40	0 10 9	—	36 5 0	13 17 5	
225	7176	Do.	Rathlacken,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	55	118	36	1 3 6	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	
226	9739	Do.	Banagher,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	62	134	23	—	—	17 6 8	9 0 0	
227	2912	Meelick,	Culleens, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	192	–	192	48	1 6 2	—	31 1 8	2 7 2	
228	2913	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	192	192	40	0 13 0	—	24 0 0	2 1 2	
229	5937	Manulla,	Prizon, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	39	1 6 10	—	23 5 0	1 2 1	Garden free.
230	8291	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	106	106	28	0 10 9	—	20 6 8	1 17 2	
231	6602	Do.	Manulla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	91	189	44	1 10 11	—	31 5 0	2 6 6	
232	8700	Mayo,	Mayo,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	79	175	51	1 9 3	—	30 16 8	10 2 8	
233	9255	Do.	Facefield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	77	182	43	2 8 10	—	24 0 0	7 10 0	
234	6345	Moygownagh,	Carn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	60	117	29	—	—	20 0 0	—	
235	6940	Do.	Moygownagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	35	95	31	1 7 7	—	24 0 0	1 13 9	
236	2823	Oughaval,	Murrisk, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	53	–	53	21	0 10 3	—	15 5 0	—	
237	2824	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	50	50	18	0 6 0	—	16 0 0	—	
238	4494	Do.	Tiernacroagha,	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	12	26	38	21	0 5 6	—	15 0 0	—	
239	4727	Do.	Westport Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	51	37	88	45	0 19 4	—	4 0 0	—	
240	4796	Do.	Brackloon,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	75	56	131	29	0 8 11	—	12 14 5	2 0 0	
241	4797	Do.	Borris,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	62	60	122	41	0 10 3	—	33 10 0	9 13 6	Residence free.
242	4854	Do.	Kelladangan,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	44	29	73	18	—	—	8 10 0	1 0 0	
243	4855	Do.	Kelsallagh,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	113	65	178	46	1 12 8	—	29 0 0	6 7 6	
244	4856	Do.	Kilmore,	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	65	41	106	37	—	—	13 3 4	5 16 0	

245	6504	Do.	Knappa,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	52	124	29	1 16 10	–	52 16 8	1 13 6	
246	6794	Do.	St. Patrick's,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	69	134	37	0 8 3	–	30 16 8	—	
247	6941	Do.	Letterbruck,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	57	107	27	1 18 5	–	14 0 0	0 17 4	
248	9115	Do.	Derrygorman,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	86	69	155	45	0 13 6	–	52 16 8	—	
249	9465	Do.	Lecanvey,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	67	119	42	0 8 2	–	37 18 4	1 11 0	
250	7749	Robeen,	Ballygarries,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	177	123	300	79	0 10 3	–	52 6 8	—	
251	5472	Shrule,	Kilroe,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	92	84	176	55	2 7 3	–	38 13 4	3 1 7	
252	6762	Do.	Glencorrib,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	27	1 7 4	–	15 0 0	0 10 0	
253	6763	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	82	82	24	2 9 1	–	25 0 0	—	
254	7795	Do.	Shrule,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	202	–	202	68	2 2 1	–	61 18 4	15 18 0	
255	7796	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	138	138	63	1 6 9	–	34 13 4	11 16 3	
256	6926	Strade,	Strade,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	73	185	46	1 13 11	–	24 0 0	8 14 9	
257	3702	Toomore,	Foxford,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	32	—	–	24 0 0	1 0 4	
258	6088	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	150	150	43	1 5 6	–	33 3 4	1 3 0	
259	6304	Do.	Toomore,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	142	301	65	0 16 9	–	48 0 0	3 3 3	
260	4107	Turlough,	Plovervale,		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	38	103	29	1 12 2	–	24 0 0	2 2 6	
261	6862	Do.	Oughterard,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	91	52	143	43	1 15 3	–	22 10 0	3 12 10	
262	8134	Do.	Crimlin,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	135	99	234	43	1 7 3	–	32 0 0	4 6 11	
263	9117	Do.	Park,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	104	249	60	—	–	—	6 4 0	
264	6681	Tagheen,	Tagheen,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	118	118	42	1 13 4	–	20 0 0	5 3 9	
265	6830	Do.	Ahena,	day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	144	42	1 18 11	–	30 10 0	11 2 6	
		Do.		evg.		–	–	–	–	34	18	52	26		–		1 7 6	
266	8620	Templemore,	Knocksaxon,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	85	156	29	—	–	10 3 4	0 10 0	
267	8740	Do.	Cloongee,	m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	120	–	120	41	2 2 6	–	39 19 11	2 13 6	
268	8741	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	109	109	38	—	–	17 4 5	1 10 0	
		Total for County Mayo, 268,								22,475	17,890	40,365	11,373	345 9 8	34 5 0	7,718 0 3	1,182 2 6	

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—193 Schools.

1	1080	Aughrim,	Rodeen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	90	215	53	0 18 10	–	48 10 0	2 11 0	
2	3121	Do.	Crosna,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	108	159	58	3 11 0	–	59 6 8	6 10 0	
3	5220	Ardcarn,	Woodbrook,		v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	79	43	122	39	1 6 3	–	50 8 4	4 9 0	
4	7287	Do.	Bridgecarton,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	38	0 12 0	–	18 0 0	3 3 0	
5	7288	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	38	4 17 7	–	46 10 0	2 17 0	
6	7399	Do.	Woodfield,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	–	143	44	2 9 6	–	29 16 8	4 1 0	
7	7400	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	34	2 9 6	–	35 13 4	4 12 6	
8	7401	Do.	Laphoil,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	–	83	42	1 13 2	–	15 0 0	3 0 0	
9	7402	Do.	Clegna,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	58	2 17 7	–	33 3 4	3 18 6	
10	7851	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	45	5 17 1	–	36 6 8	3 0 0	
11	7797	Do.	Kilfaughna,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	72	108	43	3 11 2	–	20 0 0	2 10 0	
12	7810	Do.	Ballyfermoyle,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	69	108	37	1 5 7	–	20 0 0	2 13 0	
13	7985	Do.	Derreenargan,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	51	1 17 6	–	35 17 9	5 9 6	
14	8111	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	177	177	61	2 11 10	–	36 18 4	3 10 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid or Salary.	Observations
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
									Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
15	8683	Ardcarn,	Ardcash,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	65	137	36	0 16 0	—	28 0 0	1 19 6	
16	9455	Do.	Emla, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	22	89	111	34	1 14 10	—	25 3 4	4 0 0	
17	3591	Athleague,	Athleague, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	31	1 5 3	—	19 10 0	3 17 5	
18	4368	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	141	141	48	1 5 0	—	40 0 0	3 0 0	
19	6436	Do.	Scardane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	66	133	56	2 15 6	—	46 0 0	4 7 3	
20	1081	Boyle,	Boyle, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	235	–	235	75	1 18 6	—	104 16 8	7 5 3	
21	1082	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	241	241	81	6 7 7	—	64 6 8	4 12 2	
22	3289	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	51	81	132	82	3 18 11	—	11 0 0	—	
23	2854	Do.	Doon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	24	0 18 8	—	18 0 0	2 7 6	
24	8812	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	26	2 6 4	—	16 0 0	1 10 6	
25	2967	Do.	Kiltycreightan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	95	217	51	3 10 4	—	32 0 0	4 15 2	
26	2970	Do.	Deerpark,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	82	166	50	6 14 3	—	32 0 0	3 5 2	
27	8561	Do.	Corrigeenroe, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	187	–	187	46	1 18 8	—	38 8 4	4 6 6	
28	3506	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	210	210	56	10 2 5	—	64 3 4	3 13 6	
29	3582	Do.	Drum and Erris,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	41	114	39	1 12 3	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
30	8945	Do.	Tivanagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	65	133	41	1 18 3	—	18 0 0	2 5 0	
31	9103	Do.	Ardsallagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	54	105	35	1 19 7	—	26 0 0	4 1 6	
32	9218	Do.	Grange,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	127	86	213	61	3 14 8	—	31 13 4	5 11 3	
33	4392	Rumlin,	Strokestown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	27	1 17 10	—	31 0 0	0 12 6	
34	6908	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	26	1 14 0	—	20 0 0	1 2 0	
35	8920	Do.	Do.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	47	38	85	31	2 12 0	—	40 5 0	45 1 6	Residence free.
36	6122	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	63	96	159	84	10 17 4	—	2 0 0	—	
37	7328	Do.	Cordrummon,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	72	70	142	46	1 9 4	—	67 15 7	0 10 0	
38	8139	Bassilick,	Kilmurry, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	95	95	30	1 17 0	—	39 16 8	0 2 0	Do.
39	9536	Do.	Castleplunket,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	56	123	47	1 15 6	—	38 0 0	2 16 3	
40	1083	Cam,	Carrick,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	51	106	22	—	—	24 0 0	1 12 2	
41	4490	Clonfinlough,	Clonfree, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	181	–	181	49	2 14 8	—	24 0 0	5 4 0	
42	1491	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	40	2 13 7	—	20 0 0	2 9 0	
43	5656	Do.	Aughnadarry,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	105	228	71	2 19 0	—	56 10 0	6 5 6	
44	8992	Do.	Clooncagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	67	53	120	56	5 11 2	—	56 3 4	10 2 9	
45	5407	Clooncreff,	Kinard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	44	131	34	1 16 4	—	36 7 6	14 13 0	
46	7045	Do.	Cuilmore,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	88	82	170	47	1 5 0	—	42 0 0	5 5 2	
47	5845	Creagh,	Creagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	49	170	38	2 11 2	—	33 10 0	2 19 8	
48	8250	Do.	Newtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	53	122	28	—	—	30 15 0	1 16 3	

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
95	2427	Kiltevan,	Kiltevan, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	33	1 5 3	–	38 0 0	2 15 0	
96	3611	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	35	3 0 0	–	20 0 0	2 2 6	
97	8135	Do.	Clooncellan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	84	191	50	2 2 4	–	33 10 0	2 4 8	
98	2864	Kilronan,	Greaghnafarna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	105	198	64	3 3 6	–	43 5 0	4 14 0	
99	4603	Do.	Ballyfarnon, No. 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	38	93	30	0 12 8	–	26 0 0	2 6 4	
100	8638	Do.	Do. No. 2,		–	E.C.	E.C.	R.C.	92	98	190	67	8 16 0	–	52 6 1	31 0 0	
101	6100	Do.	Keadue, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	136	–	136	46	6 5 1	–	69 5 0	15 0 0	Residence free.
102	6101	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	93	93	33	1 15 7	–	44 0 0	11 10 0	Do.
103	7701	Do.	Do. i.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	52	51	103	39	1 5 3	–	39 13 4	12 0 0	Do.
104	6682	Do.	Greaghacorragh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	77	82	159	49	1 7 7	–	52 0 0	6 19 0	Do.
105	7094	Do.	Cartron,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	52	106	39	2 16 2	–	20 15 0	2 7 6	
106	7863	Do.	Mount Allen, Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	41	3 10 11	–	46 16 8	3 11 3	Free garden.
107	7864	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	133	133	47	3 6 4	–	34 6 8	2 14 7	
108	2968	Kilcorkey,	Bellanagare, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	35	1 16 11	–	24 0 0	1 6 6	
109	2969	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	35	1 9 3	–	21 10 0	1 2 0	
110	8834	Do.	Tully,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	114	94	208	64	6 3 0	–	45 8 4	10 4 6	
111	7292	Kilmaine,	Ballymurray Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	25	2 15 0	–	37 0 0	2 13 6	
112	4099	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	18	1 16 3	–	24 0 0	1 13 1	
113	4101	Killummod,	Finnor,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	69	136	47	2 8 5	–	54 0 0	6 18 6	
114	5611	Do.	Croghan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	78	186	69	4 5 10	–	69 6 8	5 8 0	
115	4111	Kiltrustan,	Kiltrustan, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	27	1 6 3	–	21 0 0	1 7 6	
116	4112	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	32	0 10 3	–	16 0 0	0 8 0	
117	4955	Killinvoy,	Knockeroghery, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	32	1 17 9	–	28 0 0	1 10 6	
118	4956	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	30	0 8 0	–	23 10 0	0 5 0	
119	8096	Do.	Mount Plunket,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	40	59	99	36	1 3 0	–	27 0 0	0 1 4	
120	5216	Kilmore,	Kilmore,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	57	50	107	51	2 3 10	–	26 0 0	—	
121	7852	Do.	Dangan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	175	–	175	52	2 2 10	–	30 3 4	2 13 6	
122	7853	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	176	176	63	1 15 9	–	44 0 0	2 3 6	
123	9219	Do.	Ballagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	64	147	39	0 19 3	–	26 3 4	4 0 0	
124	5811	Kilgefin,	Do.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	178	167	345	89	4 7 7	–	75 0 0	4 14 0	
125	6106	Kilbride,	Carrownalasson,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	88	180	34	2 7 1	–	39 6 8	1 7 6	
126	9699	Do.	Roxboro', m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	32	1 10 3	–	15 0 0	0 15 6	
127	9700	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	31	1 19 0	–	14 0 0	1 1 0	
128	6298	Kilnamanagh,	Callow, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	43	4 11 4	–	24 0 0	1 7 6	

129	6299	Do.	.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	125	125	37	1	7	7	—			23	6	8	0	15	6	
130	6777	Kilglass,	.	Knockhall, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	60	141	35	1	2	9	—			20	5	0	2	13	6	
131	7997	Do.	.	Slatta Ord. Agr. .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	66	185	40	2	2	1	—			33	0	0	8	12	7	Garden free.
132	8738	Do.	.	Ballyfeeny, . .		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–				—									Attnce. under
133	9468	Do.	.	Do. . . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	93	80	173	55	4	11	6	5	0	0	69	1	1	13	0	0	new school.
134	9200	Do.	.	Drumminardly, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	68	169	47	2	17	7	—			41	0	0	1	0	0	
135	7704	Kiltullagh,	.	Cloonfad, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	183	127	310	84	4	3	8	—			46	13	4	13	6	4	
136	8980	Do.	.	Granlahan, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	194	194	48	3	3	9	—			29	10	0	6	1	10	
137	9860	Do.	.	Carrick, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	167	–	167	65	1	10	3	5	0	0	7	10	0	10	10	0	
138	9912	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	44	1	10	10	4	10	0	0	17	9	2	0	0	
139	1681	Lissonuffy,	.	Carniskagh, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	–	156	39	2	11	8	—			39	0	0	4	10	0	
140	3070	Do.	.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	35	2	19	8	—			20	0	0	2	1	6	
141	2915	Do.	.	Curraghroe, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	162	–	162	35	1	5	8	—			40	10	0	0	15	4	
142	2916	Do.	.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	131	131	32	1	2	0	—			22	10	0	1	7	6	
143	7742	Do.	.	Derryhanny, .		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	38	29	67	30	0	13	0	—			37	0	0	4	0	0	Residence free.
144	7195	Moore,	.	Mount Welcome, .	v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	67	51	118	31	2	2	1	—			49	0	0	15	9	0	
145	9257	Do.	.	Derrylahan, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	68	151	30				—			29	0	0	4	7	6	
146	9303	Do.	.	Earlspark, . .	v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	63	60	123	33	2	6	6	—			28	0	0	11	8	2	
147	8200	Oran,	.	Cloonicolgan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	92	75	167	47	1	11	6	—			54	0	0	0	17	6	
148	8499	Do.	.	Runnamoat, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	95	170	55	3	0	5	—			35	0	0	0	5	8	Do.
149	9140	Ogulla,	.	Tulsk, . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	137	84	221	60	3	1	0	—			52	0	0	10	12	0	
150	9362	Rahara,	.	Rahara, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	62	75	137	52	1	5	4	—			28	7	6	2	2	0	
151	3456	Roscommon,	.	Roscommon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	225	–	225	60	3	13	3	—			67	10	0	10	1	8	Do.
152	3878	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	54	60	114	59	2	13	4	—			8	0	0				
153	7238	Do.	.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	533	533	186	5	7	5	—			127	0	0				
154	3911	St. John's,	.	St. John's, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	45	92	26	0	10	0	—			24	0	0	1	0	0	
155	7524	Do.	.	Lloyd, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	70	147	30	0	12	10	—			29	0	0	1	5	6	Garden free.
153	5783	Do.	.	Glanduff 1st class Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	69	150	68	2	5	0	—			49	0	0	1	9	6	Do.
157	8239	St. Peter's,	.	Clonown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	37	1	7	3	—			31	15	0	2	17	4	
158	8240	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	82	82	25	0	6	9	—			16	0	0	1	11	0	
159	4195	Do.	.	Deerpark, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	238	–	238	68	3	17	1	—			42	16	0	7	19	11	
160	4196	Do.	.	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	256	256	50	1	5	9	3	16	4	28	1	8	1	15	7	
161	7722	Do.	.	St. Peter's Convt. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	485	485	156	9	4	10	—			92	11	8				
162	9216	Do.	.	Cloonakilla, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	163	–	163	36	1	7	1	—			24	0	0	5	13	0	
163	9217	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	122	122	30	0	12	1	—			18	0	0	2	4	1	
164	1866	Taghboy,	.	Ballyforan Ord. Agr.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	156	303	49	2	17	0	—			48	0	0	0	15	6	
165	3910	Tibohine,	.	Lisdrumneill, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	88	270	61	2	14	1	—			62	6	8	5	10	6	
166	3961	Do.	.	Frenchpark, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	37	2	12	8	—			42	17	9	12	8	6	
167	4799	Do.	.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	187	187	65	4	11	11	—			47	18	3	7	6	6	Residence free.
168	5733	Do.	.	Kingsland, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	114	224	75	3	16	9	—			92	17	10	5	10	0	
169	4100	Do.	.	Loughglynn Schl. Garden,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	205	–	205	81	1	6	0	—			74	5	6	3	18	0	Garden free.
170	7382	Do.	.	Loughlynn, . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	–	230	230	87	2	15	6	—			58	12	2	17	7	8	Residence free.
171	8376	Do.	.	Cloonarrow, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	34	1	11	6	—			36	0	0	4	12	0	
172	8377	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	147	147	42	2	18	1	—			22	6	8	5	4	7	
173	8411	Do.	.	De Freyne, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	185	–	185	39	1	6	6	—			28	10	0	3	5	6	
174	8581	Do.	.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	144	144	28	2	15	6	—			16	0	0	1	5	0	Do.

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.					In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
					Clerical.	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.					
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
175	8570	Tibohine,	Lisacull, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	224	–	224	72	2 10 6	—	59 0 0	4 10 10	
176	8571	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	348	348	70	3 5 0	—	44 5 0	3 14 1	
177	9208	Do.	Mullen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	94	74	168	46	2 7 5	—	38 0 0	4 11 6	
178	9740	Do.	Don, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	227	–	227	57	3 0 2	—	15 0 0	5 6 9	
179	9741	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	179	179	56	3 2 2	—	14 0 0	5 8 0	
180	3968	Tisrara,	Tessaragh,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	133	116	249	47	3 9 11	—	41 0 0	0 5 1	
181	8041	Do.	Mount Talbot,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	52	122	36	0 15 0	—	16 0 0	0 7 5	
182	4800	Tarmonbarry,	Roosky, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	44	2 0 5	—	41 16 8	6 14 0	
183	4801	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	189	189	47	2 14 7	—	45 0 0	3 2 4	
184	5658	Do.	Whitehall,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	108	108	30	0 10 11	—	21 10 0	1 10 1	
185	9382	Do.	Tarmonbarry,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	52	45	97	25	1 5 6	—	30 0 0	0 12 0	
186	9383	Do.	Whitehall, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	40	0 17 1	—	18 0 0	5 14 10	Residence and
187	5843	Taughmaconnell,	Taughmaconnell, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	–	150	32	2 0 1	—	18 0 0	0 8 6	garden free.
188	6683	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	134	134	32	1 6 3	—	14 5 0	0 13 5	
189	7078	Do.	Castlesampson,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	50	135	36	0 18 7	—	15 0 0	0 12 6	
190	6417	Tumna,	Cootehall,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	27	100	127	53	2 10 6	—	33 6 8	6 5 0	
191	7808	Do.	Laughill, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	59	59	35	1 15 10	—	17 0 0	1 3 6	
192	7981	Do.	Drumboylan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	36	2 8 8	—	17 2 6	—	
193	8112	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	30	0 17 3	—	16 0 0	3 4 5	
		Total for County Roscommon, 193.							14,284	14,403	28,687	8,748	457 16 0	18 6 4	6,663 18 9	803 0 7	

COUNTY OF SLIGO—138 Schools.

1	1214	Achonry,	Carrowmore,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	90	72	162	43	1 9 7	—	38 0 0	4 10 0	Res. & garden free.
2	1853	Do.	Tubbercurry, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	165	–	165	50	—	—	37 16 8	5 17 0	Garden free.
3	2096	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	245	245	52	1 10 3	—	32 0 0	2 2 0	Do.
4	8219	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	26	23	49	27	2 9 8	—	—	—	Residence free.
5	4486	Do.	Achonry, m.	v.c.	E.C.	–	R.C.	–	183	–	183	59	3 14 1	—	28 7 9	13 3 2	Res. & garden
6	4487	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	E.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	151	151	43	4 0 7	—	17 4 5	8 2 8	free.
7	4802	Do.	Cloonacool, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	–	100	53	3 8 3	—	60 0 0	3 18 9	
8	4803	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	116	116	45	1 10 0	—	31 0 0	—	
9	7761	Do.	Bunnacrannagh,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	191	130	321	55	2 11 2	—	62 0 0	4 9 0	Residence free.
10	8628	Do.	Powellsboro',		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	137	111	248	59	1 9 0	1 0 3	38 0 0	10 10 0	Garden free.

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List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT : County of SLIGO—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			Observations.
									Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.							In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical.	Lay.	Principals.	Assistants.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
57	1682	Easky,	Clooneenmore,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	108	208	45	1	12	8	—			38	6	8	1	10	0	Garden free.
58	3924	Do.	Owenbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	72	172	35	2	12	10	—			18	0	0	1	0	0	
59	8120	Do.	Easky,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	72	157	45	7	17	0	—			38	10	0	3	15	0	
60	8554	Do.	Rathlee,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	22	19	41	18	1	11	10	—			13	18	10	10	0	0	
61	9691	Do.	Killenduff, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	29	2	12	0	—			24	0	0	1	12	0	
62	9736	Do.	Do.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	89	89	31	1	8	3	—			20	0	0	2	7	0	
63	1092	Kilmactigue,	Largan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	58		—		—			12	10	0		—		[from Insp. Report. able. Attendance Returns not avail-
64	1093	Do.	Banada,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	274	34	308	63	1	18	6	—			58	0	0	1	0	0	Garden free.
65	1349	Do.	Kilmactigue,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	245	179	424	68	3	3	4	—			56	6	8	1	5	0	Do.
66	4489	Do.	Castlerock,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	80	152	45	1	7	10	—			46	0	0		—		
67	1097	Kilmacallen,	Greyfort,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	54	166	32	1	10	8	—			36	3	4	1	19	7	
68	6928	Do.	Annagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	81	156	49	2	4	3	—			39	0	0	4	10	1	
69	8068	Do.	Ross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	56	131	48	1	11	5	—			26	10	0	4	12	1	
70	8610	Do.	Drumdoney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	64	149	31	1	11	0	—			16	5	0	2	13	0	.
71	9519	Do.	Drumlahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	59	113	36	0	15	9	—			14	0	0	3	6	0	
72	1099	Kilcoleman,	Monasteredan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	174	–	174	46	1	18	9	—			33	0	0	3	10	0	
73	1100	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	145	145	49	2	9	3	—			37	0	0	2	8	6	
74	7873	Do.	Clogher,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	24	21	45	22		—		—			32	5	0	12	0	0	Residence free.
75	1101	Kilmorgan,	Kilmorgan,		–	–	R.C.	–	54	43	97	33	2	6	3	—			31	16	8	3	19	0	
76	1102	Kilshalvy,	Killavel,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	140	107	247	62	2	1	10	—			64	0	0	6	0	10	
77	8176	Do.	Tunnagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	50	146	36	1	7	8	—			24	0	0	3	15	6	
78	1213	Kilmactranny,	Geevagh Ord. Agrl.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	134	–	134	64	1	7	7	2	4	3	75	0	0	3	12	1	Res. & garden free.
79	1433	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	54	3	5	9	—			63	18	4	4	15	8	Residence free.
80	3122	Do.	Highwood,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	34	82	39	1	14	11	—			24	0	0	4	8	6	Garden free.
81	6385	Do.	Kilmactranny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	63	105	41	1	12	3	—			26	13	4	0	11	0	
82	7348	Do.	Upper Arigna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	22	59	24		—		—			24	0	0	1	8	6	
83	2013	Killerry,	Ballintogher, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	27	1	9	10	—			28	0	0	1	14	0	
84	2032	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	26	2	0	1	—			28	3	4	1	7	0	
85	8472	Do.	Crossboy,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	102	77	179	59	5	6	7	—			46	6	8	11	12	8	Residence free.
86	2536	Killaraght,	Cloonlough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	92	195	57	2	15	7	—			29	0	0	3	4	0	
87	6591	Do.	Killaraght,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	77	165	49	3	12	9	—			32	0	0	4	17	0	
88	8688	Kilmaschalgan,	Dunbaken,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	41	57	98	21	2	9	3	1	0	0	20	13	4	18	0	0	
89	9172	Do.	Gleneaskey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	30	34	64	25	0	14	1	—			13	15	0	0	9	6	
90	9316	Do.	Carrowcar,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	68	103	171	30	1	5	8	—			20	0	0	6	0	0	
91	6500	Do.	Dromore West Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	14	12	26	17	0	18	8	—			1	10	0		—		

92	2972	Killaspugbrone,	Grange Ormsby,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	38	100	27	1 6 3	—	20 0 0	2 9 2	
93	3798	Do.	Strandhill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	65	148	39	3 4 6	—	39 5 0	1 7 0	
94	9016	Do.	Coney Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	26	20	46	21	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	1 6 6	
95	4159	Kilfree,	Carn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	87	177	67	1 19 6	—	40 0 0	2 10 0	
96	4160	Do.	Mullaghroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	115	102	217	72	6 1 10	—	59 1 8	0 6 0	
97	9772	Do.	Cloonanure, f.			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	165	165	54	11 11 9	5 0 0	25 10 0	1 13 6	
98	4161	Do.	Do.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	145	–	145	48	4 0 7	1 0 0	37 13 4	5 6 6	
99	4681	Do.	Kilfree,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	131	142	273	63	1 16 6	—	38 0 0	1 7 6	
100	4904	Kilmacowen,	Kilmacowen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	–	67	29	0 10 8	—	15 0 0	1 12 0	
101	8651	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	149	149	38	1 17 6	—	26 15 0	1 16 11	
102	5925	Kilglass,	Inniscrone,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	67	144	44	2 16 7	—	42 0 0	5 16 6	
103	6197	Do.	Culleens,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	99	229	50	2 18 3	—	32 0 0	5 2 0	
104	7962	Do.	Quigebar,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	45	111	45	2 3 4	—	27 18 4	10 2 6	
105	6080	Killoran,	Rockfield,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	86	198	55	6 1 1	—	73 15 0	4 5 0	
106	6566	Do.	Cappagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	72	145	39	1 15 0	—	28 11 8	0 5 6	
107	8835	Do.	Killoran,		R.C.	–	–	–	108	94	202	53	2 13 5	—	34 16 8	3 0 0	
108	6432	Kilvarnet,	Ballynacarrow,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	54	124	51	1 11 4	—	51 0 0	3 9 6	
109	6567	Kilmore Moy,	Corimbla,		–	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily closed.
110	6896	Do.	Crocketstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	94	105	199	59	1 8 3	—	43 10 0	1 4 0	
111	7874	Killadoon,	Mount Town,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	47	120	42	0 5 8	—	24 0 0	2 2 6	
112	9466	Do.	Cloonagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	32	73	28	1 7 11	—	24 0 0	2 17 0	
113	2994	Skreen,	Ballinlig,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	43	89	36	1 19 9	—	24 0 0	2 14 6	
114	3337	Do.	Carrowcaslan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	75	143	46	2 2 7	—	45 3 4	3 15 9	
115	3455	Do.	Carrownree,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	43	119	45	1 9 9	—	32 0 0	4 18 11	
116	9202	Do.	Derk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	40	87	32	2 2 2	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	
117	9869	Do.	Doonfiin Ord. Agrl.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	63	65	128	48	5 16 1	—	52 13 4	14 0 0	Res. & garden free.
118	5217	Shancough,	St. James's Well,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	77	165	50	1 15 8	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	Do.
119	6159	St. John's,	Ballydoogan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	36	93	19	0 16 1	—	18 0 0	0 7 10	
120	7923	Do.	Carrowroe,		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	121	83	204	57	3 12 11	—	66 10 0	15 1 0	Residence free.
121	9201	Do.	St. John's, i.		E.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	47	45	92	36	1 7 3	—	20 0 0	11 0 0	
122	8206	Do.	Sligo Dist. Mod.m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	E.C. Dis.	136	–	136	71	19 15 10	9 0 0	519 3 4	80 16 1	
123	8207	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	Pres.	–	105	105	63					
124	8208	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	Pres.	–	61	54	115	61					
125	5851	Do.	Sligo Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	664	664	282	10 15 3	—	119 0 0	20 4 2	
126	3339	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	Pres. R.C.	–	98	111	209	93	7 16 4	—	3 10 0	—	
127	9032	Do.	Do. Lunatic Asylum,		Gov.	of.	–	–	–	–	–	30	1 18 2	—	2 10 0	—	Returns not available. Attendance taken from Inspector's Report.
128	2859	Toomour,	Keash,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	88	206	60	5 0 3	—	57 6 8	41 15 6	
129	8042	Do.	Caracrory,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	60	78	138	36	1 6 1	—	18 0 0	4 0 0	
130	8758	Do.	Granimore,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	83	68	151	41	1 5 6	—	18 0 0	30 0 0	
131	9701	Do.	Rathmullen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	107	208	58	1 14 5	—	31 6 8	9 6 5	Residence free.
132	4106	Templeboy,	Kilrusheighter,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	78	173	59	3 4 10	—	42 0 0	5 13 6	Garden free.
133	4308	Do.	Ballyeeskeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	70	160	41	1 19 5	—	42 0 0	3 9 0	
		Total for County Sligo, 133.							10,309	9,659	19,968	6,122	330 17 2	41 4 5	4,916 6 0	754 7 0	

Summary of the foregoing 6,520 Schools in Counties and Provinces.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.
		Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.					
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ulster:									
Antrim,	489	45,023	39,486	84,509	28,267	1,713 9 8	231 1 9	23,424 13 1	6,597 2 2
Armagh,	186	15,542	14,170	29,712	9,903	452 1 9	61 6 8	8,052 0 0	2,091 17 4
Cavan,	246	15,094	13,554	28,648	8,605	428 7 1	5 0 7	7,346 16 7	792 17 7
Donegal,	305	19,691	15,191	34,882	10,760	501 5 10	109 9 8	9,399 15 4	1,326 8 7
Down,	356	27,697	23,248	50,945	18,385	1,129 17 0	80 0 9	15,301 5 5	4,828 9 5
Fermanagh,	126	7,322	6,043	13,365	4,205	184 3 5	269 13 5	3,571 10 1	453 7 0
Londonderry,	230	13,474	11,489	24,963	8,891	634 11 2	47 6 3	8,828 14 6	2,777 4 7
Monaghan,	151	10,615	9,030	19,645	5,875	415 14 5	13 8 2	4,907 4 4	942 18 1
Tyrone,	317	19,439	15,307	34,746	11,579	625 9 5	55 9 11	8,746 11 8	2,026 7 3
Total,	2,406	173,897	147,518	321,415	106,470	6,084 19 9	872 17 2	89,578 11 0	21,836 12 0
Munster:									
Clare,	199	13,657	13,099	26,756	10,811	462 5 8	—	7,726 8 5	1,418 10 5
Cork,	557	48,539	45,097	88,636	36,055	1,857 16 3	63 6 5	25,013 7 10	5,251 5 10
Kerry,	235	18,477	19,084	37,561	15,323	705 5 5	27 15 5	9,826 12 6	1,608 1 0
Limerick,	204	15,912	18,510	34,422	14,205	742 7 3	60 1 9	11,160 19 1	2,770 1 8
Tipperary,	284	19,003	19,416	38,419	14,436	702 6 6	67 15 9	11,017 12 8	2,524 17 8
Waterford,	113	7,646	7,583	15,229	6,094	253 3 1	35 17 3	4,793 15 7	1,288 5 5
Total,	1,592	118,284	122,789	241,023	96,427	4,723 4 2	254 16 7	69,538 16 1	14,856 2 0
Leinster:									
Carlow,	61	3,500	4,324	7,824	3,030	119 2 5	7 15 5	2,392 3 0	344 17 0
Dublin,	226	23,203	29,693	52,896	18,233	1,115 4 11	181 18 4	15,402 0 7	3,586 11 8
Kildare,	105	6,495	6,498	12,993	4,987	303 2 1	27 8 1	4,425 10 8	865 17 4
Kilkenny,	168	9,918	10,352	20,270	8,080	470 6 1	92 4 1	6,961 5 2	1,175 5 2
King's,	101	6,146	6,511	12,657	4,488	276 18 5	42 18 3	3,450 3 3	780 10 10
Longford,	93	6,369	5,803	12,172	3,849	133 9 11	10 5 2	2,780 4 7	801 14 2
Louth,	87	6,705	6,791	13,496	4,740	228 18 5	4 19 5	3,194 9 8	703 17 11
Meath,	171	8,688	7,928	16,566	6,123	355 4 10	43 15 1	5,322 3 11	1,107 3 6
Queen's,	94	5,922	5,888	11,810	4,230	177 0 6	22 18 10	3,605 4 0	624 5 7
Westmeath,	134	6,725	7,404	14,129	5,087	182 10 6	8 3 9	3,636 8 0	564 2 0
Wexford,	149	7,165	8,852	16,017	6,101	279 4 5	19 15 4	4,212 9 10	840 4 0
Wicklow,	91	5,576	5,632	11,208	4,155	182 13 10	6 12 9	3,105 14 9	780 12 9
Total,	1,480	96,362	105,676	202,038	73,103	3,823 16 4	468 14 6	58,437 17 5	11,675 1 11
Connaught:									
Galway,	269	19,534	18,084	37,618	12,673	595 0 5	43 3 2	8,969 4 5	1,181 7 1
Leitrim,	179	11,779	10,305	22,084	6,767	328 3 11	32 10 0	5,084 5 8	581 3 8
Mayo,	268	22,475	17,890	40,365	11,373	345 9 8	34 5 0	7,718 0 3	1,182 2 6
Roscommon,	193	14,284	14,403	28,687	8,748	457 16 0	18 6 4	6,603 18 9	803 6 7
Sligo,	133	10,309	9,659	19,968	6,122	336 17 2	41 4 5	4,916 6 0	754 7 0
Total,	1,042	78,381	70,341	148,722	45,683	2,063 7 2	169 8 11	33,351 15 1	4,502 0 10
Summary:									
Ulster,	2,406	173,897	147,518	321,415	106,470	6,084 19 9	872 17 2	89,578 11 0	21,836 12 0
Munster,	1,592	118,234	122,789	241,023	96,427	4,723 4 2	254 16 7	69,538 16 1	14,856 2 0
Leinster,	1,480	96,362	105,676	202,038	73,103	3,823 16 4	468 14 6	58,437 17 5	11,675 1 11
Connaught,	1,042	78,381	70,341	148,722	45,683	2,063 7 2	169 8 11	33,351 15 1	4,502 0 10
Total,	6,520	466,874	446,324	913,198	321,683	16,695 7 5	1,765 17 2	250,906 19 7	52,869 16 9

APPENDIX H.

LIST of SEVENTY-ONE SCHOOLS on the Suspended List at end of year 1867.

County.	Parish.	School.		Roll No.
Antrim,	Carrickfergus,	Carrickfergus,	m.	31
Do.,	Armoy,	Breen,	f.	1503
Do.,	Culfeightrin,	Ballyverdock,	f.	1787
Do.,	Tullyrusk,	Dundrod,	f.	5537
Do.,	Shankill,	Cavehill,	f.	6643
Armagh,	Do.,	Dougher,	f.	3460
Cavan,	Annaghcliffe,	Curlurgan,		129
Do.,	Killeshandra,	Coronary,	m.	143
Do.,	Annagcliffe,	Coolboyogue,	f.	158
Do.,	Mullagh,	Killeter,	f.	2334
Do.,	Annagh,	Kilnaleck,		3370
Donegal,	Fahan, Lower,	Ballymacarney,		2408
Do.,	Muff,	Ture,	f.	2999
Do.,	Fahan, Lower,	Tullydish,		3684
Do.,	Conwal,	Templedouglas,	f.	8092
Fermanagh,	Magheraculmoney,	Tulnaquiggy,		286
Do.,	Derryvullan,	Cules,		2869
Londonderry,	Templemore,	Shantallagh,		1538
Do.,	Do.,	Molenan,	m.	1570
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	1571
Do.,	Tamlaght O'Crilly,	Drumgarner,	f.	2486
Monaghan,	Tedavnet,	Tullycronan,	f.	4653
Tyrone,	Clogher,	Eskra,	m.	393
Do.,	Donagheady,	Donagheady,		1260
Do.,	Clogher,	Eskra,	f.	1890
Do.,	Kilskerry,	Feglish,	f.	3277
Clare,	Drumcliffe,	Newtownstackpoole,	m.	443
Do.,	Kilmoon,	Caherbullog,	m.	3198
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	3199
Do.,	Drumcliffe,	Newtownstackpoole,	f.	5314
Cork,	Brigoun,	Mitchelstown,	m.	504
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	505
Do.,	Blarney,	Blarney,	f.	1542
Do.,	Ardnageehy,	Killuntine,		3049
Do.,	Kilmichael,	Dromleigh,	f.	3509
Do.,	Britway,	Britway,	f.	3994
Do.,	Doneraile,	Skeehanabeg,	m.	4128
Kerry,	Dingle,	Dingle,	m.	1278
Do.,	Kenmare,	Kenmare,	f.	2850
Do.,	Tuosist,	Daurus,	f.	7122
Limerick,	Kilcolman,	Kilcolman,	f.	4014
Tipperary,	Cloughprior,	Carney,	m.	2076
Waterford,	Tallow,	Kilcalf,	m.	3490
Do.,	Mothill,	Coolnahorna,	f.	4137
Do.,	Tallow,	Ballyduff,	f.	4318
Kildare,	Dunmanogue,	Levitstown,	f.	2712
Kilkenny,	Powerstown,	Skeavostheen,		1155
Do.,	Lisluning,	Mullinakill,	f.	3877
Do.,	Aghaviller,	Newmarket,		6518
King's,	Kilbride,	Tullamore,	m.	829
Do.,	Birr,	Thomastown,	f.	2414
Longford,	Columbkill,	Cloneen,		2372
Do.,	Clonahard,	Clonahard,	f.	2091
Louth,	St. Mary's,	St. Mary's,	f.	846
Do.,	Drumshallon,	Kellystown,	m.	1305
Do.,	Rathdrummin,	Walshestown,	m.	1593
Do.,	Termonfeckin,	Cartown,	f.	2004
Meath,	Kilshairn,	Mount Hanover,	f.	1175
Do.,	Cushinstown,	Cushinstown,	f.	3147
Do.,	Kildalkey,	Carnisle,	f.	3812
Westmeath,	Ballymorin,	Newbristy,	m.	1313
Wexford,	Ballyhoge,	Galbally,	f.	1491

LIST of SEVENTY-ONE SCHOOLS on the Suspended List at end of year 1867—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	School.	Roll No.
Galway,	Abbey,	Briersfield,	989
Do.,	Lickerig,	Lickerig, f.	1009
Do.,	Ballinakill,	Tully,	1319
Do.,	Kilbeacanty,	Killafeen, m.	1325
Do.,	Do.,	Do., f.	1520
Do.,	Kilcummin,	Outerard, f.	4787
Mayo,	Kilconduff,	Swineford, i.	2031
Do.,	Crossmolina,	Richmond, m.	4010
Do.,	Achill,	Curranes,	4110

APPENDIX I.

LIST of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE SCHOOLS, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867; with Summaries in Counties and Provinces.

ULSTER—16 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
9343	Knockbride,	Derrydamph,	1	40	20	60	In Board.
		Total,	1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF DONEGAL, ... 5 Schools.

9577	Burt,	Carrowan,	1	40	20	60	In Board.
9141	Drumholme,	Laghey,	2	40	20	60	
9142	Inishmacsaint,	Bundoran, m.	3	75	–	75	
9143	Do.	Do. f.	4	–	75	75	
9606	Killaghtee,	Drimduth,	5	40	20	60	
		Total,	5	195	135	330	

COUNTY OF DOWN, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH, . . . 4 Schools.

7866	Cleenish,	Mullaghdun,	1	40	35	75	In Board.
9503	Do.	Mullymesker,	2	40	35	75	In Trustees.
9786	Magheraculmoney,	Lack,	3	60	40	100	
9913	Enniskillen,	Tempo,	4	40	20	60	—
		Total,	4	180	130	310	

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—ULSTER—*continued.*

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, . . . 2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School	No. of Schools	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
9559	Greenlough, . .	Moneystaghan, . .	1	40	35	75	—
9831	Maghera, . .	Gulladuff, . . .	2	40	35	75	—
		Total, . .	2	80	70	150	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, . . . Nil.

COUNTY OF TYRONE, ... 4 Schools.

7952	Drumragh, . .	Cavanacaw, . . .	1	60	40	100	In Board.
9867	Errigal Keerogue, .	Dunmoyle, . . .	2	40	35	75	
9868	Donaghedy, . .	Loughash, . . .	3	40	35	75	
9869	Kilskeery, . .	Grannan, . . .	4	40	20	60	
		Total, . .	4	180	130	310	

MUNSTER—78 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE, ... 10 Schools.

9424	Kilmanaheen, .	Runneen, . . m.	1	75	–	75	In Trustee.
9425	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	75	75	
9507	Kilmacduane, .	Tullybrack, . . m.	3	75	–	75	Do.
9508	Do. . .	Do. f.	4	–	75	75	
9678	Do. . .	Oceanview, . . m.	5	75	–	75	—
9861	Do. . .	Do. f.	6	–	75	75	—
9679	Do. . .	Atlantic, . . m.	7	75	–	75	—
9862	Do. . .	Do. f.	8	–	75	75	—
9804	Killard, . .	Killard, . . m.	9	100	–	100	In Board.
9805	Do. . .	Do. f.	10	–	100	100	
		Total, . .	10	400	400	800	

COUNTY OF CORK, ... 28 Schools.

9537	Ballinadee, . .	Ballinadee, . . .	1	40	35	75	In Trustees.
9647	Caharagh, . .	Bauravilla, . . m.	2	75	–	75	Do.
9648	Do. . .	Do. f.	3	–	75	75	Do.
9588	Drimoleague, .	Knuckeenbwee, . .	4	40	35	75	Do.
9385	Drishane, . .	Rathduane, . . m.	5	75	–	75	In Board.
9406	Do. . .	Do. f.	6	–	75	75	Do.
9144	Kilbrin, . .	Curras, . . m.	7	75	–	75	—
9145	Do. . .	Do. f.	8	–	75	75	—
9162	Kilmonogue, .	Belgooley, . . .	9	60	40	100	In Trustees.
9649	Ringrone, . .	Old Head of Kinsale, .	10	60	40	100	—
9766	Kilmichael, . .	Castleview, . . f.	11	–	60	60	In Trustees.
9787	Dromtariff, . .	Derrygalun, . . m.	12	150	–	150	In Board.
9788	Do. . .	Do. f.	13	–	150	150	
9815	Tullalease, . .	Tullalease, . . m.	14	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9816	Do. . .	Do. f.	15	–	75	75	
9817	Kilmeen, . .	Umeraboy, . . m.	16	100	–	100	Do.
9818	Do. . .	Do. f.	17	–	100	100	
9819	Do. . .	Cronrea, . . m.	18	–	60	60	Do.
9829	Ballygarvan, .	Ballygarvan, . . m.	19	75	–	75	—

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—MUNSTER—*continued.*

COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Roll No.	Parish.	School.		No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
9630	Ballygarvan,	Ballygarvan,	f.	21	–	75	75	—
9648	Kilcatherine,	Kilmacowan,	m.	21	75	–	75	In Board.
9649	Do.	Do.	f.	22	–	75	75	
9870	Drishane,	Hollymount,	m.	23	60	–	60	—
9871	Do.	Do.	f.	24	–	60	60	—
9872	Do.	Cloghooly,	m.	25	75	–	75	In Board.
9873	Do.	Do.	f.	26	–	75	75	
9953	Kinneagh,	Castletown,	m.	27	75	–	75	—
9954	Do.	Do.	f.	28	–	75	75	—
		Total,		28	1,110	1,180	2,290	

COUNTY OF KERRY, ... 26 Schools.

9708	Castleisland,	Knocknagashel,	m.	1	100	–	100	In Trustees.
9709	Do.	Do.	f.	2	–	100	100	Do.
7843	Kilshinane,	Rathea,	m.	3	90	–	90	Do.
7844	Do.	Do.	f.	4	–	60	60	
9524	Kilmoyly,	Banna,	m.	5	100	–	100	Do.
9525	Do.	Do.	f.	6	–	100	100	Do.
9650	Kilcummins,	Scrahanaville,	m.	7	100	–	100	—
9651	Do.	Do.	f.	8	–	100	100	—
9782	Ballymacelligott,	Ballymac Elligott,	m.	9	100	–	100	In Trustees.
9783	Do.	Do.	f.	10	–	100	100	
9806	Dromod,	Cahersavane,		11	60	60	120	In Board.
9835	Kilnaughtin,	Reenturk,	m.	12	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9836	Do.	Do.	f.	13	–	75	75	
9837	Knockane,	Gap of Dunloe,		14	40	20	60	—
9841	Rattoo,	Ballinacrossig,	m.	15	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9842	Do.	Do.	f.	16	–	75	75	
9850	Ballymacelligot,	The O'Brennan,	m.	17	75	–	75	Do.
9851	Do.	Do.	f.	18	–	75	75	
9874	Brandonnell,	Ardfert,	m.	19	100	–	100	Do.
9875	Do.	Do.	f.	20	–	100	100	
9876	Caher,	Kimego,	m.	21	100	–	100	—
9877	Do.	Do.	f.	22	–	100	100	
8878	Do.	Aughatubrid,	m.	23	100	–	100	In Board.
9879	Do.	Do.	f.	24	–	100	100	
9938	Castle Island,	Curranes,	m.	25	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9939	Do.	Do.	f.	26	–	75	75	
		Total,		26	1,190	1,140	2,330	

COUNTY OF LIMERICK, ... 13 Schools.

9632	Clonelty,	Ahalin,	m.	1	100	–	100	In Trustees.
9633	Do.	Do.	f.	2	–	100	100	
9401	Monagay,	Monagay,	m.	3	100	–	100	Do.
9402	Do.	Do.	f.	4	–	100	100	
9820	Corcomohide,	Ballygran,	m.	5	75	–	75	Do.
9821	Do.	Do.	f.	6	–	75	75	
9852	Killagholehane,	Broadford,	m.	7	100	–	100	Do.
9853	Do.	Do.	f.	8	–	100	100	
9915	Athneasy,	Martinstown,	m.	9	100	–	100	Do.
9916	Do.	Do.	f.	10	–	100	100	
9927	Ballingarry,	Grannagh,	m.	11	100	–	100	Do.
9928	Do.	Do.	f.	12	–	100	100	
9935	Caherconlish,	Rich St. Lawrence,		13	60	40	100	Do.
		Total,		13	635	615	1,250	

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—MUNSTER—*continued.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
9670	Cordangan, . .	Cordangan, . . .	1	40	20	60	In Board.
		Total, . .	1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF WATERFORD, . Nil.

LEINSTER—8 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN, ... 1 School.

9957	Clondalkin, . .	Clondalkin Village, .	1	40	20	60	—
		Total . .	1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF KILDARE, . . . Nil.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY, ... 2 Schools.

8014	Kilfane, . .	Kilfane, . . .	1	60	40	100	In Board.
9880	Kilbride, . .	Ballyfasey, . . .	2	60	40	100	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	2	120	80	200	

KING'S COUNTY, . . . Nil.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD, ... 2 Schools.

9940	Mohill, . .	Ederclone, . . m.	1	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9941	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	75	75	
		Total, . .	2	75	75	150	

COUNTY OF LOUTH, . . . Nil.

COUNTY OF MEATH, ... 1 School.

9605	Dunderry, . .	Tullahanstown, . f.	1	–	60	60	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	–	60	60	

QUEEN'S COUNTY, ... 1 School.

9914	Stradbally, . .	Bawngomeely, . .	1	60	40	100	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	60	40	100	

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH, . . . Nil.

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—LEINSTER—*continued.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
9717	Old Ross, . .	Park, ...	1	40	20	60	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF WICKLOW, ... Nil.

CONNAUGHT—23 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY, ... 12 Schools.

9607	Abbeyknockmoy, .	Newtown, . . m.	1	50	–	50	In Trustees.
9608	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	50	50	
8717	Killeely, . .	Rahassane, . . m.	3	100	–	100	In Board.
8718	Do. . .	Do. f.	4	–	100	100	
8838	Killursa, . .	Headford, . . m.	5	100	–	100	In Trustees.
8339	Do. . .	Do. f.	6	–	100	100	
8974	Do. . .	Claran, . . m.	7	100	–	100	—
8975	Do. . .	Do. f.	8	–	100	100	—
8973	Killeany, . .	Cloghonower, . .	9	60	40	100	—
9079	Rahoon, . .	Barna, . . . f.	10	–	100	100	In Trustees.
9833	Ballynakill, . .	Lettergesh, . . m.	11	100	–	100	In Board.
9834	Do. . .	Do. f.	12	–	100	100	
		Total, . .	12	510	590	1,100	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM, ... 3 Schools.

8976	Kiltoghart, . .	Kilnagross, . . .	1	60	60	120	In Trustees.
9942	Mohill, . .	Clooneagh, . . m.	2	75	–	75	Do.
9943	Do. . .	Do. f.	3	–	75	75	
		Total . .	3	135	135	270	

COUNTY OF MAYO, ... 3 Schools.

9658	Islandeady, . .	Glan Island, . m.	1	75	–	75	In Board.
9659	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	2	–	75	75	
9898		Drumslide, . . .	3	60	40	100	Do.
		Total, . .	3	135	115	250	

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON, . . . 5 Schools.

9496	Kilronan, . .	Ardcollum, . . m.	1	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9497	Do. . . .	Do. . . f.	2	–	75	75	
9093	Lisacul, . .	Brierfield, . . .	3	60	40	100	—
9639	Tarmonbarry .	Tarmonbarry, . .	4	40	20	60	In Board.
9899	Kilmore, . .	Scrabba, . . .	5	40	20	60	—
		Total, . .	5	215	155	370	

COUNTY OF SLIGO, ... Nil.

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—*continued.*

SUMMARIES IN COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Fem.	Total.
ANTRIM,	–	–	–	–
ARMAGH,	–	–	–	–
CAVAN,	1	40	20	60
DONEGAL,	5	195	135	330
DOWN,	–	–	–	–
FERMANAGH,	4	180	130	310
LONDONDERRY,	2	80	70	150
MONAGHAN,	–	–	–	–
TYRONE,	4	180	130	310
TOTAL,	16	675	485	1,160

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Fem.	Total.
CARLOW,	–	–	–	–
DUBLIN,	1	40	20	60
KILDARE,	–	–	–	–
KILKENNY,	2	120	80	200
KING'S,	–	–	–	–
LONGFORD,	2	75	75	150
LOUTH,	–	–	–	–
MEATH,	1	–	60	60
QUEEN'S,	1	60	40	100
WESTMEATH,	–	–	–	–
WEXFORD,	1	40	20	60
WICKLOW,	–	–	–	–
TOTAL,	8	335	295	630

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

CLARE,	10	400	400	800
CORK,	28	1,110	1,180	2,290
KERRY,	26	1,190	1,140	2,330
LIMERICK,	13	635	615	1,250
TIPPERARY,	1	40	20	60
WATERFORD,	–	–	–	–
TOTAL,	78	3,375	3,355	6,730

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY,	12	510	590	1,100
LEITRIM,	3	135	135	270
MAYO,	3	135	115	250
ROSCOMMON,	5	215	155	370
SLIGO,	–	–	–	–
TOTAL,	23	995	995	1,990

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE FOREGOING.

Province.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
ULSTER,	16	675	485	1,160
MUNSTER,	78	3,375	3,355	6,730
LEINSTER,	8	335	295	630
CONNAUGHT,	23	995	995	1,990
TOTAL,	125	5,380	5,130	10,510

APPENDIX K.

I.—List of One Hundred and Twenty-seven Schools to which Grants of Salary and Books were made during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Note.—In cases marked thus (*) the Grants were subsequently cancelled.

ULSTER—50 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—18 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9767	Shankhill,	Leeson-street, m.
9775	Drumaul,	Randalstown.
9776	Shankill,	St George's.
9778	Do.	Fountain-square.
9779	Do.	Tennent-street.
9789	Do.	St. Anne's, Par. m.
9790	Do.	Do. f.
9791	Do.	Trinity Church, m.
9792	Do.	Do. i.
9793	Kilwaughter,	Millbrook.
9808	Do.	Trinity Church, f.
9822	Dunaghy,	Killyree.
9861	Aghalee,	Soldierstown.
9900	Ramoan,	Ramoan.
9944	Shankill,	Hardinge-street, m.
9945	Do.	Do. f.
9950	Do.	Conway-street (2), m.
9951	Do.	Do. f.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—2 Schools.

9809	Drumcree,	Curran-street.
9895	Ballymore,	Drumualig.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—1 School.

9929	Castletara,	Corratubber.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—7 Schools.

9764	Kiltyvoge,	Boltifree.
9794	Templecrone,	Inishkeeragh.
9810	Killybegs Lower,	Kilrain.
9823	Conwall,	Meenavinny.
9854	Do.	Letterkenny, i.
9882	Kiltyvoge,	Welsh own.
9955	Killynard,	Lough Eske.

COUNTY OF DOWN—9 Schools.

9860	Donaghcloney,	Banoge.
9911	Killyleagh,	Shrigley, i.
9844	Seapatrick,	Friar's-place.
9866	Kilclief,	Kilclief, f.
9883	Annahilt,	Annahilt, free, m.
9884	Do.	Do. f.
9901	Drumbeg,	Hill Hall.
9911	Saintfield,	Saintfield, f.
9930	Tullylish,	Knocknagore.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9768	Templecarn,	Letter.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—5 Schools.

9807	Faughanvale,	Craigbrack.
9864	Templemore,	Foyle Factory, 3vg.
9902	Drumachose,	Fermoyle.
9903	Errigal,	Ballerin.
9918	Dungiven,	Dungiven.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—Nil.

COUNTY OF TYRONE—7 Schools.

9795	Ardstraw,	Erganagh.
9796	Clonteacle,	Drummond.
9801	Aghaloo,	Annaloughey.
9824	Ballinderry,	Derrychrin.
9832	Cappagh,	Mayne.
9904	Ardstraw,	Newtownstewart, f.
9919	Clonfeacle,	Mullycar.

MUNSTER—23 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—Nil.

COUNTY OF CORK—8 Schools.

9799	Ballymartle,	Durah.
9855	Templemartin,	Gurraun.
9895	Do.	Templemartin.
9896	Shandrum,	N.-T.-Shandrum.
9905	Kilbrittain,	Borleigh.
9917	Ahinagh,	Ahinagh.
9920	St. Anne's (Shandon),	Angel Guardians.
9924	Kilnamanagh,	Reentrisk.

COUNTY OF KERRY—2 Schools.

9769	Killekenny,	Rathea, temp.
9931	Kilquane,	St. Brendan's.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—2 Schools.

9886	Morgan's,	Mountpleasant, m.
9887	Do.	Do. f.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—7 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9798	Killoscully, .	Drumbawn,	f.
9856	Tubrid, . .	Ballylooby,	m.
9857	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9865	Tipperary, . .	Tipperary,	m. inf.
9925	Templeachally, .	Boher,	f.
9946	Newtownlennon, .	Upper Newtown,	f.
9956	Cloughjordan, .	Cloughjordan,	inf.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—4 Schools.

9774	Abbeyside, .	Garranbane,	f.
9825	Affane, . .	Affane.	
9889	Modeligo, . .	Modeligo,	m.
9890	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	f.

LEINSTER—27 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—1 School.

9936	St. Mullin's, .	Leany.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—6 Schools.

9845	Rathmichael, .	Tillystown.	
9888	Balrothery, .	St. Mary's, inf. (Balbriggan).	
9923	St. Michan's, .	Josephian,	inf.
9932	St. Paul's, .	Manor-street,	f.
9933	Do. . . .	Do.	inf.
9952	St. Mary's, .	Bolton-street.	

COUNTY OF KILDARE—3 Schools.

9777	Rathangan, .	Rathangan,	par.
9897	Downing, . .	Roseville.	
9947	Kilberry, . .	Kilberry.	

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—2 Schools.

9826	Dysart, . .	Coan,	f.
9906	Aghavilla, . .	Newmarket.	

KING'S COUNTY—3 Schools.

9858	Roscomroe, .	Bohernaphooka.
9892	Wherry, . .	Leamore.
9907	Geashill, . .	Garryhinch.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9827	Kilglass, . .	Ballycloghan,	f.
9908	Clonbroney, .	Ballinascraw.	

COUNTY OF LOUTH—Nil.

COUNTY OF MEATH—4 Schools.

9780	Slane, . .	Slane Parish.	
9846	Rathregan. . .	Rathregan.	
9891	Kilmainham Wood,	Tyrcork.	
9937	Painstown, . .	Yellow Furze,	f.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—2 Schools.

9812	Clonenagh. .	Kilbricken,	f.
9892	Clonaslee, .	Tinnehinch.	

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—2 Schools.

9770	Lickbra, . .	Balrath,	m.
9771	Do. . .	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—1 School.

9797	Killesk, . .	Ballynamona.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—1 School.

9765	Callary, . .	Ballinastoe,

CONNAUGHT—27 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—8 Schools.

9773	Beagh, . .	Loughcutra,	m.
9781	Kilbonnan, .	Castlegrove.	
9784	Abbeyknockmoy,	Newtown,	temp. m.
9828	Cargin, . .	Clydagh,	f.
9859	Kilquain, . .	Raheen.	
9894	Kilconla, . .	Lisaleen.	
9948	Inishear, . .	Inisheer.	
9949	Innismore, . .	Kilraney.	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—6 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9813	Inishmagrath,	Greaghnaglogh.	
9814	Cloone,	Aughavas.	
9839	Do.	Aughacashel.	
9893	Cloonclare,	Cornamon.	
9910	Kiltoghert,	Kilnagros.	
9934	Drumreilly,	Drumreilly.	

COUNTY OF MAYO—7 Schools.

9785	Bohola,	Carrowgowan,	f.
9803	Kilcommon,	Glencullen.	
9838	Kilmovee,	Kilkelly,	m.
9863	Kilcolman,	Claremorris,	m.
9909	Kilmovee,	Kilkelly,	f.
9926	Ballyovey,	Partree.	
9921	Crossmolina,	Deel Bridge.	

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—2 Schools.

9860	Kiltullagh,	Carrick,	m.
9912	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—4 Schools.

9772	Kilfree,	Cloonanure,	f.
9840	Ballymote,	Ballymote,	f.
9847	Ahamlish,	Innismurray Island.	
9922	Ballysodare,	Ballysodare,	f.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Antrim,	18
Armagh,	2
Cavan,	1
Donegal,	7
Down,	9
Fermanagh,	1
Londonderry,	5
Monaghan,	–
Tyrone,	7
Total,	50

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Clare,	–
Cork,	8
Kerry,	2
Limerick,	2
Tipperary,	7
Waterford,	4
Total,	23

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

Carlow,	1
Dublin,	6
Kildare,	3
Kilkenny,	2
King's,	3
Longford,	2
Louth,	–
Meath,	4
Queen's,	2
Westmeath,	2
Wexford,	1
Wicklow,	1
Total,	27

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

Galway,	8
Leitrim,	6
Mayo,	7
Roscommon,	2
Sligo,	4
Total,	27

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

Province.	No. of Schools.
Ulster,	50
Munster,	23
Leinster,	27
Connaught,	27
Total,	127

II.—List of Sixty-seven Schools, towards which Grants were sanctioned for *Building*, *Fitting-up*, and *Enclosing*, during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

ULSTER—7 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—Nil.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9843	Knockbride, .	Derrydamph.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—Nil.

COUNTY OF DOWN—Nil.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—2 Schools.

9786	Magheraculmony,	Lack.
9913	Enniskillen, .	Tempo.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—1 School.

9831	Maghera, . .	Gulladuff.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—Nil.

COUNTY OF TYRONE—3 Schools.

9867	Errigle Keerogue,	Dunmoyle.
9868	Donaghady, .	Loughash.
9869	Kiliskery, .	Grannan.

MUNSTER—49 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—4 Schools.

9804	Killard, . .	Killard,	m.
9805	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9861	Kilmacduane, .	Ocean View,	f.
9862	Do. . .	Atlantic,	f.

COUNTY OF CORK—18 Schools.

9766	Kilmichael, .	Castleview,	f.
9787	Drumtariffe, .	Derrygalun,	m.
9788	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9815	Tullalease, . .	Tullalease,	m.
9816	Do. . .	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9817	Kilmeen, . .	Umeraboy,	m.
9818	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9819	Do. . .	Cronrea,	f.
9829	Ballygarvan, .	Ballygarvan,	m.
9830	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9848	Kilcatherine, .	Kilmacowan,	m.
9849	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9870	Drishane, . .	Hollymount,	m.
9871	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9872	Do. . .	Cloghooley,	m.
9873	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9953	Kinneigh, . .	Castletown,	m.
9954	Do. . .	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF KERRY—18 Schools.

9782	Ballymac Elligott,	Ballymac Elligott,	m.
9783	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9806	Dromod, . .	Cahirsivane.	
9835	Kilnaughten, .	Kanturk,	m.
9836	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9837	Knockane, . .	Gap of Dunloe.	
9841	Rattoo, . .	Ballincrossig,	m.
9842	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9850	Ballymac Elligott,	The O'Brennan,	m.
9851	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9874	Brandonnell, .	Ardfert,	m.
9875	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9876	Caher, . .	Kimego,	m.
9877	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9878	Do. . .	Aughatubrid,	m.
9879	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9938	Castleisland, .	Curranes,	m.
9939	Do. . .	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—9 Schools.

9820	Corcomohide, .	Ballygran,	m.
9821	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9852	Killgholshane, .	Broadford,	m.
9853	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9915	Athneasy, . .	Martinstown,	m.
9916	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9927	Ballingarry. .	Grannagh,	m.
9928	Do. . .	Do.	f.
9935	Caherconlish, .	Inch St. Laurence.	

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—Nil.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—Nil.

LEINSTER—5 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9957	Clondalkin, .	Clondalkin Village.

COUNTY OF KILDARE—Nil.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—1 School.

9880	Kilbride, . .	Ballyfasey.	

KING'S COUNTY—Nil.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—2 Schools.

9940	Mohill, . . .	Edercloone,	m.
9941	Do. . . .	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF LOUTH—Nil.

COUNTY OF MEATH—Nil.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—1 School.

9914	Stradbally, . .	Bawnogemeely.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—Nil.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—Nil.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—Nil.

CONNAUGHT—6 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—2 Schools.

9833	Ballynakill, .	Lettergesh,	m.
9834	Do. . .	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—2 Schools.

9942	Mohill, . .	Clooneagh,	m.
9943	Do. . .	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF MAYO—1 School.

9 98	Kilcommon, .	Drumslide.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—1 School.

9[illegible]9	Kilmore, . .	Scrabba.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—Nil.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
ANTRIM, ...	–
ARMAGH, ...	–
CAVAN, ...	1
DONEGAL, ...	–
DOWN, ...	–
FERMANAGH, ...	2
LONDONDERRY, ...	1
MONAGHAN, ...	–
TYRONE, ...	3
TOTAL, ...	7

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
CLARE, ...	4
CORK, ...	18
KERRY, ...	18
LIMERICK, ...	9
TIPPERARY, ...	–
WATERFORD, ...	–
TOTAL, ...	49

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
CARLOW, ...	–
DUBLIN, ...	1
KILDARE, ...	–
KILKENNY, ...	1
KING'S, ...	–
LONGFORD, ...	2
LOUTH, ...	–
MEATH, ...	–
QUEEN'S, ...	1
WESTMEATH, ...	–
WEXFORD, ...	–
WICKLOW, ...	–
TOTAL, ...	5

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.
GALWAY, ...	2
LEITRIM, ...	2
MAYO, ...	1
ROSCOMMON, ...	1
SLIGO, ...	–
TOTAL, ...	6

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Province.	No. of Schools.
ULSTER, ...	7
MUNSTER, ...	49
LEINSTER, ...	5
CONNAUGHT, ...	6
TOTAL, ...	67

III.—List of Fourteen Building Cases brought into operation during the year 1867.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.		Province and County.	Roll No.	School.	
Ulster.				Munster—*con.*			
Donegal, .	9660	Barnesmore,	m.	Kerry, . .	8349	Ballinskolligs,	m.
Ditto, . .	9661	Ditto,	f.	Ditto, . .	8350	Ditto,	f.
Fermanagh, .	9071	Enniskillen Dist. Mod.	m.	Limerick, .	9385	Castleconnell,	m.
Ditto, . .	9072	Ditto,	f.	Ditto, . .	9386	Ditto,	f.
Ditto, . .	9073	Ditto,	i.				
Ditto, . .	9467	Lisblake.		Connaught.			
				Galway, .	9566	Murvey, .	f.
Munster.				Roscommon, .	9468	Ballyfeany.	
Cork, . .	9448	Glenogue.		Sligo, . .	9004	Mount Temple.	

IV.—List of Five Operation Schools Suspended during the year 1867

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.	
Ulster.			
Antrim, ...	1503	Breen,	f.
Armagh, ...	3460	Dougher,	m.
Fermanagh, . . .	2869	Cules.	
Leinster.			
Louth, ...	1693	Walshestown,	m.
Connaught.			
Mayo, ...	4110	Curranes.	

V.—One Suspended School re-opened during the year 1867.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.	
Munster.			
Clare, ...	1263	Belvoir, . . .	m.

VI.—List of Seventy-three Schools struck off the Roll during the year 1867, with the reasons assigned.

Province and County.	Parish.	Roll No.	Building Cases.	No.	Operation Schools.	No.	Total No. of struck off Schools.	Reasons for striking Schools off Roll.
Ulster.								
Antrim,	Ballymoney,	5130			Garryduff,	1	1	School being worthless.
Ditto,	Finvoy,	9671			Killens,	2	2	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Shankill,	9125			Kent-street, Lower,	3	3	School being inefficiently conducted.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9615			Ship-street,	4	4	School having ceased operation.
Ditto,	Killead,	60			Kilcross,	5	5	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Shankill,	8720			Alexander-street,	6	6	School being inoperative.
Armagh	Ditto,	8588			Halftown, f.	7	7	Amalgamated with male school.
Donegal,	Donegal,	6778			St. Ernan's,	8	8	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Kilbarron,	8807			Carricknahorna,	9	9	Attendance insufficient for continuance of grants.
Ditto,	Tullyfern,	8615			Glentidaly,	10	10	Ditto.
Ditto,	Gartan,	9351			Gartan,	11	11	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Donaghmore,	7555			Donaghmore,	12	12	Ditto.
Ditto,	Gartan,	9084			Lossett,	13	13	Attendance being insufficient, and school altogether worthless.
Ditto,	Lettermacaward,	8685	Dooey Rock,	1			14	Property having been sold subject to leases made, and no steps having been taken towards building.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8686	Ducharry,	2			15	
Down,	Newry,	3562			Rockvale,	14	16	Attendance being insufficient for continuance of grants.
Ditto,	Kilcoo,	9664			Newcastle, m.	15	17	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Knockbreda,	8637			Henryville,	16	18	Manager having failed to secure a suitable house.
Ditto,	Drumgath,	3077			Ballykeel, No. 1,	17	19	Attendance insufficient; teacher incompetent.
Fermanagh,	Rossory,	6913			Ashwood,	18	20	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Enniskillen,	8729			Enniskillen, m.	19	21	Ditto.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8730			Do., f.	20	22	Ditto.
Ditto,	Cleenish,	9000			Drumawillan,	21	23	School-house unsuitable.
Londonderry,	Faughanvale,	7186			Eglinton Agricultural,	22	24	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Maghera,	7063			Ballymacpeake,	23	25	Teacher inefficient; school worthless.
Ditto,	Drumachose,	4890			Newtownlimavady, f.	24	26	Attendance insufficient for continuance of grants.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	358			Latlurkan,	25	27	School having ceased operation.
Tyrone,	Clogherny,	7666			Clogherney, f.	26	28	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Clogher,	3103			Kilbeg,	27	29	Manager having failed to appoint a competent teacher.
Ditto,	Aughaloo,	3536			Caledon,	28	30	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Fermonmaguirk,	6029			Sixmilecross, f.	29	31	
Munster.								
Clare,	Inch,	8956			Inch, f.	30	32	School inoperative; amalgamated with male school.
Ditto,	Tomgraney,	9195			Scariff, prep.	31	33	Pupils transferred to Scariff male and female schools.
Ditto,	Killaloe,	7437			Killaloe, prep.	32	34	Pupils transferred to Killaloe male and female schools.
Cork,	Shandrum,	7467			N. T. Shandrum,	33	35	House unsuitable.
Ditto,	St. Peter's,	9375			Henry-street, f.	34	36	School having ceased connexion with Board.
Ditto,	Kilbrin,	8964			Curraghs, f.	35	37	School-house taken possession of by proprietor.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8679			Do., m.	36	38	Manager having failed to provide suitable house.
Ditto,	Kilmocomogue,	9188			Bantry (3),	37	39	School having ceased operation.
Tipperary,	Killoskeean,	5044			Killoskeehan,	38	40	Ditto.

Ditto,	Templebeg,	8832			Newtown, m.	39	41*	Amalgamated with female school.
Ditto,	Cloghjordan,	3371			Deerpark, i.	40	42	School having been transferred to another place.
Ditto,	Dolla or Kilmore,	9310	Slievephelim,	3			43	Manager having declined to avail himself of grants for the present.
Waterford,	Drumcannon,	1794			Tramore, m.	41	44	School having ceased connexion with Board.
Ditto,	Templemichael,	2718			Glendine,	42	45	Dismissed teacher retained by manager.
LEINSTER.								
Dublin,	Newcastle,	725			Newcastle, m.	43	46	Amalgamated with female school.
Ditto,	Rathfarnham,	8269			Rathfarnham,	44	47	Attendance insufficient to warrant continuance of grants.
Ditto,	St. Mary's,	8505			King's Inns-street, m.	45	48	School having ceased operation.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8506			Do., f.	46	49	Ditto.
Ditto,	St. Thomas's,	9395			Oriel-street,	47	50	*Ditto.*
King's,	Kilbride,	9046			Clara, No. 2,	48	51	School inoperative.
Longford,	Rathreagh,	8064			Cluntymullen,	49	52	Pupils transferred to Ballyclougher N. S.
Westmeath,	Killucan,	5606			Kinnegad, f.	50	53	Amalgamated with male school.
Ditto,	St. Mary's,	6430			Cummerstown,	51	54	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Ballyloghloe,	9476			Dunlom,	52	55	School-house being altogether unsuitable.
Wexford,	Kilbride,	9160			Clologe, f.	53	56	Amalgamated with male school.
Wicklow,	Callary,	9765			Ballinastoe,	54	57	School inoperative.
CONNAUGHT.								
Galway,	Roundstone,	9626			Shanaheela,	55	58	Ditto.
Leitrim,	Rossinver,	3763			Tullahan,	56	59	House being unsuitable for school purposes.
Ditto,	Killargue,	8138			Killoman,	57	60	Do., and teacher incompetent.
Ditto,	Carrigallen,	9354			Newtowngore, No. 2,	58	61	Attendance being insufficient.
Ditto,	Kiltoghert,	4351			Drumdaff,	59	62	School inefficiently conducted and almost useless.
Ditto,	Inishmagrath,	8871			Leckaun,	60	63	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Drumreilly,	9747			Stradrina,	61	64	School not required, and no prospect of sufficient attendance.
Ditto,	Cloonclare,	9001			Boleyboy,	62	65	Attendance altogether inefficient.
Mayo,	Kilcoleman,	8892			Claremorris, m.	63	66	School having ceased operation.
Ditto,	Bekan,	8596			Larganboy,	64	67	School having failed in usefulness.
Ditto,	Kilmore Moy,	7482			Tullyegan,	65	68	House unsuitable; teacher incompetent; attendance insufficient.
Ditto,	Killala,	7313			Killala, f.	66	69	Amalgamated with male school.
Ditto,	Rathreagh,	4098			Tonroe,	67	70	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Adragoole,	6744			Rathbane,	68	71	Ditto.
Sligo,	Drumcliff,	5261			Rathcormac, m.	69	72	School-house being unsuitable.
Ditto,	Kilmore Moy,	7618			Mullanes,	70	73	Ditto.
			Total,	3		70	73	

VII.—GENERAL SUMMARY.—Showing, 1. The Number of Schools in Operation on the 31st of December, 1867, with the Total Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance for the year: 2. The amount received for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at reduced prices: 3. Amount of aid granted by the Board in Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus: 4. The Amount paid during the year in Salaries, Premiums, and Gratuities; together with the Amount contributed by the local parties in aid of Teachers' Salaries: 5. The Number of Schools towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which had not come into operation on the 31st of December, 1867; with the expected Attendance upon them: 6. The Number of Schools in the Suspended List at the end of the year: And 7. The Total Number of Schools in connexion with the Commissioners at the end of the year 1867.

ULSTER—Operation Schools, 2,406. Building Schools, 16. Suspended Schools, 26.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools	Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Building Schools.				No. of Schools in Suspended List on 31st Dec., 1867.	Total No. of Schools, Operation, Building, and Suspended, in connexion with the Commissioners, on 31st December, 1867.
		Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		No. of Building Schools on 31st December, 1867.	Expected Attendance.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.							Males.	Females.	Total.		
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Antrim,	489	45,028	39,486	84,509	28,267	1,713 9 8	231 1 9	23,424 13 1	6,597 2 2	.	.	.	.	5	494
Armagh,	186	15,542	14,170	29,712	9,903	452 1 9.	61 6 8	6,052 0 0	2,091 17 4	.	.	.	.	1	187
Cavan,	246	15,094	13,554	28,648	8,605	428 7 1.	5 0 7	7,346 16 7	792 17 7	1	40	20	60	5	252
Donegal,	395	19,691	15,191	34,882	10,760	501 5 10	109 9 8	9,399 15 4	1,326 8 7	5	195	135	330	4	314
Down,	356	27,697	23,248	50,945	18,385	1,129 17 0	80 0 9	15,301 5 5	4,828 9 5	.	.	.	.	.	356
Fermanagh,	126	7,322	6,043	13,365	4,205	184 3 5	269 13 5	3,571 10 1	453 7 0	4	180	130	310	2	132
Londonderry,	230	13,474	11,489	24,963	8,891	634 11 2.	47 6 3	8,828 14 6	2,777 4 7.	2	80	70	150	4	236
Monaghan,	151	10,615	9,030	19,645	5,875	415 14 5	13 8 2	4,907 4 4	942 18 1	.	.	.	.	1	152
Tyrone,	317	19,439	15,397	34,746	11,579	625 9 5	55 9 11	8,746 11 8	2,026 7 3	4	180	130	310	4	325
Totals	2,406	173,897	147,518	321,415	106,470	6,084 19 9	872 17 2	89,578 11 0	21,836 12 0	16	675	485	1,160	26	2,448

MUNSTER—Operation Schools, 1,592. Building Schools, 78. Suspended Schools, 19.

Clare,	199	13,657	13,099	26,756	10,311	462 5 8	—	7,726 8 5	1,413 10 5	10	400	400	800	4	213
Cork,	557	43,539	45,097	88,636	36,055	1,857 16 3	63 6 5	25,013 7 10	5,251 5 10	28	1,110	1,180	2,290	7	592
Kerry,	235	18,477	19,084	37,561	15,323	705 5 5	27 15 5	9,826 12 6	1,608 1 0	26	1,190	1,140	2,330	3	264
Limerick,	204	15,912	18,510	34,422	14,208	742 7 3	60 1 9	11,160 19 1	2,770 1 8	13	635	615	1,250	1	218
Tipperary,	284	19,003	19,416	38,419	14,436	702 6 6	67 15 9	11,017 12 8	2,524 17 8	1	40	20	60	1	286
Waterford,	113	7,646	7,583	15,229	6,094	253 3 1	35 17 3	4,793 15 7	1,288 5 5	.	.	.	.	3	116
Total,	1,592	118,234	122,789	241,023	96,427	4,723 4 2	254 16 7	69,538 16 1	14,856 2 0	78	3,375	3,355	6,730	19	1,689

LEINSTER—Operation Schools, 1,480. Building Schools, 8. Suspended Schools, 17.

Carlow,	61	3,500	4,324	7,824	3,030	119 2 5	7 15 5	2,392 3 0	344 17 0	.	.	.	.	.	61
Dublin,	226	23,203	29,693	52,896	18,233	1,115 4 11	181 18 4	15,402 0 7	3,586 11 8	1	40	20	60	.	227
Kildare,	105	6,495	6,498	12,993	4,987	303 2 1	27 8 1	4,425 10 8	865 17 4	.	.	.	.	1	106
Kilkenny,	168	9,918	10,352	20,270	8,080	470 6 1	92 4 1	6,961 5 2	1,175 5 2	2	120	80	200	3	173
King's,	101	6,146	6,511	12,657	4,488	276 18 5	42 18 3	3,450 3 3	780 10 10	.	.	.	.	2	103
Longford,	93	6,369	5,803	12,172	3,849	133 9 11	10 5 2	2,730 4 7	301 14 2	2	75	75	150	2	97
Louth,	87	6,705	6,791	13,496	4,740	228 18 5	4 19 5	3,194 9 8	703 17 11	.	.	.	.	4	91
Meath,	171	8,638	7,928	16,566	6,123	355 4 10	43 15 1	5,322 3 11	1,107 3 6	1	.	60	60	3	175
Queen's,	94	5,922	5,888	11,810	4,230	177 0 6	22 18 10	3,605 4 0	624 5 7	1	60	40	100	.	95
Westmeath,	134	6,725	7,404	14,129	5,087	182 10 6	8 3 9	3,636 8 0	564 2 0	.	.	.	.	1	135
Wexford,	149	7,165	8,852	16,017	6,101	279 4 5	19 15 4	4,212 9 10	840 4 0	1	40	20	60	1	151
Wicklow,	91	5,576	5,632	11,208	4,155	182 13 10	6 12 9	3,105 14 9	780 12 9	.	.	.	.	.	91
Total,	1,480	96,362	105,676	202,038	73,103	3,823 16 4	468 14 6	58,437 17 5	11,675 1 11	8	335	295	630	17	1,505

CONNAUGHT—Operation Schools, 1,042. Building Schools, 23. Suspended Schools, 9.

Galway,	269	19,534	18,084	37,618	12,673	595 0 5	43 3 2	3,969 4 5	1,181 7 1	12	510	590	1,100	6	287
Leitrim,	179	11,779	10,305	22,084	6,767	328 3 11	32 10 0	5,084 5 8	581 3 8	3	135	135	270	.	182
Mayo,	268	22,475	17,890	40,365	11,373	345 9 8	34 5 0	7,718 0 3	1,182 2 6	3	135	115	250	3	274
Roscommon,	193	14,284	14,403	28,687	8,748	457 16 0	18 6 4	6,663 18 9	803 0 7	5	215	155	370	.	198
Sligo,	133	10,309	9,659	19,968	6,122	336 17 2	41 4 5	4,916 6 0	754 7 0	.	.	.	.	.	133
Total,	1,042	78,381	70,341	148,722	45,683	2,063 7 2	169 8 11	33,351 15 1	4,502 0 10	23	995	995	1,990	9	1,074

GENERAL SUMMARY IN PROVINCES of the 6,520 Operation Schools, 125 Building Schools, and 71 Suspended Schools.

ULSTER,	2,406	173,897	147,518	321,415	106,470	6,084 19 9	872 17 2	89,578 11 0	21,836 12 0	16	675	485	1,160	26	2,448
MUNSTER,	1,592	118,234	122,739	241,023	96,427	4,723 4 2	254 16 7	69,538 16 1	14,856 2 0	78	3,375	3,355	6,730	19	1,689
LEINSTER,	1,480	96,362	105,676	202,038	73,103	3,823 16 4	468 14 6	58,437 17 5	11,675 1 11	8	335	295	630	17	1,505
CONNAUGHT,	1,042	78,381	70,341	148,722	45,683	2,063 7 2	169 8 11	33,351 15 1	4,502 0 10	23	995	995	1,990	9	1,074
TOTAL,	6,520	466,874	446,324	913,198	321,683	16,695 7 5	1,765 17 2	250,906 19 9	52,869 16 9	125	5,380	5,130	10,510	71	6,716

APPENDIX L.

I.—List of One Hundred and Forty-five Workhouse Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1867, with the Total Number of Pupils for any time on Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, as returned for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

NOTE.—For columns marked thus (*) no returns were received from Clerk of Union; average daily attendance taken from Inspectors' reports.

ULSTER—32 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—7 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3048	Belfast	815	274
3652	Ballycastle	48	23
3653	Larne	145	75
3680	Ballymoney	97	57
3843	Ballymena	249	123
6314	Antrim	150	87
8781	Lisburn	126	55
	Total	1,630	694

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—4 Schools.

3420	Cavan	115	63
3447	Bailieborough	45	25
3644	Cootehill	64	25
6910	Bawnboy	74	32
	Total	298	145

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—7 Schools.

3863	Inishowen	38	15
4313	Donegal	53	25
4339	Ballyshannon	63	39
4932	Milford	50	20
4975	Letterkenny	*	21
5857	Dunfanaghy	25	15
7714	Glenties	65	33
	Total	294	168

COUNTY OF DOWN—2 Schools.

3068	Banbridge	74	20
3350	Newtownards	188	70
	Total	262	90

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—3 Schools.

3381	Coleraine	103	73
3881	Londonderry	216	86
9587	N.T.Limavady	79	50
	Total	398	209

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3388	Monaghan	105	50
3668	Carrickmacross	52	28
7812	Clones	93	33
7884	Castleblayney	*	38
	Total	250	149

COUNTY OF TYRONE—5 Schools.

3039	Castlederg	38	16
5074	Cookstown	80	37
6315	Strabane	138	47
6316	Omagh	142	61
9522	Dungannon	108	48
	Total	506	209

MUNSTER—49 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—8 Schools.

3288	Ennis	66	44
3408	Scariff	87	51
3849	Kilrush	114	66
3534	Ennistymon	143	64
6130	Tulla	151	79
6224	Killadysert	58	29
6359	Ballyvaughan	64	30
6595	Corrofin	38	21
	Total	721	384

COUNTY OF CORK—17 Schools.

3167	Midleton	97	66
3242	Fermoy	131	67
3417	Skibbereen	96	39
3545	Cork	881	443
3565	Dunmanway	64	31
3651	Mallow	342	229
3923	Kanturk	287	121
4411	Bantry	24	14
4896	Macroom	87	39
4925	Kinsale	106	37
5993	Castletown	78	28
6012	Millstreet	69	46
6121	Youghal	201	86
6123	Bandon	100	44
6140	Skull	47	27
6216	Mitchelstown	133	84
6949	Clonakilty	57	32
	Total	2,800	1,424

COUNTY OF KERRY—6 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3860	Tralee	340	196
4314	Listowel	130	67
4340	Killarney	178	100
4670	Kenmare	99	39
4996	Caherciveen	63	32
5324	Dingle	73	38
	Total	883	472

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—6 Schools.

3040	Newcastle	100	39
3066	Kilmallock	182	104
3415	Rathkeale	157	76
5058	Limerick	*	257
6013	Croom	117	62
6021	Glinn	42	26
	Total	598	564

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—9 Schools.

3024	Clonmel	323	170
3142	Tipperary	126	74
3363	Cashel	286	131
3414	Roscrea	75	49
3445	Clogheen	99	58
3519	Nenagh	178	118
3546	Carrick-on-Suir	257	30
3647	Thurles	163	90
9031	Borrisokane	48	32
	Total	1,555	752

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—3 Schools.

3418	Lismore	79	41
3826	Waterford	261	102
6745	Kilmacthomas	183	48
	Total	523	191

LEINSTER—35 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—3 Schools.

3144	Balrothery	87	33
3265	Rathdown	194	106
7187	Dublin, North	576	302
	Total	857	441

COUNTY OF KILDARE—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3155	Naas	154	79
3862	Athy	251	124
8534	Celbridge	77	48
	Total	482	251

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—5 Schools.

3378	Callan	113	54
3507	Kilkenny	255	140
6278	Thomastown	98	63
6625	Urlingford	102	61
6947	Castlecomer	48	25
	Total	616	343

KING'S COUNTY—3 Schools.

3364	Edenderry	76	36
3446	Tullamore	218	93
7989	Parsonstown	152	77
	Total	446	206

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—3 Schools.

3368	Longford	249	68
3566	Granard	153	96
6811	Ballymahon	67	31
	Total	469	195

COUNTY OF LOUTH—3 Schools.

3340	Drogheda	146	66
3377	Dundalk	111	56
3382	Ardee	125	60
	Total	382	182

COUNTY OF MEATH—5 Schools.

3143	Dunshaughlin	72	52
3280	Trim	120	61
3409	Navan	83	51
3410	Kells	62	39
3544	Oldcastle	83	61
	Total	420	264

QUEEN'S COUNTY—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
4315	Mountmellick	153	76
9006	Donaghmore	34	22
	Total	187	98

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

3274	Athlone	255	110
2650	Mullingar	182	78
6866	Delvin	63	36
	Total	500	224

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—3 Schools.

3508	Wexford	231	167
3520	New Ross	238	139
5674	Enniscorthy	172	90
	Total	641	396

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—2 Schools.

3393	Rathdrum	164	77
3879	Shillelagh	64	43
	Total	228	120

CONNAUGHT—29 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—10 Schools.

3365	Galway	161	79
3366	Loughrea	81	43
2379	Gort	58	33
5323	Clifden	89	28
5443	Tuam	147	69
5992	Oughterard	66	44
6566	Mount Bellew	65	38
6733	Glenamaddy	96	51
6734	Portumna	77	39
7019	Ballinasloe	130	61
	Total	970	485

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—3 Schools.

3419	Mohill	100	60
3533	Carrick-on-Shannon	89	47
3609	Manorhamilton	56	30
	Total	245	137

COUNTY OF MAYO—9 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3859	Ballina	95	58
4253	Castlebar	70	36
4727	Westport	88	45
4895	Swineford	94	42
5117	Ballinrobe	129	85
6143	Claremorris	36	32
6198	Newport	51	26
8474	Belmullet	44	25
9221	Killala	139	66
	Total	746	415

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—4 Schools.

3289	Boyle	132	82
3878	Roscommon	114	59
4933	Castlerea	148	83
6122	Strokestown	159	84
	Total	553	308

COUNTY OF SLIGO—3 Schools.

3399	Sligo	209	93
6500	Dromore, West	26	17
8219	Tobercurry	49	27
	Total	284	137

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
Antrim	7	1,630	694
Armagh	–	–	–
Cavan	4	298	145
Donegal	7	294	163
Down	2	262	90
Fermanagh	–	–	–
Londonderry	3	398	209
Monaghan	4	250	149
Tyrone	5	506	209
Total	32	3,638	1,664

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

Carlow	–	–	–
Dublin	3	857	441
Kildare	3	482	251
Kilkenny	5	616	343
King's	3	446	206
Longford	3	469	195

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
Louth	3	382	182
Meath	5	420	264
Queen's	2	187	98
Westmeath	3	500	224
Wexford	3	641	396
Wicklow	2	228	120
Total	35	5,228	2,720

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
Galway	10	970	485
Leitrim	3	245	137
Mayo	9	746	415
Roscommon	4	553	308
Sligo	3	284	137
Total	29	2,798	1,482

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

Clare	8	721	304
Cork	17	2,800	1,424
Kerry	6	883	472
Limerick	6	598	564
Tipperary	9	1,555	752
Waterford	3	523	191
Total	49	7,080	3,787

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE FOREGOING.

Ulster	32	3,638	1,664
Munster	49	7,080	3,787
Leinster	35	5,228	2,720
Connaught	29	2,798	1,482
Total	145	18,744	9,653

II.—List of Nineteen Schools attached to Prisons, which were in connexion on 31st December, 1867.

Extract from Commissioners' Rules, as to nature of aid granted to Prison Schools.—"Such Schools are received into connexion upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of books are made thereto. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers."

No.	Roll No.	School.	County.	No.	Roll No.	School.	County.
1	3266	Ennis,	Clare.	11	9376	Kilmainham,	Dublin.
2	1385	Cork County, No. 1,	Cork.	12	8821	Naas,	Kildare.
3	1386	Ditto, No. 2,	Ditto.	13	8993	Maryboro', m.	Queen's.
4	6962	Tralee,	Kerry.	14	8994	Ditto, f.	Ditto.
5	9258	Clonmel,	Tipperary.	15	5475	Mullingar, m.	Westmeath.
6	9520	Nenagh, m.	Ditto.	16	5613	Ditto, f.	Ditto.
7	9521	Ditto, f.	Ditto.	17	3567	Galway County,	Galway.
8	9259	Waterford,	Waterford.	18	3800	Ditto Town,	Ditto.
9	7483	Richmond Bridewell, m.	Dublin.	19	3412	Castlebar,	Mayo.
10	7484	Ditto Penitentiary, f.	Ditto.				

III.—List of Two Schools for which the Patron, at his own request, receives only Grants of Books and the benefits of Inspection.

606 Solahade, m. Tipperary. | 2012 Solahade, f. Tipperary.

IV.—List of Four Lunatic Asylum Schools, in connexion on 31st December, 1867.

8365 Richmond, m. Dublin. | 9032 Sligo, Sligo.
8366 Ditto, f. Ditto. | 9065 Londonderry, Londonderry.

V.—List of One Hundred and Forty-two Convent and Monastic Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1867, with the Total Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance, as returned by the Managers, for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

ULSTER—15 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
7059	Crumlin-road, . f.	911	331
	evg.	430	197
8056	Hamilton-st., . .	716	304
	Total, . .	2,057	832

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—3 Schools.

7508	Canal-street, . f.	415	140
	evg.	250	58
8220	Mt. St. Catherine, f.	250	153
9719	Edward-street, . f.	433	174
	evg.	260	86
	Total, . .	1,608	611

COUNTY OF CAVAN—1 School.

8490	Cavan, . . i.	377	147
	Total, . .	377	147

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—2 Schools.

9278	Moville, . . f.	110	54
7593	Ballyshannon, . f.	259	121
	Total, . . .	369	175

COUNTY OF DOWN—3 Schools.

243	High-street, . f.	768	302
7272	John-street, . f.	290	97
9725	Rostrevor, . . f.	170	71
	Total, . .	1,228	470

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—1 School.

7497	Enniskillen (2), . f.	350	163
	Total, . .	350	163

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—1 School.

6168	St. Columb's (2), f.	420	238
	Total, . .	420	238

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—1 School.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
359	Monaghan, . f.	388	157
	Total, . .	388	157

COUNTY OF TYRONE—1 School.

6328	Omagh, . . f.	227	85
	Total, . .	227	85

MUNSTER—51 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—2 Schools.

7299	Kilrush, . . f.	469	203
7315	Ennis, . . f.	886	337
	Total, . .	1,355	540

COUNTY OF CORK—20 Schools.

512	Midleton, . . f.	832	423
1541	Charleville, . f.	376	159
2258	Fermoy, . . f.	542	270
2278	Mill-street, . f.	462	218
3828	Youghal, . . f.	653	309
4268	Doneraile, . . f.	538	202
4572	Kinsale, . . f.	559	305
4630	Mallow, . . f.	342	220
5257	Bandon, . . f.	696	392
5669	Gt. George's-st. Lancasterian, . m.	735	329
5940	Blackrock, . f.	201	87
5999	Douglas-street, . m.	1,073	402
6153	St. Finbar's, . f.	1,660	670
6376	Queenstown, . f.	901	439
6528	St. Joseph's, . f.	1,004	349
7651	Clonakilty, . f.	604	323
8414	Passage West, . i.	387	145
8430	Skibbereen (2), . f.	606	372
9161	Bantry, . . f.	383	168
9523	Castletown, . f.	291	147
	Total, . .	12,845	5,929

COUNTY OF KERRY—12 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
533	Killarney (1),	f.	738	292
538	Dingle,	f.	502	240
545	Tralee (1),	f.	778	381
1793	Killarney,	m.	584	210
1859	Milltown,	f.	442	148
2884	Cahirciveen,	f.	429	230
3655	Miltown,	m.	226	128
4062	Listowel,	f.	679	349
6215	Castleisland,	f.	629	311
6654	Killarney (2),	f.	247	104
8320	Kenmare,	f.	559	324
9266	Tralee (2),	f.	295	148
	Total,		6,108	2,865

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—8 Schools.

570	SS. Mary and Munchin's,	f.	1,211	484
5143	Perry-square,	f.	659	284
5547	Sexton-street,	f.	1,218	447
5554	St. Mary's,	f.	119	30
6032	St. Catherine's,	f.	573	306
6569	St. Anne's,	f.	494	198
6936	St. John's-square,	f.	900	343
9296	Adare,	f.	295	134
	Total,		5,469	2,226

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—7 Schools.

581	Cashel,	f.	700	352
2133	Air-hill,	f.	522	292
4068	Thurles,	f.	548	288
7392	Nenagh,	f.	521	176
8903	Fethard,	f.	445	276
9407	Templemore,	f.	360	158
9432	Tipperary,	f.	701	300
	Total,		3,797	1,842

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—2 Schools.

1289	Tallow,	f.	351	180
3228	Cappoquin,	f.	437	223
	Total,		788	403

LEINSTER—60 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—4 Schools.

681	Tullow,	m.	327	108
682	Ditto,	f.	285	106
656	Carlow,	f.	690	306
1926	Bagnalstown,	f.	228	125
	Total,		1,530	645

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—16 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
715	Lucan,	f.	204	75
721	Blackrock,	f.	511	292
729	Loretto,	f.	230	133
1149	King's Inns-street,	f.	2,106	785
1985	Booterstown,	f.	314	117
2018	Baggot-street,	f.	1,576	737
5600	Kingstown,	f.	1,111	530
5933	George's-hill,	f.	1,598	532
6372	Fir-house,	f.	217	90
6742	Warrenmount,	f.	834	235
7029	Tranquilla,	f.	195	66
7182	Dalkey,	f.	288	119
7546	Golden-bridge,	f.	635	240
7608	Glasthule,	f.	331	183
7883	Clondalkin,	f.	319	127
9743	Roundtown,	f.	285	134
	Total,		10,754	4,395

COUNTY OF KILDARE—5 Schools.

771	Kildare,	f.	225	78
779	Maynooth,	f.	246	100
1151	Clane,	f.	177	99
3246	Naas,	f.	349	194
4997	Athy,	f.	693	229
	Total,		1,690	700

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—3 Schools.

806	Kilkenny,	f.	789	285
5437	Mooncoin,	f.	271	117
9134	Goresbridge,	f.	189	76
	Total,		1,249	478

KING'S COUNTY—6 Schools.

823	Killina,	f.	223	80
2080	Tullamore,	f.	503	192
3220	Birr,	f.	592	247
7471	Portarlington,	f.	295	112
8982	Clara,	f.	281	102
9227	Banagher,	f.	126	61
	Total,		2,020	794

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—1 School.

857	Longford,	f.	646	167
	Total,		646	167

COUNTY OF LOUTH—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
851	Drogheda,	f.	949	412
5387	Dundalk (2),	f.	902	331
6052	St. Mary's,	f.	480	194
	Do.	evg.	152	76
8445	Ardee (2),	f.	280	121
	Total,		2,763	1,134

COUNTY OF MEATH—2 Schools.

883	Navan (1),	f.	475	186
7472	Do. (2),	f.	502	208
	Total,		977	396

QUEEN'S COUNTY—6 Schools.

902	Coote-street,	f.	239	94
1956	Maryborough,	f.	441	166
3526	Abbeyleix,	f.	225	107
6497	Stradbally,	f.	318	177
7183	Mountmellick,	f.	272	128
7442	Borris-in-Ossory,	f.	160	63
	Total,		1,655	735

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

934	Mullingar,	f.	553	235
6674	Rochford Bridge,	f.	187	81
8682	Moate (2),	f.	390	115
	Total,		1,130	431

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—8 Schools.

967	New Ross,	f.	439	166
969	Wexford,	f.	699	275
3634	Newtownbarry,	f.	151	54
3824	Gorey,	f.	202	133
4949	Wexford,	i.	433	199
6058	Enniscorthy,	f.	426	150
8291	Templeshannon,	f.	301	122
9047	New Ross (2),	f.	402	110
	Total,		3,053	1,209

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
5237	Delgany,	f.	151	68
7180	Bray (2),	f.	481	230
	Total,		632	298

CONNAUGHT—16 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—10 Schools.

1011	Loughrea,	f.*	–	–
1013	Rahoon,	f.	456	353
1016	Galway,	m.	980	369
4515	Newtownsmith,	f.	823	364
6613	St. Nicholas',	f.	403	191
6632	St. Vincent's,	f.	583	262
6839	Ballinasloe,	f.	666	302
8195	Gort (2),	f.	509	252
8322	Oughterard,	f.	331	163
8795	Oranmore,	f.	278	178
	Total,		5,029	2,434

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—1 School.

9735	Drumshambo,	f.	96	37
	Total,		96	37

COUNTY OF MAYO—2 Schools.

5215	Ballina,	f.	709	167
7713	Swineford,	f.	343	215
	Total,		1,052	382

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—2 Schools.

7238	Roscommon,	f.	533	186
7722	St. Peter's,	f.	485	156
	Total,		1,018	342

COUNTY OF SLIGO—1 School.

5851	Sligo,	f.	664	282
	Total,		664	282

* No returns received from manager.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
ANTRIM,	2	2,057	832
ARMAGH,	3	1,608	611
CAVAN,	1	377	147
DONEGAL,	2	369	175
DOWN,	3	1,228	470
FERMANAGH,	1	350	163
LONDONDERRY,	1	420	238
MONAGHAN,	1	388	157
TYRONE,	1	227	85
TOTAL,	15	7,024	2,878

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

CLARE,	2	1,355	540
CORK,	20	12,845	5,929
KERRY,	12	6,108	2,865
LIMERICK,	8	5,469	2,226
TIPPERARY,	7	3,797	1,842
WATERFORD,	2	788	403
TOTAL,	51	30,362	13,805

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW,	4	1,530	645
DUBLIN,	16	10,754	4,395
KILDARE,	5	1,690	700
KILKENNY,	3	1,249	478
KING'S,	6	2,020	794
LONGFORD,	1	646	167
LOUTH,	4	2,763	1,134
MEATH,	2	977	396
QUEEN'S,	6	1,655	735
WESTMEATH,	3	1,130	431
WEXFORD,	8	3,053	1,209
WICKLOW,	2	632	298
TOTAL,	60	28,099	11,382

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY,	10	5,029	2,434
LEITRIM,	1	96	37
MAYO,	2	1,052	382
ROSCOMMON,	2	1,018	342
SLIGO,	1	664	282
TOTAL,	16	7,859	3,477

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE FOREGOING.

Province.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
ULSTER,	15	7,024	2,878
MUNSTER,	60	30,362	13,805
LEINSTER,	51	28,099	11,382
CONNAUGHT,	16	7,859	3,477
TOTAL,	142	73,344	31,542

VI.—LIST of One hundred and twelve Agricultural School Farms in connexion with the Board on 31st December, 1867.

Twenty-one School Farms under exclusive management of the Commissioners.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Antrim	6737	Ballymoney.	Limerick	5564	Tervoe.
Ditto	6967	Ulster (Belfast).	Ditto	6969	Limerick.
Cavan	5627	Bailieborough.	Tipperary	3694	Kyle Park.
Donegal	6968	Templedouglas.	Ditto	5424	Derrycastle.
Ditto	4705	Dunlewey.	Ditto	5615	Gormanstown.
Monaghan	4885	Bath.	Dublin	—	Albert Training Institution.
Cork	1272	Glandore.	Kildare	6209	Athy.
Ditto	5236	Farrahy.	Kilkenny	5251	Woodstock.
Ditto	5636	Dunmanway.	Ditto	6981	Kilkenny.
Ditto	6736	Munster (Cork).	Leitrim	1125	Leitrim.
Limerick,	5643	Mount Trenchard.			

Seventeen School Farms under Local management.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Antrim	2454	Larne.	Kilkenny	6189	Piltown.
Ditto	6081	Ballycarry.	King's	824	Rahan.
Monaghan	370	Cornagilta.	Louth	837	Dromiskin.
Tyrone	400	Loughash.	Meath	6592	Woodpole.
Clare	2439	Feakle.	Galway	1320	Ballinakill.
Ditto	3373	Sallybank.	Ditto	3842	Clonkeen Keryl.
Ditto	5186	Cahersherkin.	Mayo	7075	Cross.
Waterford	1710	Glengarra.	Roscommon	5783	Glanduff.
Carlow	5803	Garryhill.			

Sixty-nine Ordinary Agricultural School Farms.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Armagh	4271	Taniokey.	Clare	448	Parteen.
Ditto	4325	Drumbanagher.	Ditto	6783	Tubber.
Donegal	5363	Balleighan.	Ditto	2383	Ballinruan.
Ditto	5230	Convoy.	Ditto	6573	Moveen.
Ditto	5000	Carradoan.	Ditto	6368	Cross.
Ditto	1595	Tooban.	Ditto	3400	Dromandoora.
Ditto	8425	Myragh.	Cork	5709	Clonkeen.
Ditto	9282	Donoughmore.	Ditto	3431	Kildinan.
Ditto	6571	Arranmore Island.	Ditto	6295	Freemount.
Cavan	4942	Drung.	Ditto	4455	Newmarket.
Ditto	6857	Termon.	Kerry	7813	Dirreendarragh.
Ditto	8713	Corracleigh.	Ditto	6091	Lansdowne.
Ditto	4024	Tullycasson.	Ditto	8251	Sneem.
Ditto	8312	Kilcogy.	Waterford	632	Lismore.
Fermanagh	3794	Crieve.	Ditto	5233	Grange.
Ditto	3569	Lack.	Galway	1645	Kinvarra.
Ditto	1741	Gushedy.	Ditto	4216	Castlehacket.
Monaghan	5114	Broomfield.	Leitrim	3942	Drumadorn.
Ditto	5499	Ashburton.	Mayo	4692	Carragorra.
Tyrone	1557	Ballynenor.	Ditto	1412	Doocastle.
Ditto	2236	Drumnafern.	Ditto	1058	Brusna.
Westmeath	931	Ballinvally.	Ditto	7327	Rooskey.
Meath	885	Ratoath.	Ditto	2290	Cloughans.
Ditto	2797	Kilcloon.	Roscommon	1607	Cornafulla.
Kilkenny	4881	Ballygloss.	Ditto	7292	Ballymurray.
Ditto	6183	Whitechurch.	Ditto	8405	Ballymintan.
Ditto	6919	Clonmore.	Ditto	1860	Ballyforan.
Wicklow	4588	Delgany.	Ditto	7997	Slatta.
Kildare	2284	Twomilehouse.	Ditto	7863	Mountallen.
Ditto	1713	Clane.	Sligo	1213	Geevagh.
Ditto	772	Tiermohan.	Ditto	1347	Camphill.
Ditto	6174	Rathcoffey.	Ditto	6484	Curry.
Longford	5559	Rathcline.	Ditto	9669	Doonflin.
Ditto	1435	Cloontagh.	Ditto	8628	Powellsboro'.
King's	6721	Ballyegan.			

Five School Gardens.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Dublin	4992	Glasnevin.	Mayo,	5937	Prizon.
Roscommon	4100	Lough Glynn.	Armagh	7200	Derrycughan.
Mayo	1074	Ballaghadereen.			

APPENDIX M.

List of Teachers in receipt of Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.

With a view to encourage efficient and earnest teachers to labour zealously for the improvement of their schools, Supplemental or Good Service Salaries, in addition to the ordinary class salaries, are awarded upon the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, and in accordance with the following graduated scale, based upon classification and length of service combined:—

Scale of Good Service Salaries.

Males.									Females.								
Of Class.	After good service of								Of Class.	After good service of							
	8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.			8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
III¹	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	III¹	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0
II²	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	II²	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0
II¹	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	II¹	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	10
I³	6	0	0	7	10	0	9	10	I³	4	10	0	5	10	0	7	10
I²	7	0	0	8	10	0	11	0	I²	6	0	0	7	0	0	9	0
I¹	8	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	I¹	7	0	0	9	0	0	11	0

The regulations under which these Salaries are awarded, and continued, are:—

1. No teachers less than eight years in the Commissioners' service from date of first obtaining classification, or who may rank below III¹ Class, or at whose schools the daily average attendance is under thirty-five, shall be entitled to Good Service Salary.
2. No teachers shall be eligible for this salary who have been fined or depressed for misconduct, or who have been reprimanded or admonished for serious neglect.
3. When a teacher in receipt of Supplemental Salary, shall have completed the period of service next above that on account of which such award was made, the higher rate of Good Service Salary attached to such higher period shall not be paid until so recommended by Inspector.
4. When a teacher shall become entitled to a higher rate of Supplemental Salary by promotion from one class to another, such higher rate shall not be paid until the expiration of one year in the new class, nor until such increase shall have been specially recommended by Inspector.
5. Teachers who, after having obtained Good Service Salaries, shall relax in their efforts or fail in those qualities that first obtained them this distinction, or at whose schools the average attendance shall fall below thirty-five, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.
6. The number of teachers for the present admissible to benefit of Supplemental Salaries to be limited to 500—*i.e.*, 330 males and 170 females.

County	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Antrim	2572	Cullybackey, m.	–	–	William Craig.	–	–	–
Ditto	6953	Mount Cottage,	–	–	William Foster.	–	–	–
Ditto	78	Ballycarrickmady,	–	–	Thomas Begley.	–	–	–
Ditto	27	Whitehouse, m.	–	–	Hugh F. Percy.	–	–	–
Ditto	8725	York-street, m. 2.	–	–	Daniel M'Kee.	–	–	–
Ditto	8253	Linenhall-street,	–	–	Hugh Kelly.	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Antrim	9403	Ashmore-street,	–	H. P. Ward.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3592	Guy's Free,	–	John Alexander.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7630	Fisherwick-place,	–	Torrens Elliott.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3091	Victoria-place,	–	–	John Boal.	–	–	–
Ditto	3817	Knockahollet,	–	–	James M'Williams.	–	–	–
Ditto	47	Dunmurry, m.	–	–	Joseph Conkey.	–	–	–
Ditto	53	Ballyclare, No. 2,	–	–	David J. M'Cune.	–	–	–
Ditto	54	Taylorstown, South,	–	–	Charles O'Hara.	–	–	–
Ditto	6581	Earl-street, m.	–	–	Edward Rodgers.	–	–	–
Ditto	7423	Eglinton-street,	–	–	George Quinn.	–	–	–
Ditto	2672	Townsend-street,	–	William Erskine.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	24	Cairncastle,	–	–	John Robinson.	–	–	–
Ditto	1992	Ballyeaston, m.	–	–	John Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	2575	Broughshane, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Buick.
Ditto	5060	Guy's, i.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Buchanan.	–
Ditto	6898	Cullybackey, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Craig.
Ditto	32	Carrickfergus,	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Ferran.	–
Ditto	8388	Earl-street, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Rodgers.	–
Ditto	2592	Fountain-street, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Prudence Hayes.
Ditto	8582	Ballyboley, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Logan.
Ditto	1476	Frederick-street, i.	–	–	–	–	–	Isabella Ferguson.
Ditto	2454	Larne, m.	–	William Hay.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2224	Ballyrickardmore,	–	–	Jas. Snoddy.	–	–	–
Ditto	83	Tureagh,	–	Saml. M'Williams.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5503	Connor, f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Dowell.	–
Armagh	9737	Drumherney,	–	–	Eugene Lennon.	–	–	–
Ditto	121	Ballinahinch, m.	–	–	John Moore.	–	–	–
Ditto	115	Lislea, m.	–	Michael M'Parland.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	105	Blundelsgrange, m.	–	–	Thomas Graham.	–	–	–
Ditto	4380	Newtownhamilton,	–	Thomas Mackin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2868	Keady, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Potts.
Ditto	4961	Poyntzpass, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine Watson.
Ditto	1478	Markethill, m.	–	Jos. Makeague.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6439	Ballear,	Jos. Lilley.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7554	Crossmore Keady, f.	–	–	–	Ellen Quinn.	–	–
Ditto	8424	Portadown, No. 2, f.	–	–	–	Martha Dowling.	–	–
Ditto	9272	Tartaraghan,	–	–	Alexr. Cooney.	–	–	–

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Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Down	2898	Grange,	–	–	Henry Dymond.	–	–	–
Ditto	3033	Ballydrain,	–	–	James Harper.	–	–	–
Ditto	200	Dromore,	–	–	Robert Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	5876	Rathfriland,	–	–	Michael Grant.	–	–	–
Ditto	1534	Downpatrick,	–	–	John Bell.	–	–	–
Ditto	2546	Castlewellan,	–	–	Peter Gillmore.	–	–	–
Ditto	8885	Holywood, m.	Adam Speers.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6477	Newry-street, m.	–	George Wensley.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	253	Kircubbin,	–	John M'Caw.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4811	Gilford Mill, m.	–	–	Hn. Martin.	–	–	–
Ditto	5900	Ballyknockan,	–	Wm. Maxwell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3225	Gilford, No. 1,	–	James Parkes.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3078	Donaghcloney,	–	Henry Oswald.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7384	Leitrim,	–	James M'Gaw.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3805	Banbridge, m.	Daniel M'Conville.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7096	Ballyphilip, m.	–	Patrick Doyle.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6642	Windsor Hill, m.	–	William Nesbitt.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5953	Ballysallagh,	–	Wm. Waterworth.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2548	Mt. Pottinger, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Martha Hood.
Ditto	6327	Largymore,	–	–	Robert Henry.	–	–	–
Ditto	5012	Bangor, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Gillevray.
Ditto	4343	Ballyphilip, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Boyle.
Ditto	5011	Bangor, m.	–	John Neill.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4914	Donaghadee, f.	–	–	–	–	Jane Young.	–
Ditto	3067	Castlewellan, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Cath. A. Gilmore.
Ditto	9866	Kilclief, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine Starkey.
Fermanagh	9720	Skea,	–	–	James O'Flanagan.	–	–	–
Ditto	283	Derrylin,	–	–	Francis Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	4423	Carrowkeel,	–	–	Francis Petty.	–	–	–
Ditto	2943	Nedsherry,	–	–	Owen Gallagher.	–	–	–
Ditto	4717	Lisnaskea,	–	–	Giles M'Mahon.	–	–	–
Ditto	3267	Grove,	–	–	William Brown.	–	–	–
Ditto	2034	Enniskillen, m.	Henry M. Cassidy.	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry	7633	Isle of Man-street, m.	–	James Mullen.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2950	Market-street,	–	–	James Wilson.	–	–	–
Ditto	8525	Killeague,	–	–	Kennedy Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	303	Lower Cumber,	–	–	Hugh Meharg.	–	–	–

Ditto	311	Craigh Hill,					Samuel M'Intyre.						
Ditto	6461	Waterside, No. 2,					Wm. M'Cullagh.						
Ditto	7418	Miltown,					Thos. Boyd.						
Ditto	1371	Maghera,					John M'Closkey.						
Ditto	294	Straw,			Neil Blair.		Thomas M'Gowan.						
Ditto	8494	Miltown,			John Boyd.		—						
Ditto	8526	Droghead,			Robert M'Alister.		—						
Ditto	8527	Mullinahinch,					Henry Cassidy.						
Ditto	2668	Damhead,			—		—						
Ditto	4674	Glenullin,			Philip Kerlin.		—						
Ditto	4269	Coleraine,	m.		Edward Quinn.		John Devine.						
Ditto	1810	Moneyhaughan,	m.		—		Wm. Doherty.						
Ditto	327	Ballymaclary,			—		Michael M'Mahon.						
Monaghan	8496	Oram,			—		Francis M'Kenna.						
Ditto	4243	Castleblayney,	m.		Pat. Keenan.		—						
Ditto	2242	Corracrin,			John Keelan.		—						
Ditto	8911	Derrygooney,			—		Daniel Clarkin.						
Ditto	4697	Edenmore,			—		Francis Byrne.						
Ditto	5501	Ballynackney,			—		—						
Ditto	4244	Castleblayney,	f.		—		—						
Ditto	370	Cornagilta,			—		Charles Mathews.						
Ditto	367	Carrickmacross,	f.		—		Pat. M'Gowan.						
Tyrone	8543	Strabane, Parochial,	m.		—		—						
Ditto	6807	Bridge End,			Pat. Kerans.		—						
Ditto	9681	Loy,	m.		John Boyd.		—						
Ditto	8762	Anne-street,			—		James Harvey.						
Ditto	2954	Ballygawley,			—		Charles Teague.						
Ditto	389	Tattuhannaght,			—		Joseph Robinson.						
Ditto	2781	Magheranageeragh,			—		—						
Ditto	7965	Dermbard,			Joseph Boyd.		—						
Ditto	7649	Letteree,			Thomas Curran.		Charles Maguire.						
Ditto	1257	Newtownstewart,			—		—						
Ditto	1939	Fintona,	m.		John Logue.		Hugh Kelly.						
Ditto	3511	Aughnamoe,			—		—						
Ditto	7150	Stewartstown, No. 2,		William Campbell.			—						
Ditto	8016	Lower Langfield,		Adam Touchburne.			—						
Clare	3323	Killaloe,	f.	—			—						
Ditto	2382	Kilkee,	f.	—			—						
Ditto	3320	Killaloe,		Michl. Moloney.		Thos. O'Gorman.	—	Mary Riordan.					
Ditto	4874	Scariff,	m.	—		—	—						
Ditto	6627	Ballyvaughan,		—		—	Thos. Finucane.						
Ditto	4296	Knockerra,		—		—	Jeremiah Mahoney.						
Ditto	2460	Newmarket-on-Fergus,		—		John Trousdell.	—						
Ditto	3321	Kilrush, No. 1,	m.	—		—	John Sullivan.						
Ditto	3850	Miltownmalbay,	m.	—		—	Corns. M'Dermott.						
Ditto	3991	Cooraclare,		—		—							

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Clare	6435	Ballyvaughan, m.	–	Pat. Riordan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1842	Tulla,	–	John O'Brien.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2440	Feakle, f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2156	Kilfenora, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Morrissy.
Ditto	2383	Ballanruan,	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget M'Namara.
Ditto	3928	Mallagh,	–	J. M'Keogh.	Michael Hogan.	–	–	–
Ditto	4682	Moyrhee, f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4876	Cahermurphy,	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Flanagan.
Ditto	6172	Carrigaholt, m.	–	Martin Maher.	Patrick Costelloe.	–	–	–
Ditto	6333	Bodyke, f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6575	Carrahan,	–	John Garvey.	–	Bridget Doherty.	–	–
Ditto	7708	Tullycrine, m.	–	–	Thomas Flood.	–	–	–
Ditto	7995	Kilmayley,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork	506	Macroom,	–	–	Michael Wall.	–	Mary M'Namara.	–
Ditto	3670	Clontead, f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3868	Castleview,	–	Peter D. Good.	–	–	–	Ellen Tuomy.
Ditto	2452	Cloyne,	–	–	Michael Collins.	–	–	–
Ditto	1387	Cove, No. 1,	–	–	John Keating.	–	–	–
Ditto	3722	Ballinora,	–	–	Jeremiah Mullane.	–	–	–
Ditto	5854	Kilbrittain,	–	–	Daniel Coghlan.	–	–	–
Ditto	456	Bantry, m.	–	–	Pat. M'Swiney.	–	–	–
Ditto	454	Ovens,	–	–	Patrick Callaghan.	–	–	–
Ditto	6307	Curroglass,	–	–	–	–	Mary Gorman.	–
Ditto	8098	Castlemartyr,	–	Pat. Scannell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4701	Spike Island,	–	–	Patrick Desmond.	–	–	–
Ditto	490	Clonakilty, m.	–	–	Timothy Hurley,	–	–	–
Ditto	2329	Killavillen,	–	–	Thos. M'Carthy.	–	–	–
Ditto	2803	Banteer,	–	–	Denis Scully.	–	–	–
Ditto	1690	Mill-street,	–	–	John M'Carthy.	–	–	–
Ditto	5055	Enniskeane, f.	–	–	–	Kate O'Keeffe.	–	–
Ditto	5093	Newtown, m.	–	–	Cors. Cronin.	–	–	–
Ditto	6611	Lisavaird, f.	–	–	–	–	Ellen Collins.	–
Ditto	2534	Timoleague,	–	Felix M'Swiney.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2373	Dunbeacon,	–	–	Daniel Driscoll.	–	–	–
Ditto	1953	Kanturk, f.	–	–	–	–	Bridget Kennedy.	–
Ditto	1792	Inchaguela,	–	–	Pat Lehane.	–	–	–
Ditto	476	Dunmanway,	–	–	–	–	–	Julia Donovan.

Ditto	3997	Ballyhooley,					James Tuohill.					
Ditto	4455	Newmarket,					Kerry Horan.					
Ditto	1273	Charleville,					William Croke.					
Ditto	7606	Walterstown,					Denis Mahony.					
Ditto	4755	Glauntane,				Denis Downing.						
Ditto	453	Ahadda,				Peter M'Evoy.						
Ditto	5590	Shannon-street,					John Collins.					Jane White.
Ditto	491	Clonakilty,	f.									Julia O'Shea.
Ditto	1543	SS. Peter and Paul's,	f.									Ellen Morton.
Ditto	7453	Laurence Cove,										Anne Cotter.
Ditto	1878	Rathcormac,										Cath. O'Donoghue.
Ditto	2982	Lislevane,										Johanna Ryan.
Ditto	2158	Dromagh,	f.									Margaret Dwyer.
Ditto	2707	Sundayswell,										Mary Downing.
Ditto	4756	Glauntane,	f.									Mary Ahearne.
Ditto	2221	Glandore,	f.									
Ditto	5700	Clonkeen,					Daniel Callaghan.					
Ditto	4843	Castletown,					William Dwyer.					
Ditto	5477	Laragh,	f.									Eliza Ryan.
Ditto	4239	Buttevant,				Thomas Joyce.						
Ditto	2161	Grange,					Pat. Sheedy.					
Ditto	1817	Buttevant,				Thomas Ryan.						
Ditto	1271	Kilbolane,					Mat. Fitzpatrick.					
Ditto	6718	Colethurst,										
Ditto	6692	Timoleague,	f.			John B. Crawford.						
Ditto	8230	St. Nicholas,	m.			John O'Callaghan.						
Ditto	1768	Kanturk,	m.				Edward Reynolds.					
Ditto	3823	Ballincollig,	m.									
Ditto	3872	Ballincollig,	f.									
Ditto	7450	Derrinagree,	m.	John Cashell.								
Ditto	7451	Derrinagree,	f.						Ellen Scannell.			
Ditto	7871	Castlemartyr,	f.									
Kerry	8791	Lisvigeen,					Peter Fleming.					
Ditto	2849	Kenmare,					Maurice Murphy.					
Ditto	5119	Cahir,				Daniel Scannell.						
Ditto	1797	Listowel,	m.				Cal. O'Callaghan.					
Ditto	2349	Duagh,	m.			James Dower.						
Ditto	7536	Kilgarvan,	m.				Felix Cronin.					
Ditto	4251	Coolard,					John Neligan.					
Ditto	1139	Blennerville,					Denis Reidy.					
Ditto	5481	Kilbonane,					John Mahoney.					
Ditto	1277	Boulenshere,					Thomas Stritch.					
Ditto	4459	Currens,	m.			Martin Daly.						
Ditto	4064	Ballyconry,					John Sheehy.					Jane Hassett.
Ditto	6535	Asdee,					Jeremiah O'Connor.					
Ditto	2995	Rathmore,										

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Terms of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Kerry	1276	Ballylongford,	–	–	John Enright.	–	–	–
Ditto	8251	Sneem, m.	–	–	Michael Golden.	–	–	–
Ditto	1280	Tarbert, m.	–	–	Tim. J. Sheahan.	–	–	–
Ditto	1399	Daurus, m.	Michael Hubbort.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3590	Trumaragh,	Thomas Molyneux.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5517	Meharrus,	–	Thady Flaherty.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7814	Dirreendarragh, f.	–	–	–	Ellen Lavery.	–	–
Ditto	7537	Kilgarvan, f.	–	–	–	Anne Curran.	–	–
Ditto	536	Cahirciveen, m.	–	Charles Brennan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1699	Ballyduff, m.	–	Patrick O'Brien.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2002	Killorglin, f.	–	–	–	M. A. Dowd.	–	–
Ditto	6335	Knockenure,	Daniel Keane.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6420	Finuge,	Michael Cussen.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7813	Dirrendarragh, m.	–	John Lavery.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8252	Sneem, f.	–	–	–	–	Anne Bennett.	–
Limerick	1935	SS. Peter and Paul's, m.	–	–	Richard Hogan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3699	Pallaskenry, m.	–	William Moore.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3786	Shanagolden, m.	–	–	Thomas O'Reilly.	–	–	–
Ditto	566	Glenmore,	–	–	Peter M'Allister.	–	–	–
Ditto	2540	Mt. Trenchard, m.	–	–	James Hanrahan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3131	Do., f.	–	–	–	–	–	Maria Hanrahan.
Ditto	552	Kishikirk, m.	–	–	Patrick Fitzpatrick.	–	–	–
Ditto	3934	Kilcolman,	–	–	George M'Namara.	–	–	–
Ditto	6517	Kildimo, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Persse.
Ditto	2909	Ballingarry, m.	–	Timothy O'Regan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7699	Knocklong, m.	–	James Fitzsimon.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2539	Abbeyfeale, m.	Roger Finnerty.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6544	Hospital, f.	–	–	–	–	Kate Fitzsimon.	–
Ditto	8157	SS. Peter and Paul's, f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza O'Leary.	–
Ditto	6915	Donoghmore,	–	John O'Brien.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4467	Killacolla, m.	–	John Kelly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1144	Lowtown, f.	–	–	–	M. A. Clancy.	–	–
Ditto	6540	Drumcollagher, f.	–	–	–	–	Julia Hunt.	–
Ditto	8420	Ardpatrick, f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza Brazil.	–
Tipperary	602	Moyne,	–	–	John Banon.	–	–	–
Ditto	3325	Killenaule,	–	–	Wm. Fitzgerald.	–	–	–
Ditto	3694	Kyle Park,	–	–	John D. Gallagher.	–	–	–

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Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Dublin	754	St. Peter's, f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza Taylor.	–
Ditto	3062	Do. (Phibsboro'), f.	–	–	–	–	Maria Short.	–
Ditto	6234	Blanchardstown, infant.	–	–	–	–	Mary Byrne.	–
Ditto	1783	St. Paul's, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Morris.	–
Ditto	7339	Swords, f.	–	–	–	Rose Muldoon.	–	–
Ditto	730	Saggard, m.	Edwin Crichton.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	744	SS. Michael and John's,	–	Daniel Murphy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	745	Do., f	–	–	–	–	Mary A. M'Keown.	–
Ditto	8293	Ballycorus, m.	Joseph M'Carroll.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8294	Do., f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret M'Carroll.	–
Ditto	6200	Booterstown, m.	Patrick Shannon.	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare	1713	Clane, m.	–	Peter Farrelly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4174	Naas, m.	–	–	Daniel M'Donagh.	–	–	–
Ditto	4182	Maynooth, m.	–	–	Matthew Geraghty.	–	–	–
Ditto	5350	Abbey, m.	–	Martin Barrett.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6313	Timahoe,	–	–	Patrick Cassidy.	–	–	–
Ditto	3213	Ballyna,	–	–	John Traynor.	–	–	–
Ditto	768	Suncroft,	–	–	John Barron.	–	–	–
Ditto	787	Staplestown, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Cannon.
Ditto	5351	Abbey, f.	–	–	–	–	Julia Barrett.	–
Ditto	7303	Ballymount,	–	Pat. Dunne.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2292	Kildangan, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Gibney.
Ditto	2105	Newbridge, m.	–	–	Michael Moore.	–	–	–
Ditto	7300	Crookstown, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Brennan.
Ditto	7824	Straffan, f.	–	–	–	Ellen O'Farrell.	–	–
Kilkenny	799	Graig, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Myron.
Ditto	1605	Callan, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Phelan.
Ditto	1781	Gowran, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Hogan.
Ditto	2919	Johnstown, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Cahill.
Ditto	6950	Rower, f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Furlong.	–
Ditto	6290	Templeorum, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Reid.	
Ditto	5698	Windgap, f.	–	–	–	–	Catherine Dooley.	–
Ditto	1915	Paulstown, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine O'Neill.
Ditto	3808	Thomastown, m.	Martin Griffith.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5520	Conaghy, m.	–	Daniel Brennan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6189	Piltown Model Agl.	–	–	R. Cunningham.	–	–	–
King's	827	Congort Park,	–	–	Patrick Glissan.	–	–	–

Ditto	1966	Parsonstown,	m.	–	–	Michael Mitchell.	–	–	–
Ditto	9191	Geashill,	m.	–	–	James Fitzgerald.	–	–	–
Ditto	5913	Frankford,	f.	–	–	–	–	Jane Carolan.	–
Ditto	819	Kilclonfert,	.	William Cronly.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1562	Edenderry,	f.	–	–	–	–	Rose M'Kee.	–
Ditto	1719	Clonagown,	.	Laurence Dalton.	–	–	–	–	–
Longford	856	Longford,	m.	–	–	Thomas M'Goey.	–	–	–
Ditto	6829	Gurteen,	.	–	–	Luke Casey.	–	–	–
Ditto	1517	Granard,	.	–	–	Michael Leonard.	–	–	–
Ditto	5115	Lenamore,	.	–	Thomas Furey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5915	Collumbkill,	.	–	–	Patrick Collumb.	–	–	–
Ditto	3865	Ballymahon,	.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Morris.	–
Louth	837	Dromiskin,	.	–	–	Patrick Quinn.	–	–	–
Ditto	854	Tullyallen,	.	–	–	Thomas Carron.	–	–	–
Ditto	5494	Ravensdale,	.	–	William Locke.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1553	Louth,	m.	–	Owen Callan.	–	–	–	Mary M'Cabe.
Ditto	3252	Do.,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5558	Dowdstown,	.	–	Josh. Farrell.	–	–	–	–
Meath	884	Carlanstown,	m.	–	–	Bernard Carolan.	–	–	–
Ditto	895	Ratoath,	m.	–	–	Thomas Gillick.	–	–	–
Ditto	3181	Stamullen,	m.	–	–	Patrick M'Namee.	–	–	–
Ditto	6592	Woodpole,	m.	–	–	Thomas Madden.	–	–	–
Ditto	2088	Cormeen,	m.	–	–	Patrick Rogers.	–	–	–
Ditto	1917	Wilkinstown,	m.	–	–	Michael Mulligan.	–	–	–
Ditto	4210	Kilmessan,	m.	–	Mathew Englisby.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3110	Dunshaughlin,	m.	–	–	John Hanway.	–	–	Ellen M'Donald.
Ditto	5807	Nobber,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary M'Namee.
Ditto	3426	Stamullen,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's	895	Ballinakill,	.	–	–	John Feeney.	–	–	–
Ditto	1635	Leggacurren,	.	–	–	David Collins.	–	–	–
Ditto	924	Reary,	.	–	–	Denis Connors.	–	–	Eliza Dunne.
Ditto	908	Clonaslee,	f.	–	John O'Reilly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3361	Abbeyleix,	m.	–	–	Eugene Hynes.	–	–	–
Ditto	3517	Durrow,	.	–	–	–	Ellen Cullen.	–	–
Ditto	2731	Castletown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4989	Cullinagh,	.	–	Jacob Dunne.	–	Catherine Geoghegan	–	Bridget Pillian.
Ditto	7512	Knock,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Connors.
Ditto	5208	Briscoli,	.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5442	Rosenallis,	.	–	–	–	Catherine Dalton.	–	–
Ditto	8095	Killanure,	.	–	–	–	–	Honor Walsh.	–
Ditto	5368	Cullohill,	.	–	–	James Flanagan.	–	–	–
Ditto	2324	Knock,	m.	–	–	–	–	Ellen Cullen.	–
Ditto	2731	Castletown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	925	Raheen,	.	William Lalor.	–	–	Catherine Mooney.	–	–
Ditto	906	Trummera,	.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	899	Morette,	.	John Kavanagh.	–	–	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Westmeath	3555	Kinnegad,	–	–	Edward Kehoe.	–	–	–
Ditto	5513	Castlepollard, m.	Geo. Blake.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8037	Tang, m.	John Conlon.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5514	Castlepollard, f.	–	–	–	Anne Lee.	–	–
Wexford	9184	Shielbaggan, m.	–	–	Laurence Mullins.	–	–	–
Ditto	7304	Templeludigan,	–	Thomas Finnegan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7370	Danescastle,	–	William Murphy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3602	Ballygarrett, f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wicklow	3210	Coolroe,	–	–	Absolom Hewitt.	–	Margaret Magrath.	–
Ditto	5949	Rathdrum,	–	–	James O'Neill.	–	–	–
Ditto	979	Newbridge,	–	–	Myles Byrne.	–	–	–
Ditto	972	Baltinglass,	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Tyrrell.
Ditto	2277	Arklow,	–	–	–	–	Mary Hargadan.	–
Ditto	976	Bray, f.	–	–	–	–	Rosanna M'Donald.	–
Ditto	983	St. Kevin's,	–	Christr. O'Rourke.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2276	Arklow, m.	–	Thomas Murphy.	–	–	–	–
Galway	2174	Portumna,	–	–	Thomas Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	1005	Woodlawn,	–	–	Robt. L. Foreman.	–	–	–
Ditto	4789	Peterswell,	–	James Leonard.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6489	Sylane,	–	–	J. Kilgarriff.	–	–	–
Ditto	6813	Kilronayne,	–	John O'Connor.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2104	Kinclare, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Canavan.
Ditto	3848	Attymon,	–	John Barnes.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1645	Kinvara, m.	–	Michl. D. Brennan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7194	Deroober,	–	Wm. Pyne.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8429	Mahanagh,	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Fogarty.
Ditto	4094	Ahascragh,	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Bennett.	–
Dtito	8513	Killimore,	–	–	–	–	Kate Robinson.	–
Ditto	2399	Lakyle,	–	–	John Quirk.	–	–	–
Ditto	6260	Ardrahan,	Joseph Molony.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3237	Spiddal,	–	ColemanM'Donogh.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7342	Dunmore, m.	Patrick Murray.	–	–	–	–	–
Leitrim	1409	Derinkeeher,	–	–	Ross Mahon.	–	–	–
Ditto	1024	Jamestown,	–	–	Francis Naughton.	–	–	–
Ditto	1209	Beaghmore,	–	–	John Rorke.	–	–	–
Ditto	3736	Buckode,	–	–	D. Connolly.	–	–	–
Ditto	5161	Drumkeeran,	–	–	Patrick Gallagher.	–	–	–

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Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

APPENDIX N.

QUESTIONS (for answer in writing) proposed at District Examination for the year 1867.

No 1.—MALE TEACHERS.

A.

Grammar.—1. "All pay *themselves* the *compliment to think*
They *one day* shall not drivel and their pride
On this reversion takes up ready praise
At least their own their *future selves applaud*
How excellent that *life* they ne'er will lead."

(*a.*) Punctuate this passage. (*b.*) Write out such a prose version or paraphrase of it as would enable a fourth or fifth class to understand the entire passage. (*c.*) Parse fully the words in *italics*.

2. (*a.*) Exemplify the use of the present tense to denote (1) a past occurrence; (2) a future occurrence; (3) an habitual occurrence; and (*b.*) explain as you would to a class (with examples), why expressions in the present tense are more vivid than in the past.

3. Explain, with reference to examples, when the logical and grammatical subjects and predicates of a proposition are the same, and when they are different.

4. Parse the verb in each of the following sentences, and state the general rule as regards the number and person of the verb in such constructions:—

(*a.*) Either you or I wrote the letter.
(*b*) Neither I nor he wrote the letter.
(*c.*) Either he or you wrote the letter.
(*d.*) Neither they nor I wrote the letter.

5. Write a short essay on "synonyms." Specify the words synonymous with the following, giving the exact import of each:—Tranquility, accomplice, cabal, assail, notorious, querulous.

Geography.—1. On the accompanying map insert the names of the chief islands, bays, &c.; mark the course of six rivers, and the position of twelve principal towns or cities, with their names.

2. Specify the several great nations that speak (*a*) the *Latin and Greek* languages, (*b*) the *Teutonic*, (*c*) the *Sanscrit*, (*d*) the *Monosyllabic*, (*e*) the *Sclave*, or the languages immediately derived from them; and describe succinctly, but as clearly as you can, the characteristic genius and habits of those nations, their geographical position, and their political circumstances.

3. Name, in the order of their importance, the four rivers in England, the three in Scotland, and the two in Ireland, that contribute most to the actual wealth of those countries, and explain how they do so. Say what are the chief towns on each, and their population.

4. Name four cities in Palestine built or revived by the Herods, and describe the position of each. Describe the positions also of Mounts Nebo, Carmel, Gilboa, Moriah, and Olivet.

5. What is said to be the greatest depth of the ocean? On what phenomenon is the calculation based?

Money Matters.—1. State the reasons given in the preface to the Lessons on Money Matters, why the elementary principles taught in them should be communicated to pupils at an early age.

2. Why is it that though labour is not the cause of value, yet the more

labour required for the production of any article the more valuable it generally is?

3. State the four laws that belong to all combinations of workmen; and show that a successful strike may be more mischievous in its consequences than an unsuccessful one.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of the Israelites, from the establishment of the monarchy till the beginning of the reign of Solomon.

2. Enumerate the chief secretions of plants, and state, with examples, from what part of the plant and in what way these may be obtained.

3. Write out a description of India under the following heads:—(*a.*) physical aspect; (*b.*) government; (*c.*) inhabitants; (*d.*) productions.

4. Specify the three principal means by which the due proportion of oxygen is preserved in the atmosphere, notwithstanding the immense consumption of oxygen by men and animals during the process of respiration.

5. Specify the different families of the raptores, as given in Patterson's Zoology, with the characteristics of each; and describe that species of vulture which appears to be the connecting link between the vultures and the eagles.

Arithmetic.—1. (*a.*) Show by an example that the reciprocals of any three equidifferent numbers are in harmonical proportion.

(*b.*) Show how the reciprocals of three continual proportionals are related.

2. (*a.*) Define the term "base," when used with reference to any numerical system of notation; and state what determines the number of distinct characters required in each system.

(*b.*) Reduce 13579 in the duodecimal scale to the undecimal scale.

3. Find the equated time of payment of £200, due fourteen months hence, and of £300, due nineteen months hence; and determine the present value of the whole sum (supposed to be due at the equated time) allowing $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., simple interest.

4. If the sixpenny loaf weigh 4·35 lbs., when wheat is at 5·75*s.* per bushel, what weight of bread, when wheat is at 18·4*s.* per bushel, ought to be purchased for 18·13*s.*?

5. What principal, lent on the 1st of January, 1860, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, would amount to £500 on the 10th of November in the same year?

Geometry, &c.—1. Enunciate and prove—

(*a.*) The 33rd proposition of the third book of Euclid's elements.

(*b.*) The 15th proposition of the sixth book.

2. The rectangle under the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

3. The perpendicular drawn from the three angles of any triangle to the opposite sides intersect in the same point.

4. (*a.*) Given the natural secant of an angle 1·4142136, required the sine and tangent.

(*b.*) Why in computation are the logarithmic sines, &c., generally used, and not the natural?

5. Given the radius of a circle, and the cosine of an arc less than a quadrant, to compute the cosine of half the arc.

Book-keeping.—1. Give a brief sketch of the mode of keeping farming accounts, specifying the books necessary, and their uses.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

2. What deductions must a merchant make when balancing his books, and how are they to be entered?

3. Describe the method of closing the different kinds of accounts.

4. How are the following transactions to be entered:—

(*a.*) When I require an abatement on goods bought on credit, after they are booked, on account of defect.

(*b.*) When I make an abatement on goods sold on credit under similar circumstances.

Reasoning.—1. Explain fully the two kinds of error which lead to confusion of thought in our use of analogical words.

2. Explain the ambiguity which attaches to the word "all," and show that if this ambiguity be overlooked, two propositions, both true, may appear to be contradictories.

3. Show that in a sorites (*a.*) all the premises but the first must be universal; (*b.*) all but the last must be affirmative; and (*c.*) all but the first must be major.

4. Some persons have regarded it as disparaging to a syllogism that we obtain no new truth from it:—

(*a.*) Explain this objection fully, and show how it may be answered, and—

(*b.*) Describe the two distinct modes by which we may arrive at any truth.

History.—1. State the circumstances that led the Romans to interfere in the affairs of Greece, and give a short account of the wars between the countries, until Greece was reduced to the rank of a Roman province.

2. Trace the origin of the Crusades, and show that though they proved abortive in regard to their immediate object, yet they produced a beneficial result on the state of Europe.

2. Give an outline of the history of Belgium from the time of the Romans to the present day.

4. Enumerate the principal events of the Seventeenth century; (*a*) in England, (*b*) on the Continent of Europe, and (*c*) in Asia.

Natural Philosophy.—1. Describe three of the compounds formed by chlorine and oxygen, giving the symbol and equivalent of each, and state how the goodness of a bleaching salt may be ascertained.

2. A mill-race, whose transverse section is three feet square, having a velocity of 10 feet per second, moves an overshot wheel at the rate of 5 feet per second, what is the horse power?

3. Describe the construction, position, and action of the screw propeller in a steamship, and specify its advantages and disadvantages.

4. Describe by means of diagrams, such as you might place on a blackboard, (*a*) the eccentric pump, (*b*) the centrifugal pump.

5. In what condition is arsenic found in nature? To what uses is it applied in the arts? Name an antidote for it, and explain the effect of the antidote.

Algebra.—1. Write down in full the easiest rule for resolving an equation of the second degree, when the co-efficient of the second term is an even number, and show how this rule is deduced.

2. Find the square root of the following quantity, and analyze the rule by which you proceed:—

$$6+-2\sqrt{5}.$$

3. Determine the value of x in the following equations :—

$$\sqrt{x+a}+b=c$$

$$\sqrt{x}-\frac{7}{\sqrt{x-2}}=\frac{8}{x}$$

Male Teachers.

4. What are those two numbers whose difference is 2, and whose product multiplied by their sum is 12 ? Show that the cubic equation which this problem involves admits of a ready and very simple solution.

5. The sum of three numbers in *geometrical progression* is 7, and the sum of their reciprocals is $\frac{7}{4}$; find them.

(B.)

Grammar.—1. " *You have done that you should be sorry for*
There is no terror *Cassius* in your threats
For I am armed *so strong* in honesty
That they pass by me *as* the idle *wind*
Which I respect not."

Punctuate the above passage, and parse the words in *italics.*

2. Write out the note on the 15th rule of Syntax, commencing with the words :—" Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood," and give examples of each construction.

3. What is meant by the accidents of a word ? Account for the use of this term, and show that its application in this sense is a proper one.

4. Explain how the words in *italics* in such expressions as the following should be parsed :—

(*a*). " *What* with the incessant rain, and *what* with the piercing cold, I had nearly lost my life."

(*b*). " *What* a useful thing is money."

(*c*). " Pray to the gods to intermit the plague,
That *needs* must light on this ingratitude."

5. Explain clearly the three distinct advantages which are derivable from an acquaintance with the roots, prefixes, and affixes, from which the derivative words of our language have been formed.

Geography.—1. Draw a map of the coast-line of Europe, from the north of Lapland to the Straits of Gibraltar, marking thereon the parallels and the meridians.

2. Name in direct order the several assize towns and parliamentary boroughs you would pass in travelling by railway from Coleraine to Youghal ; name also the rivers on which they are situate ; and state the population of each of the boroughs.

3. Give an account of the provinces of the British Empire in the five great divisions of the globe, in regard to position, population, productions, and government.

4. What remarkable difference of level is there between the Caspian Sea, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean ?

5. Whether is there more dew on a cloudy or on a clear night ; explain the reason for the difference.

Money Matters.—1. How can it be shown that anarchy is more prejudicial to a country than tyranny ?

2. State the circumstances under which a man may justly complain for not having received for his labour as much as another who worked no harder than himself.

3. Write out an abstract of the lesson on " Capital."

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

Lesson Books.—1. Write down the three concluding lines of the song of Deborah, and relate the principal events in her life.

2. Give a brief but regular view of the classification of the whole animal kingdom, and name the orders to which the following animals respectively belong:—"The horse," "the turtle," "the curlew," "the boa," "the whale."

3. Mention the points in which plants and animals agree, and those in which they differ in their vital functions.

4. Give a correct account of Hippisley's passage up the Oronoco, as quoted in the Fourth Book of Lessons.

5. What facts warrant the belief that the summits of the Alps and Pyrenees at one time occupied the bottom of a sea peopled by numerous species of animals, of which there does not now exist one single descendant.

History.—1. Name the periods of 1,000 years between the creation and the birth of Christ, and mention the most remarkable events in each.

2. Give a short account of the Peloponnesian war, touching (*a*) on the circumstances that led to it, (*b*) the parties engaged in it, and (*c*) the results that followed from it.

3. Mention the leading events of Roman History from the death of Cæsar to the beginning of the Christian era.

4. Name the most remarkable events of the eleventh century.

Book-keeping.—1. If a cash-book is balanced every month, and the balance on hands carried forward, how must these balances be dealt with when posting the accounts into the ledger.

2. All charges, such as rent, wages, &c., may be dealt with in two ways. Explain both.

3. The stock account of a company does not show, as in ordinary cases, the net profit made or the loss incurred. Why is this?

4. What are the entries to be made:—

(*a.*) When I sell goods for part ready money, and part on credit.

(*b.*) When my factor buys goods for my account, or I send goods to him to be disposed of for me.

Reasoning.—1. Name and explain the several mental operations which form the subject matter of logic, and explain also the defect to which each is liable.

2. Explain how common terms are obtained, and when they are said to be employed "univocally," and when "equivocally."

3. Show by examples that although the major premise is properly and usually placed first, this order is not essential.

4. (*a.*) Explain the fallacy in the following syllogism:—

Every X is Y,
Z is not X,
Z is not Y;

and state what conclusion may be legitimately drawn from the premises.

(*b.*) State the mode and figure of the above syllogism when reduced to a valid form.

Algebra.—1. Explain fully the meaning of the expression $\frac{8}{0}$ which sometimes occurs in algebraic questions. Show that it does not convey any sign of absurdity or impossibility in the equation.

2. A dealer bought a certain number of sheep for £94; having lost

seven of them, he sold one-fourth of the remainder at prime cost for £20, how many had he at first?

3. Show that the following equations afford an example of insufficient conditions:—

$$\begin{aligned} 3x-2y+5z&=14\\ 2x+y\ -8z&=10\\ 6x-4y+10z&=28. \end{aligned}$$

4. Determine the value of x in the equation $\sqrt{a^2+ax}=a-\sqrt{a^2-ax}$.

5. A sum of money amounting to £132 is to be divided among A, B, and C, so that B will receive four-fifths of A's share, and C will receive five-sixths of A's and B's shares taken together.

Arithmetic.—1. (*a.*) State the rule for finding the least common multiple of three or more numbers.

(*b.*) Prove that the multiple thus found must be the least common multiple.

2. (*a.*) Give the true definition of "discount."

(*b.*) Find the difference between the true and the ordinary discount on a bill of £6,274, drawn February 12, 1869, payable June 16, same year, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

3. The product of three equal numbers is 3189506048, what are they?

4. Add together 125, 321, 431, 512 in the scale whose base is 6, and prove the correctness of the result by performing the operation in the decimal scale, introducing the necessary reductions.

5. A owes B £1,000, to be paid at the end of nine months; he pays, however, £200 at the end of three months, and £300 at the end of eight months, when was the remainder due?

Geometry, &c.—1. Enunciate and prove (*a*) the 24th proposition of first book Euclid's elements—(*b*) the 6th proposition of second book Euclid's elements.

2. If the sides of a quadrilateral figure be bisected, and the points of bisection of each pair of conterminous sides joined by straight lines, those lines will form a parallelogram equal in area to half the quadrilateral.

3. Divide a given finite straight line into five equal parts.

4. Calculate the side of an equilateral triangle, equal in area to a square whose diagonal is 24 feet.

5. Given the circumference of a circle 350 feet; what is the diameter of a circle of half the area?

Natural Philosophy.—1. Describe the several ways in which water is made to act in moving wheels, and explain, by means of a diagram, the action in Borda's turbine.

2. (*a*) In what two ways may the efficiency of a screw be increased; (*b*) describe the differential screw.

3. Explain how the pendulum and the escapement of a clock act and react upon each other.

4. The flash of a gun being seen three seconds before the report is heard, on a calm day, at what distance is the spectator from the person firing the gun?

5. State the several ways in which heat is produced, and explain why blankets and fur are bad conductors of heat, and why birds in cold weather shake and ruffle up their feathers.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

C.

Grammar.—1. "His faith was strong *enough to believe that* God *could raise* Isaac from the *dead, if it were necessary to accomplish what he had promised.*" Parse the words in *italics.* (This question is compulsory).

2. (*a.*) What part of the verb is "*raise*," taken by itself in the above sentence;-also what part of the verb is "*promised*"?

(*b.*) Explain clearly what "*it*" stands for in the same sentence.

3. Write out in two parallel columns the possessive adjective pronouns, and the corresponding possessive cases of the personal pronouns, and explain what is the difference in their use.

4. Write out original sentences exemplifying the use of the combinations; "as, as;" "as, so;" "so, as;" and "so, that;" and explain how the first word in each combination should be parsed, and how the second, and why?

5. Give the Greek root, and the Latin root, which signify "a house;" also those which signify "to wish;" and those which signify "wise;" adding an English derivative from each.

Geography.—1. Draw a map showing the south coast-line of Europe, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Hellespont, and mark the position of six important towns or cities situated upon it. (This must be attempted by all).

2. Name the two counties in which each of the following towns, with its suburbs, is situated, and the dividing river in each case:—Athlone, Belfast, Ballinasloe, Carlow, Clonmel, Drogheda, Limerick, New Ross, Newry, Portarlington.

3. If the lakes of Geneva and Constance were to be drained, by what rivers should it be done? Name the cities passed by each of these rivers; name, also, their tributary rivers, and the places at their junction with the main streams.

4. New Orleans being in longitude 90° W. from Greenwich, what o'clock is it there when it is noon at Dublin?

5. How is Delhi situated; whose capital was it formerly, and in whose possession is it now?

Lesson Books.—1. Write out notes of a lesson on "The Swallow," and specify some instances in which the swallow is alluded to in Scripture.

2. Write down the substance of the lesson entitled "The Lost Camel." What moral should be drawn from it?

3. Where and in what form is platina found? Enumerate its chief properties, and explain in what respects it differs from silver.

4. Specify at least six instances in which materials of little value are turned to profitable account.

5. Describe in due order the four seasons which occur in Egypt.

Money Matters.—1. Define the terms—money, coin, exchange, capital.

2. Name the different circumstances that tend to determine the rates of wages in different employments.

3. Write an abstract of the lesson on "Commerce."

Book-keeping.—1. Explain the terms—"Bills receivable" and "Bills payable."

2. How are errors in the books to be corrected? Give an example.

3. If a partner wish his share of gain to be added to his share of profit in the company, and the company agree, what entries are to be made?

4. In keeping farming accounts, how is the value of the produce consumed by the cattle ascertained and dealt with?

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Male Teachers.

Arithmetic.—1. (*a.*) State the rule for proving simple multiplication by "casting out the nines."

(*b.*) State the principle on which this method is founded.

(*c.*) Show that it affords a probability only that the result is correct.

2. Find by two methods, in Practice, the rent of 561A. 2R. 20P., at £1 17*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and state which method is to be preferred, and why?

3. A bankrupt's debts are £7,357, and he is able to pay 12*s.* 9¾*d.* in the pound; what are his effects worth? Find the required answer by—

(*a.*) Rule of Proportion.
(*b.*) Practice.

4. Find the value (to six places of decimals) of 7·72 *minus* 6·049.

5. If the rent of a farm of 17A. 3R. 2P. be £39 4*s.* 7*d.*, what would be the rent of another farm containing 26A. 2R. 23P., if six acres of the former be worth seven acres of the latter?

Mensuration.—1. Find the area of a circle whose diameter is equal to the diagonal of a square, the side of which is 10 feet.

2. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 36 yards, required the area.

3. How often will a wheel, whose diameter is 4 feet 6 inches, revolve in a statute mile.

4. What is the area of a circular walk 5 feet broad, surrounding a grass plot 37 feet in diameter.

5. Calculate the value of 36 feet in length of a beam of timber 1 foot 9 inches square, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cubic yard.

No. 2.—Female Teachers.

Female Teachers.

A[1].

Grammar.—1. "*Who lags* for dread of daily work
And his *appointed task* would shirk
Commits a folly and a crime
A soulless *slave* a paltry *knave*
A *clog* upon the wheels of time
With work *to do* and store of health
The *man's* unworthy *to be free*
Who will not give *that* he may live
His daily *toil* for daily fee."

Punctuate the above passage, write out a version of it in plain prose, and parse fully the words in *italics*.

2. Frame a rule of syntax which will include *all* the verbs that take the same case after as before them.

3. When is a figure of speech called a trope? Name the principal tropes, and give an example of each.

4. State the two forms of transitive verbs, and explain how they differ in sense.

5. Give the derivation, and the derivative or primary meaning, of the following:—gangway, thoroughfare, overweening, trice.

Geography.—1. Where exactly are the following places situated, and what do their names signify:—*Santiago, Sarragossa, Annapolis, Coblentz, Havre?*

2. Describe exactly the course of the inland navigation between Belfast and Newry, and give the names of the towns served by it.

3. (*a.*) Name a great seaport where it is about half-past seven o'clock

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Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

A.M. when it is noon at Dublin; and (*b*.) say what is the hour at Melbourne (lat. 37¾ S., long. 145 E.) when it is midnight at Dublin.

4. Whether is the voyage usually shorter in time from Liverpool to New York, or from New York to Liverpool; and why?

5. State in detail the respects in which the situation of Palestine is peculiarly advantageous for commerce; name the principal river of the country, and say why it has been supposed to have emptied its waters formerly into the Red Sea, and what reason there is for rejecting that supposition.

Lesson Books.—1. Name that one of the aqueous meteors which never appears but as a harbinger of distress; describe its nature, its effects, and the method by which it can be artificially produced.

2. Give an account of the first record we have of the payment of rent, of the circumstances from which it originated, and of the results to which it led.

3. Explain the nature of government securities, and give two other names for that species of property.

4. Write out two stanzas from any poem by Mrs. Sigourney; explain them as you would to a fourth class, and name the lesson-book in which they are to be found.

5. Detail the duties of a housemaid.

Arithmetic.—1. Show by examples that the terms of a proportion may be made to undergo changes and modifications in the same way as the corresponding terms of the vulgar fractions.

2. If 8 women can embroider 24 yards of muslin in 6 days, how many women are required to embroider 18 yards in 3 days?

3. (*a*) Divide ·0527 by ·0041; and (*b*) multiply 270·56 by ·3702. Prove the results by vulgar fractions.

4. If by selling wine at 15*s*. per gallon I lose 6 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain 17½ per cent.?

5. Three merchants, A, B, and C, trade together. A puts in £260, B £350, and C £450; they gained £120. What is each man's share of the gain?

A².

Grammar.—1. "*Who only* asks for humblest wealth
Enough for competence and health
And *leisure* when his work is done
To read his book by chimney nook
Or *stroll* at setting of the sun
Who toils as every man *should toil*
For fair reward *erect* and *free*
These are the men the best of men
These are the men we mean to be."

Punctuate the above stanza. Write out a version of it in plain prose, and parse the words in *italics*.

2. Supply the ellipsis in the last verse of the stanza, and parse fully the omitted word.

3. Name the figures of rhetoric, and explain, with examples, how a metaphor differs from a simile.

4. Name the three forms or combinations employed in expressing future time, and explain, with examples, how each is formed.

5. Give the derivation, and the derivative or primary meaning, of each of the following:—unwittingly, snake, frisk.

Geography.—1. (*a.*) Name some capital city where it is about 2.30 P.M. when it is noon at Dublin; and (*b.*) say what is the hour at New Orleans (lat. 30 N., long. 90 W.) when it is midnight at Dublin.

2. Describe the several winds of a local and peculiar character mentioned in the "Geography Generalized."

3. Name (*a*) the most famous commercial city of Palestine and the nation to whom it belonged; (*b*) the Israelitish tribe that possessed the surrounding country; (*c*) the remarkable bay situated to the south of it; (*d*) the famous citadel on that bay; and (*e*) narrate the circumstances that have made that bay and citadel famous.

4. Where is Sierra Leone; when, by whom, and with what object was it established. What similar colony was established by the United States?

5. Where are the following places situated, and what do their names signify:—*Orleans, Hoangho, Naples, Lismore, Deptford, Halle?*

Lesson Books.—1. Explain how many of the most beautiful marbles have been formed, and what must have been the condition of the globe during the period of their formation.

2. Give a succinct account of that portion of the history of the world, subsequent to the Jewish captivity, which may be learned from one of the Hebrew prophets.

3. What would be the result (*a*) to the landlords, (*b*) to the tenants, (*c*) to the farm-labourers, and (*d*) to the public at large, if rents were compulsorily reduced all over the country?

4. Write out two stanzas of Southey's poem on the "Holly Tree," and explain the moral of the whole poem.

5. Give (*a*) the substance of the lesson in the Girls' Reading Book on "Truth and Sincerity;" and (*b*) show particularly how you ought to deal with a child whom you have reason to suspect of telling a falsehood.

Arithmetic.—1. Write down in full the rule for converting shillings, pence, and farthings, into the decimals of a pound. Give an example, and explain the reason of the process by which the required result is obtained.

2. If £600 gain £45 in 18 months, how much will £100 gain in a year?

3. Find the value of a (the third term), in the following proportion:—

$$2^1 : \frac{1{\cdot}06}{4{\cdot}55} :: a : \frac{3\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{9}}.$$

4. A merchant has teas worth 4*s.* and 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb. respectively, which he mixes in the proportion of 3lbs. of the former to 2 lbs. of the latter, and sells the mixture at 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb. What does he gain or lose per cent?

5. Find the compound interest of £1,000 for 3 years at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

A[8]

Grammar.—1. "He is the happy man *whose* life e'en now
Shows *somewhat* of that happier life *to come*
Who doomed to an obscure but tranquil state
Is pleased with it and *were he free to choose*
Would make his fate his choice."

Punctuate this passage. Write out a version of it in plain prose, and parse the words in *italics*.

2. Write out the rule of Syntax exemplified in the word "*choice*" in the above passage, and also the extension of the rule as given in the observations on that rule in Dr. Sullivan's grammar.

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Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

3. Name the figures of Syntax. State what figure is exemplified in the following :—"For the deck it was their field of fame, and ocean was their grave," and explain when this figure may legitimately be employed.

4. Explain the four different uses which may be made of the present tense of a verb, giving an example of each.

5. Give the derivation, and the derivative or primary meaning, of each of the following :—Fiend, uncouth, drug.

Geography.—1. (*a*) Name some capital city where it is 8 30 P.M. when it is noon at Dublin. (*b*). Say what is the hour at Quebec (lat. 46½ N., long. 71¼ W.) when it is midnight at Dublin.

2. What kind of food does man use (*a*) in the frigid zone; (*b*) in the temperate; and (*c*) in the torrid; and why does he make a difference.

3. Where are the following places situated, and what do their names signify :—Dantzic, Stockholm, Ardglass, Hyderabad, the Cinque Ports?

4. Name three rivers in countries far apart, whose surfaces are higher than the level of the lands through which they pass, and explain how this happens, and what precautions are taken to prevent inundations.

5. Name the largest of the Lesser Antilles, and describe its position, its political connexion, and its productions; name, also, those of the Greater Antilles that are all under one government, and state what that government is.

Lesson Books.—1. What tremendous convulsions were necessary to fit the earth for the residence of man, and why?

2. For what reasons should the young student of history fix in his memory the eighth century B.C.? In connexion with this answer relate the chief incidents in the history of any one of the nations to which you refer.

3. When is a commodity an article of *value?* Give examples of land that will produce nothing, being valuable, and of any productive land having no value.

4. Write out three verses of the poem entitled "The Sunbeam," which commences with the line "Thou art no lingerer in Monarch's Hall," and give the explanation, as you would to a class, of the allusions in it.

5. Complete the following Poor Richard's Sayings :—"If time be of all things the most precious—"; "He that riseth late must—"; "Hunger looks in but dares not enter—"; "If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle?—"

Arithmetic.—1. Show that interest may be worked by Rule of Three, by stating the following sum:—Find the interest of £460 for 3¼ years at 4½ per cent. per annum. Find by the *simplest* method the interest of £1,000 for 13 years at 2½ per cent.

2. If six horses can plough 17 acres in 4 days, how many acres will 93 horses plough in 5 days?

3. How much water must be mixed with 100 gallons of spirits at 18*s.* a gallon to reduce the value to 15*s.* a gallon?

4. Express the result of the following both in vulgar and decimal fractions—(·075·×·25) + (·075÷·25).

5. A, B, and C rent a pasture for £40. A puts in 8 cattle, B 9, and C 11: How much should each pay for his share?

A[4]

Grammar.—1. "All men think all *men mortal but themselves*
Themselves when some alarming shock of fate
Strikes thro' their wounded hearts the sudden *dread*
But their hearts wounded like the wounded air
Soon close where *passed* the shaft no trace is found."

Punctuate the above passage; write out a version in plain prose; and parse the words in *italics*.

2. Write out the rule of Syntax relating to the subjunctive mood, and give the substance of Crombie's remarks upon that mood.

3. Name all the figures of speech exemplified in the extract in No. 1, pointing out exactly where each occurs.

4. Explain *why* intransitive verbs cannot be used in the passive voice; and give examples of intransitive verbs taking the passive *form* without being used in a passive sense.

5. Give the derivation, and the derivative or primary meaning, of each of the following—Nightingale, landscape, soothsayer.

Geography.—1. (*a*) Name some capital city where it is 9.30 A.M. when it is noon at Dublin, and (*b*) say what is the hour at Calcutta (lat. 22½ N., long. 88½ E.) when it is midnight at Dublin.

2. Name four rivers of Palestine, not including the Jordan, and describe their position. Describe also the characteristic features of the Jordan.

3. Where, exactly, are the following places situated; and what do their names signify:—Konigsberg, Nankin, Cassiterides, Bombay, Inverary, Buenos Ayres, Ballymena?

4. State minutely, proceeding in regular order round the continent, all the boundaries of Asia, particularly specifying those that separate it from the other continents, and those portions of the ocean, &c., that have distinguishing names; name, also, all the Asiatic countries that are contained, or nearly contained, within the temperate zone.

5. What is the general direction of the river Tiber, from its source to its mouth? State where it takes its rise, and name a famous lake near it, and all the places of importance that you know to be situated on its banks.

Lesson Books.—1. Compare, as to the number of their vertebræ, the necks of the lion, the mouse, the whale, the swan, and the giraffe.

2. Describe the position and purpose of some great works executed by the Romans in Scotland and in England which are still in existence, and say when, and under whose command, they were executed.

3. Explain the circumstances under which the Israelites were in some cases permitted and in others not permitted to charge interest.

4. Write out any two stanzas of Gray's "Elegy," with such a paraphrase as would render them perfectly intelligible to a fourth class of girls.

5. Specify the mental qualities and the habits required to produce *good management*, according to the lesson on that subject in one of your reading books. Give also the substance of the lesson.

Arithmetic.—1. Why does the number 73,000 occur so often in working sums in simple interest? Why is the number 7,300 used when the rate of interest is £5 per cent.?

2. What sum must be lent at 5 per cent. per annum, simple interest, that the amount at the end of 7 years may be £500.

3. Express £2 7*s.* 8½*d.* in a decimal form, and give the value of £5·73, using in each case the short rule, and explaining it as you would to a class;

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4. If 32 milliners can make 24 dresses in 8 days; how many dresses can 16 milliners make in 6 days?

5. Solve the following:—$(4{\cdot}5 \times {\cdot}001)+(5{\cdot}25 \div {\cdot}001)$, and prove the result by vulgar fractions.

Female Teachers.

B[1].

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following:—

"*Be you* to others kind and true,
As you'd have others be to you;
And *neither do nor say* to men,
Whate'er you *would* not *take* again."

2. Write out the rules of Syntax exemplified by the words "*nor*" and "*take*" in the above passage.

3. Name the five classes into which adjectives may be divided, giving one or two examples of each.

4. Write out in proper form the three persons, singular and plural, of the perfect indicative passive of the verb "*to forsake.*"

5. Explain what is meant by *frequentative verbs*, with five examples, giving the meaning of each as precisely as you can, so as to show that they are really *frequentative verbs.*

Geography.—1. Name any two capital cities in almost the same *longitude* with Liverpool, and state their *latitude* as nearly as you can.

2. State how Palestine was divided by the Romans, and name a mountain and a seaport in the central province next the sea.

3. Name the six principal *towns*, and their *counties*, that you would pass in travelling by railway from Dublin to Cork; name also the *rivers* on which they stand.

4. Describe exactly the position of Lakes Champlain, Nyauza, Katrine, and Neufchâtel.

5. Name the rivers on which the following ports are situate—Birkenhead, Rouen, Rangoon, New York, Paramaribo.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of *Balaam.*

2. Describe the processes by which sugar is extracted from the cane, and prepared for use.

3. State the effects likely to result from the introduction of machinery into any branch of industry. Illustrate your answer by a reference to the art of printing.

4. Write out neatly the first, second, and last verses of the poem on the "Northern Seas," in the Third Book of Lessons.

5. Name the common kinds of fuel mentioned in the Second Book; and give the substance of what is said about one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. When a vulgar fraction is reduced to a decimal, in what cases will the decimal terminate, and in what cases will it recur? Explain your answer by examples.

2. At 5 per cent. per annum, simple interest, what sum will produce a *daily* interest of 1*s* 9½*d.*?

3. Subtract the $\frac{5}{8}$ of $4\frac{1}{2}$ from the $\frac{2}{3}$ of $7\frac{1}{4}$.

4. If a parcel of goods bought for £18 be sold four months afterwards for £26, what is the gain per cent. per annum?

5. Two merchants, A and B, form a joint capital; A puts in £500, and B £690; they gain £150. How ought the gain be divided between them.

B².

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following :—

"*Deal* with another, *as you'd have*
Another deal with you;
What you're unwilling to receive,
Be sure you never do."

2. Write out a rule for the government of the infinitive "*to receive*" in the above sentence.

3. Write out the compound personal pronouns, the singulars in one column, and the corresponding plurals in another.

4. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the three persons, singular and plural, of the pluperfect indicative passive of the verb "*to forbid.*"

5. Explain with examples what is meant by "*frequentative verbs*;" and mention those which have been derived from the following, giving the meanings so precisely as to show that they are really frequentations:—spit, climb, gleam, hang, wade.

Geography.—1. Name two capital cities in almost the same latitude as Naples, and state their longitude as nearly as you can.

2. Name the principal rivers and lakes of Palestine, and describe their position.

3. Name in the order in which you would pass them, the six principal *towns*, and their *counties*, on the lines of railway between Newry and Londonderry. Name also the rivers on which they stand.

4. Describe exactly the situation of the "Great Salt Lake," Lake Como, Boden See, and Lakes Keswick and Leven.

5. Name seaports on the following rivers :—Avon, Tees, Tay, Douro, Vistula, Delaware,

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of *Deborah.*

2. Describe the manner in which timber, cut in the forests in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, is conveyed to the sea.

3. Explain what is meant by *taxes*, and show that in reality this payment, though compulsory, is quite as much an exchange as any other.

4. Write out neatly the first, second, and last verses of the poem on "Prayer," in the Third Book of Lessons.

5. Name the common fruit trees mentioned in the lesson on the subject in the Second Book; and quote briefly the description of one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. Show that the following two questions will be sufficient to state any simple question in the Rule of Three :—"Of what kind must the answer be?" and, "Must the answer be more or less?" Apply this method to the statement of the following questions :—

(*a.*) How many days will it take 75 men to do a piece of work which takes 25 men 8 days?

(*b.*) How long will provision for 6 months last a garrison of 225 men, if they are reinforced by 150 men?

2. Find the sum and product of 5, $\frac{4}{5}$ and $1\frac{1}{7}$.

3. How many pounds of candles at 5*s.* 2*d.* per dozen pounds must be given in barter for 3 cwt. 2 qr. 16 lbs. of tallow at 37*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.

4. What sum put out at simple interest will amount to £105 6*s.* 0½*d.*, in 3½ years at 4¼ per cent. per annum?

5. Bought paper at 17*s.* 6*d.* per ream; at what rate must I sell it per ream to gain £26 on 310 reams?

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

B 3

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following:—

"*Nay only look what I have found!*
A sparrow's *nest* upon the ground;
A sparrow's *nest as you may see,*
Blown out of *yonder ivied* tree."

2. Write out the rules of Syntax exemplified in the word *nest* in the above stanza.

3. Mention the reciprocal pronouns, state why they are so called, and explain as you would to a class, the meaning of the word *reciprocal.*

4. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the three persons, singular and plural, of the first future passive of the verb *to smite.*

5. Give at least five examples of nouns formed from the past participles of verbs, with the meaning of each.

Geography.—1. Name two capital cities in almost the same *longitude* as Alexandria, and state their *latitude* as nearly as you can.

2. Name at least six mountains of Palestine, and describe their exact position.

3. Name in the order in which you would pass them, at least six of the principal *towns* on the lines of railway between Dublin and Belfast. Name also, the rivers on which they stand, and the counties they belong to.

4. Describe exactly the position of Lakes Nicaragua, Awe, Erie, Ennel or Belvidere; and Garda.

5. Name seaports on the following rivers:—Thames, Humber, Forth, Elbe, Hudson, Hooghly.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of *Eli.*

2. Describe the method by which the red cotton handkerchiefs dyed at Glasgow, have their pattern given to them.

3. Mention the three conditions on which the value of any article depends, and explain why a watchmaker is better paid than a ploughman.

4. Write out neatly, the first, second, and last verses of the poem supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk.

5. Name the foreign fruits mentioned in the Second Book of Lessons, and give the substance of the remarks on one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. Mention the principal changes which may be made in a geometrical proportion without destroying it.

2. Determine by the method of decimals, which of the following fractions is greatest in value, $\frac{17}{18}$, $\frac{125}{156}$, $\frac{77}{78}$; represent in the form of a decimal the difference between the greatest and the least of these fractions.

3. How must sugar which cost 76*s.* per cwt. be sold to gain 18 per cent.; and what quantity must be sold at that rate to gain £100?

4. At what rate per cent. will £248 amount to £334 16*s.* in seven years time?

5. Find by two methods the value of 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of sugar at £3 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

B 4.

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following :—

" 'I am *cheerful*, young *man*,' *father William* replied ;
'*Let the cause thy attention engage* :
In the days of my youth I remembered my God,
And he *hath not forgotten* my age.' "

2. Write out the rule of Syntax exemplified by the word *cause* in the above passage.

3. Write out *seven* compound relative pronouns, and state why they are so called.

4. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the three persons, singular and plural, of the second future passive of the verb *to chide*.

5. Give the derivation of the following words, explaining the meaning of each from the meaning of the primitive :—compeer, decimate, occult, ephemeral, becoming, indenture, antidote.

Geography.—1. Name two great cities situated almost under the tropic of Cancer, and a seaport of France almost under the first meridian.

2. State the names of the Gentile nations that inhabited—(*a*) the northern seaboard of Palestine ; (*b*) the southern seaboard ; (*c*) the interior of the country, in the time of the Judges of Israel.

3. Name the five principal *towns* you would pass in travelling by railway from Dublin to Waterford, with their *rivers*, and the *counties* in which they are situated.

4. Describe the position of the Jura, Harz, Balkan, Esk, and Comragh mountains.

5. Name seaports on the following rivers :—Tyne, Dee, Garonne, Scheldt, Plate (La Plata), Potomac.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of *Samuel*.

2. Describe at least *three* of the uses to which the horns of animals are applied.

3. Explain why laws made to fix the wages of labour prove ineffectual—(*a*) when the rate is fixed too high ; (*b*) when it is too low.

4. Write out neatly the first, second, and last verses of the poem on " Evening," in the Third Book of Lessons.

5. Name the beasts of burden mentioned in the Second Book, and give the substance of the description of one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. To divide a number by 5, double the number and reject the unit figure. Prove this rule.

2. Reduce $\frac{\frac{6}{10}}{1-\frac{1}{10}}$ to its simplest form.

3. A merchant had 15½ cwt. of sugar at 6½*d.* per lb. which he exchanged for tea at 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb. ; how much tea did he receive for the sugar ?

4. What is the interest of £690 11*s.* 6*d.* from 11th May to 2nd December, at 4⅛ per cent. ?

5. A tax of £530 is to be raised from three towns, the numbers of inhabitants of which respectively are 2,500, 3,000, and 4,200. How much should each town pay ?

Appendix N.

C[1].

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Grammar.—1. Parse fully the words in *italics* in the following sentence :—"The servant accepted *their* hospitality, and *informed them who he was*, and on what errand *he had been sent* by his master."

2. Write out the rules of syntax exemplified by the word *who* in the above sentence.

3. Write out in proper form and neatly the declension of the noun "*lady*," and of the pronoun "*thou*."

4. Mention the seven classes of adverbs, with one or two examples of each.

5. Give the meaning of each of the following roots, state from what language each is taken, and give one or two English derivatives from each :—*grex, polus, dignus, pleo, testis.*

Geography.—1. Name two towns in each of the following counties, and the rivers on which they stand :—Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Clare, Cork, Wicklow.

2. Describe a glacier, and name some great river that takes its rise in one, and at least three towns that it passes.

3. Explain how it is that, if you know the difference in *longitude* between two places that have the same *latitude*, you do not necessarily know their actual *distance* from each other ; and state the case in which you would at once know their distance if the difference of longitude be given.

4. Why are the north of Africa and the south of Europe warmer than the same latitudes in America and Asia ?

5. Name four great rivers in North America, and a seaport on each.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a description of the manner in which the Arabs milk their goats and sheep, and make butter.

2. State as much as possible in your own words, the substance of the description of "Constantinople," given in the Fourth Book.

3. Write out any *two* verses of the poem on "The Uses of Flowers" in the Second Book, and explain them as you would to a class.

4. Mention characteristics (other than colour) of the cowslip and of the violet, alluded to in the Second Book, and describe those flowers, and name any others that you consider resemble them.

5. Describe the ninth and tenth plagues of Egypt, the ceremonies performed by the Israelites at the time of the latter, and the occurrences that immediately followed.

Arithmetic.—1. Write out the three tables of weight (Troy, Avoirdupois, and Apothecaries'), and show that two of these are the same, only differently divided.

2. Find by Practice the value of 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs. at £3 6*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.

3. In the following proportions supply the vacant places :—

$$\frac{1}{4} : \frac{3}{4} :: \quad : 6$$
$$: 9 :: \frac{1}{3} : \frac{2}{3}$$

4. How many miles, English, in twelve millions twelve thousand and twelve inches ?

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account :—16 gross of needles, at $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per dozen ; $111\frac{1}{2}$ yards of calico, at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per yard ; 37 reams of paper, at $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per quire.

C².

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Grammar.—1. Parse fully the words in *italics* in the following sentence:—"*They that know the most will praise* God *the best;* but *which* of us *can number half* His *works.*"

2. Write out the rule of Syntax exemplified by the word *works* in the above sentence.

3. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the declension of the noun "wife," and of the pronoun "*I.*"

4. Give examples of the expression—"*I* had rather." State what would be the more correct form of expression, and how the inaccuracy arose.

5. Give the meaning of each of the following roots; state from what language each is taken, and give one or two English derivatives from each:—*Munus, demos, trudo, topos, par.*

Geography.—1. Name two towns in each of the following counties, and the rivers on which they stand:—Donegal, Down, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, Monaghan.

2. Name three rivers whose sources are within a few miles of each other, and which empty their waters into widely distant seas; name, also, three cities passed by each.

3. Define *latitude* and *longitude*, and explain how to calculate the distance of two places on the same meridian when you know the latitude of each.

4. What is meant by the snow line; and in what parts of the earth is it highest?

5. Name four great rivers and four capes of Africa, and describe their position.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a description of the Esquimaux, with special reference to their persons and dress, and their dwellings.

2. Describe as much as possible in your own words the principal features of "Grand Cairo" as given in the Fourth Book.

3. Write out any *two* verses of the poem on "Good Resolves" in the Second Book, and explain them as you would to a class.

4. Explain the construction and use of the *safety lamp*, and say who invented it.

5. Name as many individuals as you can of the first three generations of the descendants of Terah.

Arithmetic.—1. What is meant by ratio? Of how many ratios does a proportion consist? Show how these ratios are arranged so as to form a proportion; and arrange 4, 5, 15, 12, as a proportion.

2. Find the price of 118 oz. 11 dwts. 14 grains, at £3 18*s.* 10*d.* per oz.

3. In one hundred thousand millions seventy thousand and seven minutes, how many years?

4. A dealer bought 100 reams of paper for £36 10*s.* just before a rise in price of ¼*d.* per quire. How much did he save by buying before the rise?

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account:—

3 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. of potatoes, at 8*d.* per stone.
2 cwt. 0 qr. 10 lbs. of bacon, at 9*d.* per lb.
37 gals. 3 quarts of milk, at 2½*d.* per quart.

Appendix N.

C³.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Grammar.—1. Parse fully the words in *italics* in the following sentence:—"The *rejoicings* on this occasion *having been turned* into ridicule by Ishmael, Sarah insisted *that he and his mother should be cast out.*"

2. Write out the rule of syntax exemplified by the word *ridicule* in the above sentence.

3. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the declension of the noun *fox*, and of the pronoun *who*.

4. Explain in what respect such expressions as the following are incorrect, and state what would be the correct form of expression:—*Immediately he heard it he departed. Directly he arrived the horses were brought.*

5. Give the meaning of each of the following roots; state from what language each is taken, and give one or two English derivatives from each:—*sentio, polis, lithos, probus, jus.*

Geography—1. Name two towns in each of the following counties, and the rivers on which they stand:—King's County, Kerry, Limerick, Londonderry, Louth, Meath.

2. Name twelve great seaports on the Mediterranean, in the order in which a ship would pass them.

3. How do different nations act in reckoning latitude and longitude, and why?

4. Where is the great American desert? What are its extent and character?

5. Name four rivers that flow into the Indian Ocean, and a city or port on each.

Lesson Books.—1. Specify the two kinds of vegetable matter employed for clothes; name the plants of each kind, and give a description of the mode of manufacture of any one of them.

2. Give the substance of the description of "Venice" in the Fourth Book of Lessons. Use your own words as much as possible.

3. Write out any two verses of the poem on the "Snail" in the Second Book, and explain them briefly as you would to a class.

4. Name places in England, Ireland, and Scotland, famous for their herring fisheries; and describe the process of curing red herrings.

5. Tell all you know of the history and position of Mount Moriah.

Arithmetic.—1. What is the origin of the numerals now in use? When and by whom were they introduced into Europe? In what does the great value of the existing system consist?

2. How many shirts can be made from 120 yards of linen, each shirt requiring 3 yards 3 qrs.?

3. In the following proportions supply the vacant places:—

$$\tfrac{1}{3} : \quad :: 7\tfrac{1}{2} : 3$$
$$: 4\tfrac{1}{2} :: 9 : \tfrac{5}{6}$$

4. How long will provisions for 6 months last a garrison of 225 men, if they are reduced from 18 ounces to 12 ounces of bread per man?

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account:—6 sacks of flour, each sack weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. at 2*s.* 5*d.* per stone; 1,706 biscuits at 3*s.* 10*d.* per gross; $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of sweetmeats at $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per oz.

C⁴.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Grammar.—1. Parse fully the words in *italics* in the following sentence:—"These *eggs, allowing* for *what may prove addled,* and *what may be destroyed* by vermin, will produce *at least two hundred and fifty* chickens."

2. Write out the rule of syntax exemplified by the word *addled* in the above sentence.

3. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the declension of the noun *woman,* and of the pronoun *she.*

4. Give the substance of the observations in Dr. Sullivan's Grammar on such expressions as, "The house is building," "The work is printing."

5. Give the meaning of each of the following roots; state from what language each is taken, and give one or two English derivatives from each:—*metior, scopeo, gamos, salus, durus.*

Geography.—1. Name two towns in each of the following counties, and the rivers on which they stand:—Queen's County, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, Wexford, Westmeath.

2. Name six lakes and six individual mountains in the continent of Europe, and name also the countries in which they are situated.

3. Why is Ireland called the "Emerald Isle," and what is the physical cause that produces the peculiarity implied in the epithet?

4. On what principle is the barometer constructed? What is its use to geographers?

5. Name four rivers that flow into the Baltic Sea, or the German Ocean, and a seaport on each.

Lesson Books.—1. Name the *three* substances prepared by bees, and describe the manner in which any one of them is procured.

2. Give as much as possible in your own words the substance of the description of "Gibraltar" in the Fourth Book of Lessons.

3. Write out any two verses of the poem on the "Sparrow's Nest," in the Second Book, and explain them briefly as you would to a class.

4. Name the continental countries of Europe in which peat is found, and the parts of Scotland that produce most coal.

5. Give the completest history you can of the patriarch Lot, and state the three reasons that are said, in the Second Book, to have induced the angels to warn him to escape from Sodom.

Arithmetic.—1. How would you demonstrate to pupils that division is only a particular case of subtraction, and that multiplication is only a particular case of addition? Give examples to illustrate your answer.

2. What should be the weight, avoirdupois, of 100,000 sovereigns, the weight of the guinea being 5 dwts. 9 grains?

3. At 4*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, what will a creditor receive for a debt of £1,256 13*s.* 4*d.*

4. (*a.*) In 1,000 florins how many guineas? (*b.*) In 1,000 Irish miles how many English? (*c.*) In 1,000 shillings how many half-crowns?

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account:—

A silver tea service weighing 49 oz. 0 dwts. 16 grs., at 7*s.* 2*d.* per oz.
2½ dozen forks, each fork weighing 2¾ oz., at 6*s.* 10*d.* per oz.
15 gold rings, each weighing 5¼ dwts., at £4 5*s.* per oz.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitors.

No 3.—Paid Monitors.

First and Second Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following sentence:—"Reason teaches us to face smaller dangers in order to avoid greater, and even to undergo the greatest when our duties require it."

2. Write out the second and fourth rules of spelling, and give at least one instance of every class of exception to each.

3. Give the roots of the following words:—Impartial, insignificant, viaduct, epigram, philosopher.

4. Why is *that* more useful than *who* or *which*? What variety is there in parsing it? How can we distinguish it in each case?

5. What are the variations in the terminations of an English verb? Give examples.

Gegoraphy.—1. Describe the course a ship would take from Liverpool to China.

2. On what rivers are the following cities situated:—Delhi, Madrid, Philadelphia, Calcutta.

3. Give the boundaries of Switzerland, its chief towns, and describe the position of any three of its lakes.

4. Commencing at the north, name the border counties of Connaught on the east, with the counties in the other provinces which these respectively adjoin.

5. Where are the following places:—Corunna, Nantes, Adelaide, Vera Cruz, Kherson?

Arithmetic.—1. Explain the terms multiple, sub-multiple, prime, and composite, as applied to numbers.

2. Bought butter at £4 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and sold it at 11½*d.* per lb.; how much was gained by the sale of a ton?

3. The wages of 4 men for 7 days is £3 10*s.*; what will be the wages of 12 men for 3 days and 11 hours?

4. If the poor-rate on a rental of £45 be £12 7*s.* 6*d.*, what is it in the pound?

5. Find both by Practice and Proportion the cost of 2 lb. 6 oz. 16 dwts. 19 grs. at 15*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

6. If a piece of cloth containing 45 yards be bought for £25 10*s.* and sold for £36, what will be the gain per yard?

Lesson Books.—1. Give the name of a very useful animal that was contemptuously treated by the Jews, and state the cause assigned for such treatment.

2. How often did Jacob change his place of abode, and why? How long did he remain in the last place?

3. What is remarkable in the Date Palm with respect to its branches, and the manner in which its fruit is collected?

4.—"There's mercy in every place."

Name the poem in which the above line is found, and the circumstances of the person referred to in the poem.

5. Give the different modes of spinning flax in different ages.

Third and Fourth Years.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitors.

Grammar.—1. "*Slow* sinks more *lovely ere* his race be *run*,
Along Morea's hills, the setting *sun*;
Not as in Northern climes, obscurely *bright*,
But one unclouded *blaze* of living light."

Parse the words in *italics*.

2. Write out fully the rules of spelling to which the following words are exceptions:—Duellist, biassed, trammelled, lodgment, changeable, swingeing.

3. Give the roots and prefixes in the following words:—Inexpert, competency, explanatory, ephemeral, apocalypse.

4. Correct the errors in the following sentence:—"Neither James, William, or Henry were correct in their judgment."

5. Explain the distinction between compound and complex sentences, and name the clauses of which they are respectively composed.

Geography.—1. What led the ancients to suppose that the earth was not a great plain? What encouraged Columbus in the theory on which his course was founded?

2. What causes the Gulf Stream? Where does it rise? What benefit does it confer on some countries?

3. Why are the degrees of longitude less useful in measurement than those of latitude? How do they vary in size?

4. Name the counties, bays, capes, and islands passed on a voyage from Glasgow to Bristol.

5. What is the general principle upon which the temperature of a place depends, and to what modifications is it subject?

Lesson Books.—1. Write out a short lesson on clay, and mention a few of the most important uses to which it is applied.

2. Who is the author of the poem from which the following extract is taken? What are the "budding ills" referred to?

"The spring time of our years
Is soon dishonour'd and defiled, in most
By budding ills that ask a prudent hand
To check them."

3. Write the heads of a lesson on the change of water into steam.

4. Name the three constituents of value, and state which is the most important in determining it.

5. How did the Israelites succeed in getting possession of the city of Jericho?

Arithmetic.—1. A man bought a piece of cloth measuring 42 yards at £1 8*s.* per yard, of which 10 yards having been damaged was sold at 15*s.* per yard; at what price per yard must the remainder be sold to gain 10 per cent.?

2. What is the difference between the true and commercial discount on £549 for 32 days at 5 per cent.?

3. Find the value of ·3 of 2*s.*; ·54 of 16*s.* 6*d.*; ·243 of a ton; and ·83 of £5.

4. At what price must a yard of cloth that cost 4*s.* 8*d.* be sold to gain 12½ per cent.?

5. Give the rule of mental arithmetic for finding interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and explain the principle of the rule.

6. A man having paid income tax at 9*d.* in the pound had £305 remaining; on how much had he been rated?

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitors.

Algebra.—1. Algebra is called *universal arithmetic.* Explain.

2. Divide $x^4 - 81y^4$ by $x - 3y$.

3. Give the rules for introducing a bracket into an expression, and enclose the three last terms of the expression $a - b + c - 2d - 1$ with a negative sign.

4. Find the value of x and y in the following equation :—

$$\frac{x+2y}{3} + 2x = 10$$

$$\frac{3x+2y}{2} = 19 - 4y$$

5. Find the number to which if its third be added the sum will exceed its half by 5.

Mensuration and Geometry.—1. Find the cost of a circular plot of ground whose diameter is 5 chains 50 links, at £15 per acre.

2. The area of a trapezoid is 196 perches, difference in length of the parallel sides is 8 perches, and the perpendicular distance between them 12 perches; required the length of the parallel sides.

3. It is required to describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

4. The sum of the squares of the sides of a trapezium is equal to the sum of the squares of the diagonals, together with four times the straight line joining the points of bisection of the diagonals?

5. It is required to apply to a given straight line a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.

Paid Monitresses

No. 4.—Paid Monitresses.

First and Second Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following sentence :—"A syrup made from the fresh fruit is much used by the Arabs with their rice; they call it date-honey."

2. Explain the prefixes in the following words, and write the root, and its meaning, of each of them :—correct, interrupt, impute, introduce, sublimary, autograph.

3. State the *general* rule for forming the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. Name four instances of *irregular* comparison.

4. Write out in the usual form the pluperfect tense in the indicative mood of the verb *to strike* in (*a*) the passive form of conjugation; and, also, (*b*) the progressive.

5. (*a.*) Give the reason for retaining the final *e* of "service" in the compound word "serviceable." (*b.*) If the word "wholly" were spelled in accordance with the rule, how should it be spelled?

Geography.—1. Explain the following terms :—(*a.*) Poles of the earth. (*b.*) Latitude of a place. (*c.*) Earth's orbit. (*d.*) Basin of a river. (*e.*) A plateau. (*f.*) A delta.

2. Name the great physical divisions of North America, and the rivers respectively which flow into the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean.

3. Name the county in which each of the following places is situated :—Edenderry, Roscrea, Killaloe, Portadown, Ballymote, Mountrath.

4. Name (*a*) the rivers which have their sources in the Bog of Allen; (*b*) and the bays on the western coast of Ireland.

5. Name in their order the towns, rivers, gulfs, and capes which a ship, steering within view of land, will pass in a voyage from St. Petersburg to Ostend.

Lesson Books.—1. From the poem on "The Camel," in the Second Reading Book, write the seven lines which follow "Bearing freight of precious things."

2. Give all the signs of rain in the lesson on that subject, as contained in the Second Book, that are taken from appearances in the air or sky.

3. For what is the pike fish most remarkable? Name the only fish which seems able to escape it, and why?

4. Describe the manner in which bees prepare the bee-bread; also, explain the following words which occur in the same lesson:—Farina, petal, anther, pollen.

5. What instruction is conveyed in the lesson—"The daw with stolen feathers"? Explain the special signification of the epithets in the following phrases:—*pragmatical* jackdaw, *wise* conceit, *degraded* feathers.

Arithmetic.—1. What number added to seventy-two thousand five hundred and seventy-six will make one million seventy thousand four hundred and nine.

2. Multiply 606 lbs. 4 oz. 15 dwts. 20 grs. by 56.

3. Find the price of 134 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of barilla, at 18*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., according to the complemental method in practice.

4. (*a.*) Define the terms "ratio" and "proportion." (*b.*) Work the following question by the rule of proportion:—A bankrupt pays 11*s.* 7½*d.* in the pound; what will be lost in a debt of £2,735?

5. Work the following questions by the short methods taught in mental arithmetic:—

(*a.*) 131 yards at 9¾*d.* per yard.
(*b.*) Find the interest of £31 for 4 months at 5 per cent.
(*c.*) „ same sum for 8 months, at 7½ per cent.

(NOTE.—Answers obtained by other methods will not be accepted, even though they are correct.)

Third and Fourth Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse *fully* in the following sentence the words in *italics*:—"The *threads which* form the length of a piece of cloth *are first arranged* in order, and *strained* by weight to a proper tightness: they form *what is called* the *warp*."

2. Write out, in correct form, the perfect tense, in the potential mood, of the verb *to teach* in the passive voice.

3. Write a list of the auxiliary verbs, and name the part of the principal verb which, in the compound tenses, follows each of them.

4. (*a.*) Explain why the words "woollen" and "worshipper" are given as exceptions to the second rule of spelling.

(*b.*) Write out the rule to which the word "judgment" is an exception.

5. Give the root of each of the following words, and, also, explain how the prefix in each of them modifies the signification of the word:—Retrograde, amphibious, separate, sinecure, paradox, forget.

Geography.—1. (*a.*) When it is 10 o'clock, A.M., at Dublin, what is the hour at a place situated 30 degrees to the east of that city?

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Pais Monitresses.

(*b.*) At what rate per hour are the inhabitants of Madras (lat. 40°) carried from west to east by the revolution of the earth on its axis?

2. Name the six northern and the four western counties of England, and two chief towns in each of them.

3. Name the counties of Ireland in which the following places are situated:—Boyle, Loughrea, Enniskerry, Leighlin, Lowtherstown, Kinsale.

4. Name (*a*) the rivers whose courses show the northern, the eastern, the southern, and the western declivities of Asia; (*b*) the principal cities situated on the river Ganges.

5. Name the four northern and the two southern provinces of Spain, with two of the chief towns in each.

Lesson Books.—1. (*a.*) Of what substances is glass composed? (*b.*) How has it been ascertained that glass was known to the ancient Egyptians? (*c.*) What is Muscovy glass?

2. In the poem on "Birds of Passage" these lines occur:—

> "We have crossed proud rivers, whose tide hath rolled
> All dark with the warrior blood *of old*."

In illustration, name two rivers, connecting each of them with some famous battle.

3. When Israel and his family entered Egypt, state (*a*) what was the whole number of Abraham's descendants then in that country; (*b*) what part of the country was set apart for them, and why?

4. (*a*) Name the three different states in which iron is employed; (*b*) describe the process by which iron is made into steel.

5. (*a*) Name the two great divisions of the Art of Printing; (*b*) describe the process called "stencilling."

Arithmetic.—1. Write out the definitions of the following terms:—

(*a.*) Number. (*c.*) Odd number. (*e.*) Prime number.
(*b.*) Abstract number. (*d.*) Even number. (*f.*) Greatest common measure.

2. From 700530 tons 10 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs. take 910 tons 17 cwt. 0 qrs. 26½ lbs., and divide the remainder by 48.

3. (*a.*) By what process are questions solved in Practice?

(*b.*) Find, by the complemental method of Practice, the value of 17 chests of tea, each weighing 2 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. at £24 18*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.

4. If six horses can plough 17½ acres in 4 days, how much land can 24 horses plough in 2¼ days?

5. Work the following questions by the short methods given in Mental Arithmetic:—

(*a.*) 167 yards at 9½*d.* per yard.
(*b.*) Find the interest of £53 for 7 months at 5 per cent.
(*c.*) do. of same sum for 14 months at 4 per cent.

First Class Monitors (Males).

No. 5.—First Class Monitors (Males).

Grammar.—1. "Either India next is seen,
With the Ganges stretched between;
Ah! what horrors here have been."

Parse the foregoing sentence, taking care to give either the number or the first few words of the rule of syntax where necessary.

2. Give the derivation of the name of each of the parts of speech, and explain why it is so called.

3. Explain clearly what is meant by the terms "subject" and "predi-

cate." Show what parts of speech correspond to them; and explain what parts of speech arise from their extensions.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

4. Give either the number, or the first few words of the rule of spelling which applies to each of the following words:—Elbow, trafficking, wisdom, changeable, plenteous, rebellion.

First Class Monitors (Males).

5. Correct the errors in the following sentences, giving in each case the reason for your correction:—

(*a.*) Whatever others do let you and I perform our part.
(*b.*) He came agreeable to his promise.
(*c.*) Man's happiness or misery are, in a great measure, placed in his own hands.

Geography.—1. Describe the atmosphere, with special regard to (*a*) its nature and extent, (*b*) its uses to animal and vegetable life, and (*c*) the results that would ensue were it withdrawn.

2. Explain the terms "planet" and "fixed star," also the terms "primary" and "secondary," as applied to the planets; and name the primary planets in the order of their distance from the sun.

3. Give the length, breadth, area, and population of Asia. State its principal mountain groups, with the height of the highest peak of each; its leading rivers, with the direction in which they flow, and the seas into which they fall; and the countries into which it is politically divided with their capitals.

4. Affix its correct geographical designation to each of the following and say where situated:—Martaban, Viborg, Maladetta, Grisons, Baikal, Murray.

5. Name the countries from which the following articles are chiefly exported to the United Kingdom:—Indigo, hides, tobacco, and silk.

Lesson Books.—1. "The reeds and grass-like trees of tropical climates are very curious and beautiful." Two of them are particularly mentioned in the Fourth Book of Lessons—name and describe each.

2. Specify at least three of the points touched on in the "Illustrations of Scripture" in the Third Book of Lessons; and quote briefly the explanations given of each.

3. Write out, as much as possible in your own words, the substance of the lesson on "The Oak" in the Second Book of Lessons.

4. Write out the first and last stanzas of the poem on "The Snail," in the same book.

5. "Can it be supposed that the poor would be better off if all the property of the rich were taken away and divided among them, and no one allowed to become rich for the future?" Explain your answer fully.

Arithmetic.—1. Find the difference in ounces between twenty million seventy-five thousand and thirty-nine hundred weight, two quarters, and five pounds, and eighty-four million nine hundred and forty hundred weight, three quarters, and seventeen pounds; and write down the answer in words.

2. Explain clearly the terms "ratio" and "proportion," not merely giving the definitions, but in such a manner as you would explain them to a pupil beginning to learn Proportion; and state why, in working the ordinary rule, we multiply the second and third terms together, and divide by the first.

3. Find the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{3}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, and $5\frac{1}{5}$; and express the result in the form of a decimal.

4. What sum of money will amount to £375 10*s.* 6*d.* in 13 months, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simple interest?

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

First Class Monitors (Males).

5. On the 7th of September, 1865, James Murphy purchased 5½ lbs. of black tea, in the shop of Mr. John Nolan, at 3*s.* 2½*d.* per lb.; on the 13th of the same month he bought 2¼ lbs. of green tea, at 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; on the 4th of the following month he bought 31 lbs. of sugar at 7¼*d.* per lb.; and on the 12th of March, 1866, he bought 12 dozen and 9 bottles of wine at £2 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. Make out his account *in proper form*, and calculate the amount due, giving credit for payment of £20 in cash, on the 11th July, 1866.

Algebra.—1. Find the value of:—

$$\frac{3x^2-2xy+5y^2+5z^2+2yz+2xz}{4x^2+2xy+3y^2+2z^2+yz-xz}$$ when $x=1$, $y=-2$, and $z=3$.

2. Divide $x^6-6x^4+9x^2-4$ by x^2-1.

3. Prove algebraically that the rectangle under the sum and difference of two numbers is equal to the difference of their squares.

4. Solve $\frac{x+1}{3}-\frac{3x-1}{5}=x-2$

5. What number is that to which 10 being added, $\frac{3}{5}$ of the sum shall be 66?

Geometry and Mensuration.—1. Enunciate and prove the 43rd Proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid's Elements.

2. Enunciate and prove the 11th Proposition of the 2nd Book.

3. Prove that the three internal angles of any triangle are equal to two right angles, without producing any side.

4. It is required to build a school-room to accommodate 75 pupils, allowing 8 square feet of floor space to each, the length of the room being 33 feet 4 inches; required the breadth.

5. Required the diameter of a circle, the area of which is one statute acre.

First Class Monitors (Females).

No. 6.—First Class Monitors (Females).

Grammar.—1. "Arabia's desert ranger
To him shall bow the knee;
The Ethiopian stranger
His glory come to see!"

Parse the foregoing lines.

2. Point out the *subjects* and *predicates*, with their extensions, if any, in the following sentences:—(*a.*) In Lancashire the most remarkable towns are Liverpool and Manchester. (*b.*) Have you learned your lesson? (*c.*) Come hither.

3. Explain clearly and fully what is meant by (*a*) the derivation; (*b*) the classification; and (*c*) the inflection of words.

4. Write out the second person singular of the several tenses, in the indicative and potential moods, of the verb *to see* in both the active and passive voices.

5. Give at least two derivations from each of the following roots, and explain fully how they are formed:—*ergon*, a work; *jus*, right, law; *linquo*, I leave; *odos*, a way.

Geography.—1. State the conditions for (*a*) an eclipse of the sun; and (*b*) an eclipse of the moon. What arguments for the earth's sphericity is drawn from observing an eclipse of the latter?

2. Name the classes into which mountains have been divided, and give the name and height of one mountain in each class.

3. Write out a complete list of the bays and loughs of Ireland.

Appendix I.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

4. Name three cities or towns, exclusive of the capitals, in each of the following countries, distinguishing seaports from others:—(*a.*) Spain; (*b.*) United States; (*c.*) British India.

5. Whence do we derive our supply of oranges, coffee, ivory, and furs?

First Class Monitors (*Female*).

Lesson Books.—1. While Moses was on Mount Sinai, receiving the laws designed for the Hebrew nation, a great trial awaited him below; describe this trial and its consequences.

2. Write out, as much as possible in your own words, the substance of the lesson on "Silk," in the Third Book of Lessons.

3. In the lesson on the "Pin," in the Second Book of Lessons, we read "one man draws the wire, the *next* makes it straight;" and, again, "the sixth makes the head, the next puts it on." Why is the word "*next*" used in these passages instead of the ordinal, as in the rest of the description?

4. Write out the first and last stanzas of the poem on "The Farmyard," in the Second Book of Lessons.

5. Specify the lessons or passages in Part II., of the First Book of Lessons, which are illustrated by pictures.

Arithmetic.—1. Calculate the number of seconds between noon on the 13th of January and noon on the 7th of November in an ordinary year; and write down the answer in words.

2. A merchant exchanged 1,134 yards of velvet for 5,313 yards of silk at 3*s.* 4½*d.* per yard; find the value of the velvet per yard.

3. Find by the *complementary* method, the price of 39 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., at £2 13*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.

4. Find the amount of £716 7*s.* 10*d.*, at 3¾ per cent., for 10 months.

5. On the 15th of October, 1866, Miss Jane Byrne went to the shop of Mrs. Anne Doherty and bought 17½ yards of calico, at 8½*d.* per yard; on the 20th of the same month she bought 22¼ yards of lace edging, at 1¼*d.* per yard; on the 7th of December she bought 2 dozen reels of cotton, at ¾*d.* each; and on the 9th of January, 1867, she bought 5 pieces of tape, at 3½*d.* each, 6¼ yards of ribbon, at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per yard, and 2 packets of needles, at 4½*d.* per packet; make out her account *in the proper form*, and find what balance remains due, after giving her credit for 17*s.* 6*d.* paid on the 18th December, 1866.

Method and School Management.—1. Write out the programme for pupils of second class.

2. State fully, giving the time devoted to each lesson, how the second class is occupied during the day, in the school in which you are employed.

3. Draw up notes of a lesson on "Jamaica."

4. Describe your method of teaching Notation.

5. Show that the exercises on Compound Multiplication given in books of Arithmetic, may be used as exercises in Compound Division, and *vice versa*.

6. Name the books used in keeping the school accounts in National schools, and describe the use of each.

7. Explain what is meant by a "bipartite" and what by a "tripartite" time table; and specify the school accommodation, furniture, and number of teachers required to carry out each kind.

8. Name all the official tablets which the Commissioners require to be suspended in their schools.

9. Specify what you consider the most important points to be attended to in teaching writing.

10. Explain what you understand by the *outlines* of the Map of the World.

APPENDIX O.

National School Districts of Ireland, with their Official Centres; also the Area of each, and portions of Country comprised therein.

No. 1.—Letterkenny District.

Area in square miles 690

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Boylagh (part of)	Lettermacward, Templecrone.
	Kilmacrenan	All the parishes in barony.
	Raphoe (part of)	Convoy, Conwal (part of), Leck (including its detached portion), Raymoghy.

No. 2.—Londonderry District.

Area in square miles 432

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Inishowen	All the parishes in barony.
	Raphoe (part of)	Allsaints, Killea.
Londonderry	Londonderry, N.W. Liberties of,	All the parishes.
	Tirkeeran (part of)	Clondermot, Cumber Lower,* Faughanvale.

No. 3.—Coleraine District.

Area in square miles 339

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Cary, Dunluce, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dunluce, Up. (pt. of)	Armoy (part of), Ballymoney (part of), Kilraghts, Kildollagh (part of).
Londonderry	Coleraine (part of)	Aghadowey, Agivey, Dunboe, Killowen, Macosquin.
	Coleraine, N.E. Liberties of	All the parishes.
	Keenaght (part of)	Magilligan.

No. 4.—Ballymena District.

Area in square miles 381

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Antrim, Lr. (part of)	Ahoghill (part of), Ballyclug, Connor (the portion of this parish situated north of the Kells River),† Racavan, Skerry.
	Dunluce, Up. (pt. of)	Killagan (part of), Loughguile (part of).
	Glenarm, Lower, Kilconway, Toome, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Toome, Up. (part of)	Ahoghill (part of).

* Except the detached Townland of Teenaght in District 7.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Connor belonging to this District:—Appletee, Ballee, Ballycowan, Carnaghts, Crevillyvalley, Cromkill, Kilgad, Lisnawhiggel, Slaght, Tawnybrack, Tullaghgarley. The remainder of the Parish is in District 5.

No. 5.—Antrim District.

Area in square miles 806

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim . .	Antrim, Lr. (part of)	Connor (the portion of this parish situated south of the Kells River),* Glenwhirry.
	Antrim, Upper .	All the parishes in barony.
	Belfast, Lr. (part of)	Ballynure, Ballylinny, Glynn, Inver, Island Magee, Raloo, Templecorran.
	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Ballymartin, Templepatrick (part of).†
	Glenarm, Upper .	All the parishes in barony.
	Massereene, Lower (part of) . .	Muckamore Grange.
	Toome, Up. (part of)	Antrim (part of), Ballyscullion (part of), Ballyscullion Grange, Cranfield, Duneane, Drummaul, Shilvodan, Grange.

No. 6.—Strabane District.

Area in square miles 609

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal . .	Raphoe (part of) .	Clonleigh, Donaghmore, Kilteevoge, Raphoe, Stranorlar, Taughboyne, Urney (part of).
Tyrone . .	Omagh (part of) .	Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw, Termonamongan.
	Strabane (part of) .	Ardstraw, Bodoney Upper (part of),‡ Bodoney Lower, Camus, Donaghedy, Leckpatrick, Urney.

No. 7.—Maghera District.

Area in square miles 606

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Londonderry .	Coleraine (part of) .	Desertoghill, Errigal, Kilrea (part of), Tamlaght O'Crilly (part of).
	Keenaght (part of) .	Aghanloo, Balteagh, Bovevagh, Banagher (part of), Drumachose, Dungiven, Tamlaght Finlagan.
	Loughinsholin . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Tirkeeran (part of) .	Banagher (part of), Cumber Upper (part of), Cumber, Lower (detached part).§
Tyrone . .	Strabane (part of) .	Bodoney Upper (part of),‖ Cumber Upper (part of).

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Connor belonging to this District:—Artnagullian, Ballymuckvea, Barnish, Carncome, Carnearny, Castlegore, Connor, Fernisky, Forthill, Kells, Kildrum, Lislunnan, Maxwellswalls, Ross, Scolboa, Tardree, Tullynamullan, Whappstown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 4.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templepatrick belonging to this District:—Ballycushan, Ballynalough, Cloghanduff, Kilmakee, Rickamore, Straidballymorris, Templepatrick. The remainder of the Parish is in District 8.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Bodoney Upper belonging to this District:—Aghalane, Ballymasollus, Barnes Lower, Barnes Upper, Bradkeel, Carnargan, Castledamph, Corickmore, Craigatuke, Crackaclady, Derbrough, Drumnaspar Upper, Drumnaspar Lower, Eden Back, Eden Fore, Eden Mill, Glashygolgan, Glencoppogagh, Glenga, Glenroan, Landahussy Lower, Landahussy Upper, Learden Upper, Learden Lower, Letterbrat, Lislea North, Lislea South, Lisnacreaght, Meenacrane, Meenagarragh, Meenagorp, Tullagherin, Tullynadall. The remainder of the Parish is in District 7.

§ This detached part is all comprehended in the Townland of Teenaght. The remainder of the Parish is in District 2.

‖ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Bodoney Upper, belonging to this District:—Carrowonghtragh, Clogherney Glebe, Corramore, Cofratary, Garvagh, Glenchiel, Glenerin, Goles, Keadycam, Leaghs, Legcloghfin, Oughtboy, Oughtdoorish, Oughtmame, Oughtnamwella, Quiggy, Sawelabeg, Strahull. The remainder of the Parish is in District 6.

No. 8.—Belfast, North, District.

Area in square miles 193

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Belfast, Lr. (part of)	Carnmoney, Kilroot, Shankill (part of), Templepatrick (part of).
	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Shankill (part of),* Templepatrick (part of).†
	Carrickfergus	All the parishes in barony.
	Massereene, Lr. (pt. of)	*Killead.
	Massereene, Up. (pt. of)	Aghagallon, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Camlin, Derryaghy (part of), Glenavy, Maghergall, Tullyrusk.

No. 9.—Belfast, South, District.

Area in square miles 155

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Derryaghy (part of), Drumbeg (part of), Lambeg (part of), Shankill (part of).‡
	Massereene, Up. (pt. of)	Blaris (part of), Lambeg (part of), Magheramesk.
Armagh	O'Neilland, East	All the parishes in barony.
Down	Castlereagh, Lower (part of)	Knockbreda (part of).
	Castlereagh, Upper (part of)	Blaris (part of), Drumbeg (part of), Drumbo, Knockbreda (part of), Lambeg (part of).
	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Blaris (part of), Hillsborough, Magheralin (part of), Moira, Shankill (part of).

No. 10.—Newtownards District.

Area in square miles 247

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Down	Ards	All the parishes in barony.
	Castlereagh, Lower (part of)	Bangor (part of), Comber (part of), Dundonald, Holywood, Killinchy (part of), Kilmood, Newtownards (part of), Tullynakill.
	Castlereagh, Upper (part of)	Comber (part of), Killaney, Killinchy (part of), Killyleagh (part of), Saintfield.
	Dufferin	All the parishes in barony.

No. 11.—Donegal District.

Area in square miles 621

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Banagh	All the parishes in barony.
	Boylagh	Iniskeel (part of), Killybegs Lower (part of).
	Tirhugh	All the parishes in barony.
Fermanagh	Lurg (part of)	Belleek, Templecarn (part of).

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Shankill belonging to this District:—Altigarron, Ballyaghan, Ballygomartin, Ballymagarry, Ballysillan Lower, Ballysillan Upper, Divis, Edenderry, Greencastle, Lowwood, Oldpark, Skegoniel, Townparks. The remainder of the Parish is in District 9. Note.—All the schools in the town of Belfast, situated to the north of a line passing from the Long or Queen's Bridge through Anne-street, Corn-market, Castle-place, Castle-street, Mill-street, Fall's-road, belong to District 8. The schools situated to the south of this line belong to District 9.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templepatrick belonging to this District:—Ballyutoag, Grange of Umgall. The remainder of the Parish is in District 5.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Shankill belonging to this District:—Ballycullo, Ballydownfine, Ballygammon, Ballymoney, Ballymurphy, Blackmountain, Dunmurry, Englishtown, Hannahstown, Malone Lower, Malone Upper, Tom of the Tae-End. The remainder of the Parish is in District 8. For line of division between the town portions of the Belfast Districts, see note (*) above.

No. 12.—Sligo District.

Area in square miles 539

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Leitrim	Drumahaire (pt. of)	Cloonclare (part of), Cloonlogher, Drumlease, Inishmagrath, Killanummery, Killarga.
Sligo	Rossclogher, Carbury	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Leyny (part of)	Ballysadare (part of), Killoran, Kilvarnet.
	Tireragh (part of)	Dromard, Skreen, Templeboy.
	Tirerrill (part of)	Ballysadare (part of), Ballysumaghan, Killery, Kilross.

No. 13.—Enniskillen District.

Area in square miles 482

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Clanfawley	All the parishes in barony.
	Clankelly (part of)	Galloon (part of).
	Lurg (part of)	Derryvullan (part of), Trory (part of).
	Magheraboy, Magherastephana, Tirkennedy	All the parishes in these baronies.
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Aghalurcher (part of), Clogher (*the village and townland of Fivemiletown*).*
	Omagh (part of)	Kilskeery.

No. 14.—Omagh District.

Area in square miles 308

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Lurg (part of)	Drumkeeran, Magheraculmoney.
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Donacavey (part of).
	Omagh (part of)	Cappagh (part of), Clogherny, Donacavey (part of), Dromore, Drumragh, Longfield East, Longfield West.
	Strabane (part of)	Cappagh (part of), Termonmaguirk (part of).

No. 15.—Dungannon District.

Area in square miles 596

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Monaghan	Trough (part of)	Errigal Trough (part of).
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Clogher,† Errigal Keerogue, Errigal Trough (part of).
	Dungannon	All the parishes in barony.
	Omagh (part of)	Termonmaguirk (part of).

No. 16.—Armagh District.

Area in square miles 421

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh	Armagh, Fews, Lower, and detached portions	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Fews, Upper (part of)	Ballymyre, Lisnadill (part of), Newtownhamilton.
	Oneilland, West	All the parishes in barony.

* The remainder of this Parish belongs to District 15.

† Except the village and townland of Fivemiletown in District 13.

No. 16.—ARMAGH DISTRICT—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh—*con.*	Orior, Lower (pt. of)	Ballymore, Forkill (part of), Kilclooney (part of), Kilmore (part of), Loughgilly (part of).
	Orior, Upper (pt. of)	Loughgilly (part of).
	Tiranny	All the parishes in barony.
Down	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Aghaderg (part of), Donaghcloney, Magherally, Seapatrick (part of), Tullylish.
	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Aghaderg (part of), Seapatrick (part of).

No. 17.—DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 394

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Down	Castlereagh, Upper (part of)	Kilmore (part of).
	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Annahilt (part of), Dromara (part of), Dromore, Garvaghy (part of), Magheradrool (part of).
	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Annaclone, Clonduff, Dromara (part of), Drumballyroney, Drumgath, Drumgooland, Garvaghy (part of), Kilcoo, Kilmegan (part of), Maghera.
	Kinelarty, Lecale	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 18.—MONAGHAN DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 335

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Clankelly (part of)	Clones (part of).
Monaghan	Cremorne (part of)	Ballybay (part of), Clontibret, Muckno, Tehallan (part of), Tullycorbet (part of).
	Dartree (part of)	Aghabog, Clones (part of), Ematris, Killeevan (part of).
	Monaghan	All the parishes in barony.
	Trough	Donagh.

No. 19.—NEWRY DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 337

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh	Fews, Upper (part of)	Creggan (part of).
	Orior, Upper (pt. of)	Forkhill (part of), Jonesborough, Killevy (part of), Newry (part of).
	Orior, Lower (pt. of)	Killevy (part of).
Down	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Clonallan, Donaghmore, Kilbroney, Warrenspoint.
	Mourne	All the parishes in barony.
	Newry, Lordship of	All the parishes.
Louth	Dundalk, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Dundalk, Up. (pt. of)	Creggan (part of), Faughart, Kane, Roche.

No. 20.—BALLINA DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 755

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Mayo	Erris (part of)	All the barony except the portion of the parish of Kilcommon, south of the Owenmore River (in District 26).
	Tirawley	All the parishes in barony.
Sligo	Tireragh (part of)	Castleconor, Easky, Kilglass, Kilmacshalgan, Kilmoremoy (part of).

No. 21.—Swineford District.

Area in square miles 682

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Mayo	Carra (part of)	Drum, Kildacommoge (part of), Manulla, Roslee, Toughty, Turlough.
	Clanmorris (part of)	Balla.
	Costello (part of)	Aghamore, Castlemore, Kilbeagh, Kilcolman (part of), Kilmovee, Kilturra (part of), Knock (part of).
	Gallen	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Frenchpark (part of)	Tibohine.
Sligo	Corran (part of)	Cloonoghill, Emlaghfad.
	Leyny (part of)	Achonry, Kilmacteige.

No. 22.—Boyle District.

Area in square miles 445

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Leitrim	Leitrim (part of)	Annaduff (part of), Kiltoghert, Mohill (part of).
Roscommon	Ballintober, North (part of)	Kilmore.
	Boyle	All the parishes in barony.
	Frenchpark (part of)	Creeve (part of), Kilcolagh, Kilmacumsy, Kilnamanagh.
	Roscommon (part of)	Aughrim, Clooncraff, Creeve (part of), Elphin (part of),* Shankill.
Sligo	Coolavin	All the parishes in barony.
	Corran (part of)	Drumrat, Kilmorgan, Kilshalvy, Kilturra (part of), Toomour.
	Tirerrill (part of)	Aghanagh, Ballynakill, Drumcolumb, Killadoon, Kilmacallan, Kilmactranny, Shancough, Tawnagh.

No. 23.—Cavan District.

Area in square miles 406

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Castlerahan (part of)	Castlerahan, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Lurgan (part of).†
	Clanmahon (part of)	Ballintemple, Ballymachugh, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Kilbride (part of), Kilmore (part of).
	Loughtee, Lr. (pt. of)	Annagh (part of), Drumlane, Urney (part of).
	Loughtee, Up. (pt. of)	Annagelliff, Castleterra, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Kilmore (part of), Laragh (part of), Lavey, Urney (part of).
Fermanagh	Tullygarvey, Coole, and detached portion	All the parishes in these baronies.
Meath	Fore (part of)	Killeagh.
Monaghan	Dartree (part of)	Currin (part of), Drummully (part of).
Westmeath	Fore (part of)	Foyran.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Elphin belonging to this District:—Abbeycartron, Ardnagowna, Carrownurlar, Chanterland or Windmill Park, Deanery, Elphin, Emlagh. The remainder of the Parish is in District 27.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Lurgan belonging to this District:—Aghacashel Aghaloughan, Cleggan, Coppanagh Glebe, Coragh, Correagh Glebe, Curraghkeel, Curraghmore, Deerpark, Derryevin, Drumderg, Drumderg Glebe, Drumgora, Drummoney, Fintawan, Gallonnambraher, Keelagh Glebe, Lattoon, Lismeen, Lisnafana, Lurgan, Lurgan Glebe, Pollamalady. The remainder of the Parish is in District 24.

No. 24.—Bailieboro' District.

Area in square miles 443

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Castlerahan (part of)	Bailieboro' (part of), Killinkere (part of), Loughan or Castlekeeran (part of), Lurgan (part of),* Mullagh, Munterconnaught.
	Clankee	All the parishes in barony.
	Loughtee, Up. (pt. of)	Killinkere (part of).
Louth	Ardee (part of)	Charlestown, Clonkeen, Killanny (part of), Louth (part of), Philipstown, Tallanstown.
Meath	Fore (part of)	Kilbride (part of), Oldcastle.
	Kells, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Morgallion (part of)	Ardagh (part of), Enniskeen (part of), Nobber (part of).
	Slane, Lower (part of)	Ardagh (part of).
Monaghan	Cremorne (part of)	Aghnamullen.
	Farney	All the parishes in barony.

No. 25.—Drogheda District.

Area in square miles 449

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Balrothery, East	All the parishes in barony.
	Balrothery, West (part of)	Garristown, Grallagh, Holywood, Naul.
Louth	Ardee (part of)	Ardee, Cappoge, Drumcar, Dromin, Gernonstown, Kildemock, Kilsaran, Mapastown, Mosstown, Richardstown, Shantis, Smarmore, Stabannan, Stickillin.
	Drogheda	All the parishes in barony.
	Dundalk, Up. (pt. of)	Ballybarrack, Barronstown, Castletown (part of), Dunbin, Dundalk, Inishkeen (part of), Haggardstown, Haynestown, Louth (part of), Philipstown.
	Ferrard	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Louth, and detached portion	All the parishes in these baronies.
Meath	Duleek, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Duleek, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Slane, Lower (pt. of)	Drumcondra, Inishmot, Killary, Loughbrackan, Mitchelstown, Siddan.
	Slane, Upper (pt. of)	Collon (part of), Dowth, Grangegeeth, Monknewtown, Slane, Tullyallen (part of).

No. 26.—Westport District.

Area in square miles 937

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballynahinch (pt. of)	Ballynakill.
	Ross	All the parishes in barony.
Mayo	Burrishoole	Ditto.
	Carra (part of)	Aglish, Ballintober (part of), Ballyhean, Ballyovey, Breaghwy, Burriscara, Islandeady (part of).
	Erris (part of)	Kilcommon (part of). (The portion of this parish south of the Owenmore River).†
	Murrisk	All the parishes in barony.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Lurgan belonging to this District:—Aghnadrung, Ballaghanca, Burrencarragh, Burrenrea, Carrakeelty-beg, Carrakeelty-more, Cornashesk, Cornaslieve, Crannadillon, Curracloghan, Drumheel, Dunancory, Kilnagun, Lisduff, Lisgrea, Lislea, Mullaghmore, Murmod, Pollintemple, Rahardrum, Stramatt, and Virginia. The remainder of the Parish is in District 23.

† The remainder of the Parish of Kilcommon is in District 20.

No. 27.—Roscommon District.

Area in square miles 621

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballymoe (part of)	Ballynakill (part of), Dunamon (part of), Kilbegnet.
	Killian (part of)	Athleague (part of).
Longford	Rathcline	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Athlone (part of)	Athleague (part of), Cam, Dysart, Fuerty, Killinvoy, Kilmeane, Kiltoom, Rahara, St. John's, St Peter's, Taghboy (part of), Tisrara.
	Ballintober, North (part of)	Kilglass (part of), Termonbarry.
	Ballintober, South, Ballymoe	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Castlereagh (part of)	Ballintober, Baslick, Kilcorkey.
	Roscommon (part of)	Bumlin, Cloonfinlough, Elphin (part of),* Kilbride (part of), Kilcooley, Kilglass (part of), Killukin, Kiltrustan, Lissonuffy, Ogulla.
Westmeath	Brawny, Kilkenny, West	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 28.—Longford District.

Area in square miles 488

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Clanmahon (part of)	Drumlumman.
	Tullyhunco	Scrabby.
Leitrim	Mohill (part of)	Annaduff (part of), Cloone (part of),† Mohill (part of).
Longford	Ardagh, Granard, Longford, Moydow, Shrule	All the parishes in these baronies.
Westmeath	Moygoish (part of)	Rathaspick, Russagh, Street (part of).

No. 29.—Trim District.

Area in square miles 516

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Meath	Deece, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Deece, Up. (part of)	Agher (part of), Culmullin (part of), Drumlargan, Gallow, Kilmore, Rathcore (part of).
	Kells, Upper, Lune	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Morgallion (part of)	Castletown, Clongill, Drakestown, Kilberry, Kilshine, Knock.
	Moyfenrath, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Moyfenrath, Upper (part of)	Castlerickard (part of), Clonard, Killyon.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Elphin belonging to this District:—Attiballa, Ballymurray, Boyanagh, Cammoge, Carrowgobbadagh, Cartron, Clogher-beg, Clogher-more, Clooncullaan, Clooncunny, Cloonmahaan, Cloonroughan, Cloonybrennan, Cloonyquin, Corrabaun, Corracreigh, Drinaun, Drumman, Dunmurraghoe, Flaskagh-beg, Flaskagh-more, Foxborough, Grallagh, Killynaghbeg, Killynagh-more, Kilnanooan, Knockavurrea, Laughtcausk, Lisnagard, Lugboy, Moneylea, Raheen, Ross-beg, Ross-more East, Ross-more West, Runnaruag, Tansyfield, Toberrory, Tullintuppeen, Tullycartron, Tullyboyd. The remainder of the Parish is in District 22.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Cloone belonging to this District:—Aghamore, Annaghmore, Annaghoncy, Anskert, Beihy, Breanross North, Breanross South, Caltan, Clooncoe, Clooncose, Cloonee, Clooncumber, Cloonlaughill, Cloontubbrid, Corduff South, Cornageeha, Creenagh, Drumadorn, Drumbad, Drumconny, Drumgilra, Drumgownagh, Drumgrana, Drumharkin Glebe, Drumhass, Drumkirk, Drumlaggagh, Drummeen, Drumshanbo South, Edenbaun, Errew, Farnaght, Fearglass North, Fearglass South, Gortinure, Gortletteragh, Gubadorriss, Keeldra, Killyveihy, Lear, Lecknagh, Lurga, Muckanagh, Mullaghbrack, Mullynadrummon, Rinn, Ross-beg, Ross-more, Sunnaghmore, Tawnaghmore, Tooman, Trean, Tulcon, Tullyoran. The remainder of the Parish is in District 31.

No. 29.—Trim District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Meath—*con.*	Navan, Lower Navan, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ratoath (part of)	Crickstown, Culmullin (part of), Dunshaughlin, Kilbrew, Rathbeggan, Rathregan, Ratoath, Trevet (part of).
	Skreen	All the parishes in barony.
	Slane, Up. (part of)	Gernonstown, Rathkenny, Stackallen.
Westmeath	Delvin (part of)	Killua.

No. 30.—Dublin, North, District.

Area in square miles 144

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Balrothery, West, (part of)	Ballyboghil, Ballymadun, Clonmethan, Palmerstown, Westpalstown.
	Castleknock Coolock	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dublin City, North*	Glasnevin (part of), Grangegorman (part of), St. George's (part of), St. Mary's, St. Michan's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas's.
	Nethercross	All the parishes in barony.
Meath	Ratoath (part of)	Cookstown, Donaghmore, Greenoge, Killegland.

No. 31.—Ballinamore District.

Area in square miles 404

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Loughtee, Lower (part of)	Tomregan (part of).
	Tullyhaw	All the parishes in barony.
	Tullyhunco (part of)	Kildallan, Killashandra.
Fermanagh Leitrim	Knockinny Carrigallen	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Drumahaire (part of)	Drumreilly (part of).
	Leitrim (part of)	Fenagh (part of), Kiltubbrid.
	Mohill (part of)	Cloone (part of),† Fenagh (part of).

No. 32.—Tuam District.

Area in square miles 858

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballymoe (part of)	Boyounagh (part of), Clonbern, Drumatemple (part of), Dunmore (part of), Kilcroan, Killererin (part of), Templetogher, Tuam (part of).
	Clare (part of)	Belclare, Cargin, Cummer, Donaghpatrick, Kilcoona, Kilkilvery, Killeany, Killererin (part of), Killower, Killursa, Tuam (part of).
	Dunmore	All the parishes in barony.
	Killian (part of)	Killeroran, Killian.

* The West Dublin Model Schools, situate in the Parish of St. Catherine, and the Inchicore Railway Model Schools, near the city, but in the Barony of Uppercross, are attached to this District.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Cloone belonging to this District:—Adoon, Annaghmaconway, Annaghmacullen, Bellakiltyfea, Cloone, Cornagher, Cornulla, Drumboher, Drumdarkan, Drumgowla, Drumhallagh, Drumkeilvy, Drumna, Drumshanbe North, Dunavinally, Edergole, Esker, Gorteenoran, Gortalougher, Gortnarah, Halls, Lisgilloch Glebe, Lissagarvan, Racullen, Sunnaghbeg, Tooma. The remainder of the Parish is in District 28.

No. 32.—Tuam District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway—*con.*	Tiaquin (part of)	Abbeyknockmoy (part of), Boyounagh (part of), Kilkerrin, Killererin (part of), Monivea (part of), Moylough (part of).
Mayo	Clanmorris (part of)	Crossboyne, Kilcolman, Kilvine, Knock (part of), Mayo (part of), Tagheen.
	Costello (part of)	Annagh, Bekan.
	Kilmaine	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Castlereagh (part of)	Kilkeevan, Kiltullagh.

No. 33.—Mullingar District.

Area in square miles 620

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Kilcoursey (part of)	Ardnurcher or Horseleap (part of), Kilcumreragh (part of), Kilmanaghan (part of).
Meath	Fore (part of)	Diamor, Killallon, Loughcrew, Moylagh.
Westmeath	Clonlonan, Corkaree	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Delvin (part of)	Castletowndelvin, Clonarney, Kilcumny, Killagh, Killucan (part of), Killuagh.
	Farbill, Fartullagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Fore (part of)	Faughalstown, Kilpatrick, Lickbla, Mayne, Rathgarve, St. Feighin's, St. Mary's.
	Moyashel and Maghteradernon, Moycashel	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Moygoish (part of)	Kilbrixy, Kilmacnevan, Templeoran.
	Rathconrath	All the parishes in barony.

No. 34.—Galway District.

Area in square miles 861

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Aran, Athenry	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballynahinch (pt. of)	Ballindoon, Moyrus, Omey.
	Clare (part of)	Abbeyknockmoy (part of), Annaghdown, Athenry (part of), Claregalway (part of), Kilmoylan, Lackagh, Monivea (part of).
	Dunkellin, Galway	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilconnell (part of)	Killimordaly (part of), Kiltullagh (part of), Monivea (part of).
	Loughrea (part of)	Killogilleen (part of), Isertkelly, detached.
	Moycullen	All the parishes in barony.

No. 35.—Ballinasloe District.

Area in square miles 748

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Garrycastle	Clonmacnoise.
Galway	Clonmacnowen	All the parishes in barony.
	Kilconnell (part of)	Ahascragh (part of), Aughrim (part of), Ballymacward (part of), Fohanagh (part of), Grange (part of), Kilconnell, Kilgerrill (part of), Killaan (part of), Killallaghtan (part of), Killosolan (part of).

No. 35.—BALLINASLOE DISTRICT—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway—*con.*	Killian (part of)	Ahascragh (part of), Ballnakill, Moylough (part of), Taghboy (part of).
	Leitrim	All the parishes in barony.
	Longford	All the parishes in the barony, except Clonfert.
	Loughrea (part of)	Ardrahan (part of), Bullaun, Grange (part of), Isertkelly (part of), Kilchreest (part of), Kilconickny (part of), Kilconierin (part of), Killaan (part of), Killeenadeema, Killinan (part of), Kilmeen (part of), Kilteskill (part of), Kilthomas (part of), Lickerrig (part of), Loughrea.
	Tiaquin (part of)	Ballymacward (part of), Clonkeen, Killimordaly (part of), Killoscobe, Killosolan (part of).
Roscommon,	Athlone (part of)	Drum, Taghmaconnell.
	Moycarn	All the parishes in barony.

No. 36.—PARSONSTOWN DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 681

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Ballyboy	Ballybay.
	Ballybritt	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Clonlisk	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Eglish	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Garrycastle	All the parishes in the barony (except Clonmacnoise, in district 35).
Tipperary	Ikerrin (part of)	Bourney, Corbally (part of), Cullenwaine (part of), Rathnaveoge, Roscrea (part of), Templemore (part of).*
	Ormond, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Ormond, Up. (pt. of)	Ballygibbon, Ballymackey, Kilruane (part of), Lisbunny, Nenagh (part of).
Galway	Longford	Clonfert.

No. 37.—NAAS DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 716

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Newcastle	All the parishes in these baronies.
Kildare	Carbury	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Clane	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Connell	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ikeathy and Oughterany	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Naas, North	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Naas, South	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Offaly, East	Ballymany, Ballyshannon (detached part), Cloncurry, Dunmurry, Feighcullen (part of), Grangeclare, Kildare (part of), Kilmeage (part of), Lullymore, Moone (part of), Pollardstown, Rathangan (part of), Thomastown, Tully (part of).
	Salt, North	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Salt, South	All the parishes in these baronies.
King's	Coolestown	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Warrenstown	All the parishes in these baronies.
Meath	Dunboyne	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ratoath (part of)	Ballymaglassan.
	Deece, Up. (part of)	Balfeaghan, Kilclone, Moyglare, Rodanstown.
	Moyfenrath, Upper (part of)	Ballyboggan, Castlejordan (part of).
Wicklow	Talbotstown, Lower (part of)	Blessington, Boystown, Burgage, Kilbride.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templemore belonging to this District:—Clontaffe, Curraduff, Graiguebeg, Graiguedarg, Killough. The remainder of the Parish is in District 43.

No. 38.—Dublin, South, District.

Area in square miles 85

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Dublin City, South .	St. Andrew's, St. Anne's, St. Audoen's, St. Bridget's, St. Catherine's (part of),* St. James's (part of), St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Mark's (part of), St. Michael's, St. Nicholas' Within, St. Nicholas' Without (part of), St. Peter's (part of), St. Werburgh's, Liberties of Christ Church, Liberties of St. Patrick's.
	Dublin . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Rathdown (part of) .	Booterstown (part of), Donnybrook (part of), Kilmacud, Rathfarnham (part of), Stillorgan, Taney (part of), Whitechurch.
	Uppercross† . .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 39.—Carlow District.

Area in square miles 498

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Carlow . .	Carlow (part of) .	Grangeford, Kellistown (part of), Killerrig (part of),‡ Nurney (part of), Tullowmagimma (part of), Urglin.
	Forth . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Idrone, East (part of)	Ballyellin (part of), Clonygoose, Dunleckny, Fennag (part of), Kiltennell, Lorum, Myshall (part of), Sliguff, Ullard (part of).
	St. Mullin's, Lower .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	St. Mullin's, Upper .	
	Rathvilly . .	
Kilkenny . .	Gowran (part of) .	Graiguenamanagh (part of).§
Wexford . .	Scarawalsh (part of)	Ballycarney, Carnew (part of), Ferns (part of), Kilcomb, Kilrush, Moyacomb (part of), St. Mary's, Newtownbarry.
Wicklow . .	Ballinacor, South (part of) . . .	Hacketstown (part of), Kilcommon, Kiltegan (part of)
	Shillelagh . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Talbotstown, Lower (part of) . .	Donard, Hollywood.
	Talbotstown, Upper (part of) . .	Donaghmore, Kilranelagh, Kiltegan (part of).

No. 40.—Wicklow District.

Area in square miles 650

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Rathdown (part of) .	Dalkey, Kilgobbin, Kill, Killiney, Kiltiernan, Monkstown (part of), Oldconnaught, Rathmichael, Tully.
Wexford . .	Ballaghkeen (part of)	Ardamine, Donaghmore (part of), Kilcavan (part of), Killenagh, Kilmakilloge (part of), Kiltennell, Kiltrisk (part of).
	Gorey . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Scarawalsh (part of)	Kilbride, Toome (part of).
Wicklow . .	Arklow . . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballinacor, North .	
	Ballinacor, South (part of) . . .	Ballinacor, Ballykine, Crosspatrick (part of), Kilpipe (part of), Knockrath (part of), Moyne, Preban.
	Newcastle . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Rathdown . .	

* The West Dublin Model Schools in this Parish are attached to District 30.

† The Inchicore Railway Model Schools in this Barony are attached to District 30.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Killerrig belonging to this District:—Ballybannon and Cloghristick. The remainder of the Parish is in District 44.

§ The following Townlands in the Parish of Graiguenamanagh belong to this District:—Brandondale and Graiguenamanagh. The remainder of the Parish is in District 47.

No. 41.—Mountmellick District.

Area in square miles 705

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Ballyboy	Killoughy.
	Ballycowan, Geashill	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilcoursey (part of)	Kilbride.
	Philipstown, Lower, Philipstown, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
Queen's	Clandonagh (part of)	Aghaboe (part of), Kyle, Skirk.
	Clarmallagh	All the parishes in barony.
	Cullenagh (part of)	Abbeyleix (part of), Ballyroan, Clonenagh and Clonagheen (part of), Kilcolmanbane (part of), Kilcolmanbrack.
	Maryborough, East, Maryborough, West, Portnahinch, Tinnahinch, Upperwoods	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 42—Gort District.

Area in square miles 567

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Burren, Corcomroe	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Inchiquin (part of)	Kilkeedy, Killinaboy.
	Tulla, Lower (part of)	Killaloe, Killuran, Ogonnelloe.
	Tulla, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
Galway	Kiltartan	

No. 43.—Thurles District.

Area in square miles 606

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Crannagh (part of)	Clomantagh, Fertagh (part of), Garranamanagh, Kilcooly (part of), Killahy, Tubbridbritain.
	Galmoy (part of)	Balleen, Borrismore, Coolcashin, Erke (part of), Fertagh (part of), Glashare (part of), Rathlogan, Sheffin (part of), Urlingford.
Queen's	Clandonagh (part of)	Bordwell (part of), Coolkerry (part of), Donaghmore, Erke (part of), Rathdowney (part of), Rathsaran.
Tipperary	Eliogarty	All the parishes in barony.
	Ikerrin (part of)	Barnaneely, Borrisnafarney (part of), Killavinoge, Killea, Killoskehan, Templemore (part of), Templeree, Templetuohy (part of).
	Kilnamanagh, Upper (part of)	Ballycahill (part of), Glenkeen, Moyaliff, Templebeg, Upperchurch.
	Kilnamanagh, Lower (part of)	Clogher, Rathkennan.
	Middlethird (part of)	Ardmayle, Ballysheehan, Erry, Gaile, Graystown (part of), Holycross (part of).
	Ormond, Up. (pt. of)	Aghnameadle, Ballynaclogh, Dolla, Kilkeary, Kilmore, Kilnaneave, Latteragh, Templederry, Templedowney.
	Slievardagh (part of)	Ballingarry, Budick, Crohane, Fennor, Graystown (part of), Kilcooly (part of), Killenaule, Lickfinn, Lismalin, Modeshil, Mowney, St. John Baptist (part of).

No. 44.—Athy District.

Area in square miles 559

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Carlow	Carlow (part of)	Ballinacarrig, Ballycrogue, Carlow, Clonmelsh, Cloydagh (part of), Killerrig (part of),* Painestown (part of).
	Idrone, East (part of)	Agha, Killinane (part of), Nurney (part of).
	Idrone, West	All the parishes in these baronies.
Kildare	Kilcullen	
	Kilkea and Moone	
	Narragh and Reban, East	
	Ditto, West	
	Offaly, East	Ballysax, Ballyshannon (part of), Carn.
	Offaly, West	All the parishes in barony.
Kilkenny	Fassadinin (part of)	Abbeyleix (part of), Attanagh (part of), Castlecomer (part of),† Kilmenan, Rathaspick (part of), Rosconnell (part of).
Queen's	Cullenagh (part of)	Abbeyleix (detached portion), Dysartgallen, Fossy or Timahoe (part of), Rosconnell (part of).
	Ballyadams	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Slievemargy	
	Stradbally	
Wicklow	Talbotstown, Lower (part of)	Crehelp, Dunlavin (part of), Tober.
	Talbotstown, Upper (part of)	Ballynure, Baltinglass, Dunlavin (part of), Freynestown, Rathbran, Rathsallagh, Rathcoole.

No. 45.—Ennis District.

Area in square miles 611

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Bunratty, Lr. (part of)	Bunratty, Clonloghan, Drumline, Kilconry, Kilmaleery, Kilnasoolagh, Tomfinlough.
	Bunratty, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Clonderalaw	
	Ibrickan	
	Inchiquin (part of)	Dysert, Inagh, Kilnamona, Rath, Ruan.
	Islands	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Moyarta	

No. 46.—Tipperary District.

Area in square miles 651

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Orrery and Kilmore	Aglishdrinagh, Ballyhay (part of), Cooliney, Corcomohide (part of), Hackmys (part of), Imphrick (part of), Rathgoggan (part of), Shandrum.
Limerick	Clanwilliam (part of)	Abington (part of),‡ Aglishcormick (part of), Ballybrood, Caherconlish, Caherelly, Dromkeen, Grean (part of), Inch St. Lawrence, Rathjordan.
	Coonagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Coshlea	
	Coshma (part of)	Effin (part of), Hackmys (part of), Kilbreedy, Minor.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Killerrig belonging to this District:—Ardnehue, Burtonhall Demesne, Busherstown, Friarstown, Greenane, Grangewat, Killamaster, Killerrig, Kneestown Moorestown, Rainestown, Russellstown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 39.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Castlecomer belonging to this District:—Aghatubbrid or Chatsworth, Ballylinnen, Clogh, Cloncen, Coolbaun, Coolnaleen, Croghteneclogh, Crutt, Gorteen, Loan, Moneenroe, Moyhora, Skehana. The remainder of the Parish is in District 47.

‡ The detached part of Abington Parish in the Barony of Clanwilliam (being the Townland of Eyon), belongs to this District.

No. 46.—TIPPERARY DISTRICT—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Limerick—*con.*	Kilmallock (Liberties of) . . .	All the parishes.
	Owneybeg (part of)	Doon (part of), Tuogh.
	Small County (pt. of)	Athneasy (part of), Ballinard, Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Cahercorney, Hospital, Kilbreedy, Major (part of), Kilcullane, Kilfrush, Kilteely (part of), Knockanny, Uregare (part of).
Tipperary . .	Clanwilliam . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Kilnamanagh, Upper (part of) . .	Doon (part of), Toem (part of).
	Kilnamanagh, Lower (part of) . .	Aghacrew, Ballintemple, Clonoulty (part of), Donohill (part of), Kilmore, Kilpatrick, Oughterleague (part of).
	Middlethird (part of)	Boytonrath, Brickendown, Dangandargan (part of), Dogstown, Horeabbey, Killeenasteena, Relickmurry and Athassel (part of), St. John Baptist (part of), St. Patrick's Rock.

No. 47.—KILKENNY DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 443

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny . .	Callan (Liberties of)	All the parishes.
	Crannagh (part of)	Ballinamara, Ballycallan, Ballylarkin, Clashacrow, Coolcraheen (part of), Freshford, Killaloe (part of), Kilmanagh, Odagh (part of), Sheffin (part of), St. Canice (part of), Tullaghanbrogue (part of), Tullaroan.
	Fassadinin (part of)	Castlecomer (part of),* Coolcraheen (part of), Donaghmore, Dunmore, Dysart, Grangemaccomb, Kilmacar, Kilmademoge, Kilmadum (part of), Mayne, Mothell (part of), Muckalee, Oddagh (part of), Rathbeagh (part of).
	Galmoy (part of) .	Aharney (part of), Durrow (part of), Rathbeagh (part of).
	Gowran (part of) .	All the barony, except the Townlands of Graiguenamanagh and Brandondale, in the parish of Graiguenamanagh, allocated to District 39.
	Kells (part of) .	Ballytobin, Coolaghmore, Dunnamaggan (part of), Kells (part of), Kilmaganny, Kilree, Mallardstown, Stonecarthy (part of).
	Knocktopher (part of)	Dunnamaggan (part of), Ennisnag (part of), Jerpointchurch (part of),† Knocktopher, Stonecarthy (part of).
	Kilkenny, Municipal Borough of : . Shillelogher . .	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 48.—YOUGHAL DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 582

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Barrymore (part of)	Ballyspillane, Clonmult (part of), Dungourney (part of) Inchinabacky.
	Imokilly (part of) .	Ardagh, Ballintemple, Ballyoughtera, Bohillane, Clonmult (part of), Clonpriest, Cloyne, Dangandonovan, Dungourney (part of), Garryvoe, Ightermurragh, Inch (part of),‡ Kilcredan, Killeagh, Kilmacdonogh, Kilmahon, Mogeely, Youghal.

* The following Townlands in the Parish of Castlecomer, belong to this District:—Aghamucky, Ardra, Castlecomer, Donaguile, Drumgoole, Firoda Upper, Glebe, Glenmagoo or Firoda Lower, Kiltown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 44.

† The detached part of this Parish, comprising the Townlands of Cappagh, Coolrocbeg, and Kilvinoge, belongs to District 40.

‡ The detached parts of the Parish of Inch, consisting of the Townlands of Ballyfin, Ballymacandrick, Carrigacrump, Carriglusky, Castlemary, Lissanly, Tullagh, belong to this District. The remainder of the Parish is in District 60.

No. 48.—YOUGHAL DISTRICT—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Kinnatalloon	All the parishes in these baronies.
Waterford	Coshmore and Coshbride	
	Decies within Drum	
	Decies without Drum (part of)	Affane, Ballylaneen, Clonea, Colligan, Dungarvan, Kilgobnet, Kilmolash (part of), Kilrossanty, Kilrush, Lickoran, Modelligo, Seskinan, Stradbally, Whitechurch.

No. 49.—WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 435

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Ida	All the parishes in barony.
	Iverk, (part of)	Aglish, Arderra, Ballytarsney, Clonmore, Kilmacow, Muckalee (part of), Portnascully, Pollrone, Rathkieran, Tubbrid, Ullid.
	Knocktopher (part of)	Aghaviller, Derrynahinch, Fiddown (part of), Jerpoint church (part of), Jerpointwest (part of), Kilbeacon, Kilkeasy, Killahy, Lismateige, Listerlin (part of), Muckalee (part of), Rossinan (part of).
Waterford	Decies without Drum (part of)	Fews, Kilbarrymeaden, Monksland, Newcastle (part of), Rossmire (part of).
	Gaultiere	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Middlethird	
	Upperthird (part of)	Clonagam, Fenoagh, Guilcagh, Kilmeadan (part of), Rossmire (part of).
	Waterford, Municipal Borough of	All the parishes.
Wexford	Shelburne	All the parishes in barony.

No. 50.—ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 556

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Wexford	Ballaghkeen (part of)	Ballyhuskard, Ballynaslaney (part of), Ballyvaldon, Ballyvalloo, Castle-ellis, Edermine, Kilcormick (part of), Killila, Killincooly and detached portions, Killisk, Kilmallock, Kilmuckridge, Kilnamanagh, Meelnagh, Monamolin (part of), St. Margaret's (part of), St. Nicholas, Skreen (part of), Templeshannon (part of).
	Bantry	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Bargy	
	Forth	
	Scarawalsh (part of)	Clone, Monart, St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, Templeshanbo, Templeshannon (part of).
	Shelmaliere, East	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Shelmaliere, West	

No. 51.—LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 462

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Bunratty, Lr. (pt. of)	Feenagh, Kilfinaghta, Kiltinfinan and Islands, Killeely (part of), Kilmurry, St. Munchin's (part of), St. Patrick's (part of).
	Tulla, Lower (part of)	Clonlea, Killokennedy, Kilseily, Kiltenanlea, O'Brien's-bridge.

No. 51.—Limerick District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Limerick	Clanwilliam (part of)	Abington (part of),* Caheravally, Cahernarry, Carrigparson, Clonkeen, Derrygalvin, Donaghmore, Fedamore (part of), Killeenagarriff, Kilmurry, Ludden, Rochestown, St. John's (part of), St. Lawrence's (part of), St. Nicholas' (part of), St. Patrick's (part of), Stradbally.
	Coshma (part of)	Adare (part of), Anhid, Croom (part of), Drehidtarsna (part of), Dysert, Killeenoghty (part of), Killonahan (part of), Monasteranenagh (part of), Tullabracky (part of).
	Limerick, Municipal Borough of	All the parishes.
	Owneybeg (part of)	Abington (part of).
	Pubblebrien	All the parishes in barony.
	Small County (pt. of)	Ballycahane (part of), Fedamore (part of), Glenogra, Kilpeacon (part of), Monasteranenagh (part of), Tullabracky (part of).
Tipperary	Owney and Arra	All the parishes in barony.

No. 52.—Newcastle, West, District.

Area in square miles 707

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Duhallow (part of)	Clonfert (part of),† Knocktemple, Tullylease (part of).
	Orrery and Kilmore (part of)	Kilbolane (part of), Tullylease (part of).
Kerry	Iraghticonnor (pt. of)	Aghavallen, Kilnaughtin, Knockanure, Murher.
Limerick	Connello, Lower Connello, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Coshma (part of)	Athlacca, Bruff, Bruree (part of), Dromin, Tankardstown, Uregare (part of).
	Glenquin Kenry Shanid	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 53.—Clonmel District.

Area in square miles 590

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Iverk (part of)	Fiddown (part of), Owning, Tibberaghny, Whitechurch.
	Kells (part of)	Killamery, Tullahought.
Tipperary	Iffa and Offa, East Iffa and Offa, West	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Middlethird (part of)	Baptistgrange, Barretsgrange, Cloneen (part of), Colman, Cooleagh, Coolmundry, Donaghmore (part of), Drangan, Fethard, Kilbragh, Kilconnell, Kiltinan, Knockgraffon, Magorban, Magowry, Mora, Outeragh, Peppardstown, Railstown, Rathcool, Redcity, St. Johnstown, Tullamain.

* All the Parish except the detached Townland of Eyon, in District 46.

† The following Townlands in the Parish of Clonfert belong to this District:—Carrigcastle, Clashroe, Commons North, Commons South, Cummerduff, Cummeryconnell North, Cummeryconnell South, Foiladaun, Glasheenanargid, Glennearney, Glennakeel North, Glennakeel South, Glennakeel West, Glennaknockkane, Glennamucklagh East, Glennamucklagh West, Glentanemacelligot, Gooseberry Hill, Gortnascregga, Inchantotane, Kilknockane, Knockacluggin, Knockacummer, Knockahorrea East, Knockahorrea West, Knockatoonn, Knockduff Lower, Knockduff Upper, Knockilly, Knockskehy, Knockskavane, Lyraneng, Meennaraheeny, Meeneeshal, Meengorman, Meenkearagh, Meenroe, Meens, Meentinny East, Meentinny West, Milleenboy, Milleenduff, Park, Reanahoun, Rockhill East, Rockhill West, Rowls Aldworth, Rowls Allen, Rowls Daunt, Rowls Langford North, Rowls Langford South, Rowls Noonan, Rowls Shaddock, Taur-beg, Taur-more, Toorard, Tooreennagrena, Tooreennaguppoge, Tooreennamire, Tooreendermot, Tooreendonnell, Tooreenmacauliffe. The remainder of the Parish is in District 55.

No. 53.—Clonmel District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Tipperary—*con.*	Slievardagh (part of)	Cloneen (part of), Garrangibbon (part of), Grangemockler, Isertkieran, Kilveumon, Newtownlennan (part of), Templemichael.
Waterford	Gleuahiry	All the parishes in barony.
	Upperthird (part of)	Dysert, Killaloan (part of), Kilmoleran, Kilsheelan (part of), Mothel, Rathgormuck, St. Mary's, Clonmel (part of).

No. 54.—Tralee District.

Area in square miles 735

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kerry	Clanmaurice, Corkaguiny	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Iraghticonnor (pt. of)	Ballyconry, Duagh (part of), Dysert (part of), Galey, Kilconly, Killehenny, Lisselton, Listowel (part of), Rattoo (part of).
	Trughanacmy (pt. of)	Annagh (part of), Ardfert (part of), Ballincuslane, Ballymacelligott, Ballynahaglish, Ballyseedy, Brosna, Castleisland, Clogherbrien, Currans (part of), Dysert, Fenit, Killeentierna, Nohaval, O'Brennan, Ratass, Tralee.

No. 55.—Macroom District.

Area in square miles 643

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Duhallow (part of)	Clonfert (part of),* Clonmeen, Cullen, Drishane (part of), Dromtarriffe, Kilcorcoran, Kilmeen, Nohavaldaly (part of).
	Muskerry, East (part of)	Aglish, Athnowen, Canaway, Desertmore, Donaghmore (part of), Inishcarra, Kilbonane, Kilmurry (part of), Knockavilly (part of), Magourney, Matehy, Movidd, St. Finbar's (part of), Aghabulloge, Aghinagh.
	Muskerry, West	All the parishes in barony.

No. 56.—Mallow District.

Area in square miles 630

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Barretts	All the parishes in barony.
	Barrymore (part of)	Ardnageehy, Britway (part of), Castlelyons (part of), Coole, Dunbulloge (part of), Gortroe, Kilshanahan, Knockmourne (part of), Rathcormack, Templebodan, Whitechurch (part of).
	Condons and Clangibbon	All the parishes in barony.
	Duhallow (part of)	Ballyclogh (part of), Castlemagner, Churchtown (part of), Kilbrin, Kilroe, Kilshannig, Mallow (part of), Roskeen, Subulter.

* The following Townlands in the Parish of Clonfert belong to this District:—Ballyduane East, Ballyduane West, Ballyduane South, Barleyhill, Barnacurra, Blueford, Castlemacauliffe, Clonfert, Cloontycommade, Coolacoosane, Coolagh, Coolykereen, Curraduff, Curragh, Demesne, Duarrigle, Gardeen, Garraunawarrig Lower, Garraunawarrig Upper, Glenlara, Gortnockaneroe, Gortnaglogh, Greenfield, Grillough, Island, Kanturk, Killowen, Knockawillin, Knockfadda, Knoppoge, Lisdangan, Lismeelcunnin, Lismire, Lisseugill, Longacre, Meelaherragh, Meenatarriff, Mountkeeffe, Newmarket, Rathranna, Rossacon, Rossline, Scarteen Lower, Scarteen Upper. The remainder of the Parish is in District 52.

No. 56.—MALLOW DISTRICT—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Fermoy . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Orrery and Kilmore (part of), . .	Ballyclogh (part of), Bregoge, Buttevant, Churchtown (part of), Dromdowney, Kilbroney, Kilgrogan, Kilmaclenine, Lackeen, Liscarroll.

No. 57.—KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 926

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kerry . .	Dunkerron, North . } Dunkerron, South . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Glanarought (part of)	Kenmare, Kilgarvan.
	Iveragh . . . } Magunihy . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Trughanacmy (pt. of)	Kilcolman (part of), Kilgarrylander, Killorglin (part of), Kiltallagh.

No. 58.—BANTRY DISTRICT.

Area in square miles, ... 523

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Bantry . . . } Bear . . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbery, West (East Division) . .	Aghadown, Clear Island, Creagh (part of, including Ringarogy Island), Tullagh.
	Carbery, West (West Division) . .	All the parishes in barony.
Kerry . .	Glanarought (part of)	Kilcaskan (part of), Tuosist.

No. 59.—DUNMANWAY DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 472

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Carbery, East (East Division) . } Carbery, East (West Division) . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbery, West (East Division, part of) .	Abbeystrowry, Caheragh (part of), Castlehaven, Creagh (detached part*), Drinagh (part of), Dromdaleague, Kilmacabea (part of), Myross.
	Ibane and Barrymore } Kinalmeaky . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 60.—CORK DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 367

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Barrymore (part of)	Ballycurrany, Ballydeloher, Caherlag, Carrigtohill, Clonmel, Killaspugmullane, Kilquane, Lisgoold, Little Island, Mogeesha (part of), St. Michael's (part of), Templenacarriga, Templerobin, Templeusque.

* This portion contains the Townlands of Gortnaclohy and Smorane.

.—Cork District—*continued.*

	Parish.
...un. Bor. of) ...eys	All the parishes in these baronies.
...okilly (part of)	Aghada, Corkbeg, Garranekinnefeake, Inch (except detached portions in District 48), Middleton, Mogeesha (part of), Rostellan, Titeskin, Trabolgan.
Kerrycurriby, Kinalea, Kinsale	All the parishes in these baronies.
Muskerry East (pt. of),	Ballinaboy (part of), Carrigrohane (part of), Carrigrohanebeg, Corbally, Dunderrow (part of), Garrycloyne (part of), Grenagh (part of), Inishkenny (part of), Kilnaglory (part of), St. Nicholas (part of).

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Appendix P.

Lists of Inspectors of National Schools.

APPENDIX I

LISTS of INSPECTORS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS

HEAD INSPECTORS, on 31st December 1867.

Name and Address.	Districts in Charge.
A. O'Callaghan, Esq.,*	4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
Timothy Sheahan, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Merrion,	21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44.
M. FitzGerald, Esq., Raheny,	23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.
John E. Sheridan, Esq., Cork,	48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
J. G. Fleming, Esq., Buncranagh,	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20.
James Patterson, Esq., Waterford,	36, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53.

* Lately appointed as successor to Dr. Patten.

DISTRICT INSPECTORS, on 31st December, 1867.

No. of District.	Name of District.	Inspector in Charge.	No. of District.	Name of District.	Inspector in Charge.
1	Letterkenny,	Barrett, J.	31	Ballinamore,	Vacant.
2	Londonderry,	Dugan, C. W.	32	Tuam,	Cowley, A. S.
3	Coleraine,	Bole, W.	33	Mullingar,	D'Arcy, H. L.
4	Ballymena,	Brown, James.	34	Galway,	Gordon, J.
5	Antrim,	Wilson, D. M.	35	Ballinasloe,	O'Neill, J. F.
6	Strabane,	Nesbitt, R.	36	Parsonstown,	Brown, S.
7	Maghera,	Irvine, R.	37	Celbridge,	O'Gulligan, G. R.
8	Belfast, North,	M'Ilroy, T.	38	Dublin, South,	O'Carroll, F. F.
9	Belfast, South,	Molloy, J.	39	Carlow,	Coyle, M.
10	Newtownards,	MacDonnell, J.	40	Bray,	MacSheehy, B.
11	Donegal,	Kealy, J.	41	Portarlington,	Graham, C.
12	Sligo,	Robinson, R.	42	Gort,	Stapleton, W. R.
13	Enniskillen,	Healy, W.	43	Thurles,	Lawler, M.
14	Omagh,	Adair, S.	44	Athy,	Molloy, W. R.
15	Dungannon,	Morell, J.	45	Ennis,	O'Driscoll, D. F.
16	Armagh,	Osborne, A. T.	46	Tipperary,	Browne, J.
17	Downpatrick,	Kennedy, W.	47	Kilkenny,	Harkin, L.
18	Monaghan,	Eardley, F.	48	Youghal,	Mahony, C.
19	Newry,	Port[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	O'Connell, P.
20	Ballina,	W[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] J. G.
21	Swineford,	Dop[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Boyle,	Ro[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	Cavan,	Rodgers, H. W. M.	[illegible]	Clonmel,	O'Hal[illegible]
24	Bailieboro',	Simpson, A. J.	54	Tralee,	Lane, J. C.
25	Drogheda,	MacCreanor, E.	55	Macroom,	Strong, T. K.
26	Westport,	Nicholls, W.	56	Mallow,	Bateman, C. W.
27	Roscommon,	M'Sweeny, J.	57	Killarney,	Macnamara, Thad.
28	Longford,	Bradford, J.	58	Bantry,	Seymour, M. S.
29	Trim,	Conwell, Eugene A.	59	Dunmanway,	Connellan, P.
30	Dublin, North,	Sheehy, E.	60	Cork,	Gillic, J.

INSPECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Thomas Baldwin, Esq.
Michael Brogan, Esq.

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